The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5151. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1868.—WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Riots in Belgium Spreading to the Mining Districts.

American Newspapers Excluded from Spain.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

BELGIUM.

Renewal of the Riots at Charleroi.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28.

Later dispatches mention that the riots at Charleroi, Belgium, have again broken out.

The disorder has spread with alarming rapidity to other mining districts in the neighborhood. The authorities have posted troops, and taken other measures to meet every emergency.

SPAIN.

American Newspapers Excluded from the Kingdom.

MADRID, Saturday, March 28.

The Government is rigorously excluding all American newspapers, seizing them in the mails or wherever found. Even those addressed to Mr. HALE, the American Minister, have been suppressed. Mr. HALE has protested to the Spanish Government against this outrage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

George Francis Train Before a Court of Bankruptcy.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28.

The case of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who was arrested for a debt due an English firm, incident to the street railroad speculation some years ago, came before the Court of Bankruptcy at Dublin a day or two since.

Mr. TRAIN presented to the Court a schedule of his assets and liabilities, which the Court rejected as a complete farce, and denounced it as "worth less than so much blank paper."

The Case of the Fenian General Nagle.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28.

The trial of the Fenian General NAGLE, which was unsuccessfully attempted at the Sligo Assizes some time ago, will take place before the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city, some time in May.

FIRES.

Three Sons of Hon. Chas. Dudley Burned to Death.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Saturday, March 28.

In the House to-day, Mr. CALDWELL announced that the residence of his colleague, Hon. CHAS. DUDLEY, of Agency City, Wassella county, was burned last night, and three of his sons perished in the flames. A series of resolutions appropriate to the occasion were unanimously adopted. Similar resolutions were adopted in the Senate.

Planing-Mill and Lumber Destroyed at West Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, March 28.

C. D. and D. A. ROSSEAU's brick planing-mill, office, and a large pile of lumber, also several piles of lumber owned by STURDEVANT & ANDREWS, in West Troy, were burned this morning. The fire is still burning fiercely in the lumber pile of the latter firm, but will probably spread no further. ROSSEAU's loss is $20,000 on the building and lumber. He is insured for $10,000. STURDEVANT & ANDREWS' loss is $5,000. They are insured for $15,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Burning of a Planing-Mill and Residence in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 28.

The planing-mill and residence of T. C. KELSEY, and a carpenter-shop and considerable lumber, in Clarksville, Mo., were burned on Wednesday. Loss, $15,000; insured for $5,600.

Steam Mill Burned in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Saturday, March 28.

The steam mill of Messrs. WILEY & BRO., at Champlin, Minn., was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Repeal Petition of the Representatives of Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, March 28.

The repeal petition addressed to the British Parliament by the representatives of Nova Scotia, set forth that the Union act has overthrown their institutions and initiated a process of dismemberment, protests against the act, because it deprives them of the right of self-government, and subjects them to enormous cost and inconvenience, by compelling them to transact public business in a city eight hundred miles distant; it transfers to the Government at Ottawa powers more extensive than the Imperial Parliament ever exercised, and vests in that Government the entire patronage of the Post-office, Revenue Department, Light-house and Public Works; confers on the Dominion Parliament the right to burden the trade of Nova Scotia with the world at large; states that confederation is most distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia, and is fraught with evils, unjust and uncalled for; characterizes the mode in which it was brought about as a surprise upon the people and a fraud upon the Imperial Parliament, and has since been condemned at every hustings with a unanimity never before witnessed on public questions.

The petitioners trust the act will be frankly withdrawn and canceled. The document is signed by fifty-two members of Parliament.

Gen. Grant and Impeachment Indorsed by the New-England Methodist Episcopal Conference.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 28.

During the session of the Conference of the New-England Methodist Episcopal Church, the Committee on the Course of the Country, through Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, reported resolutions indorsing impeachment and eulogizing Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON for their patriotic conduct.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was voted to send copies to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, Secretary STANTON, Gen. GRANT, and the Chief Justice of the United States.

Officials, to-day, seized 717 barrels of spirits on board the steamer *Roman*, from Philadelphia, on suspicion of its being shipped from that port without payment of the Government tax.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Election of Officers.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Friday, March 27.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, held at Davenport, Iowa, yesterday, several resignations were accepted and the vacancies filled. The majority of the members are composed of Illinois and Iowa men. The act of the Iowa Legislature in regard to the road was accepted, and the certificate of acceptance was filed in the office of the Secretary of the State in this city this afternoon. The new members of the Board are not parties to any pending suits, and a majority being competent to transact the business of the Company, without reference to the suits in New-York or elsewhere, it is believed that its affairs can go on smoothly again.

The Approaching Election in Louisiana—Letter from Gen. Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 28.

The Democratic State Central Committee, having considered the impending election on the proposed new Constitution, and for officers thereunder, submit that all citizens sympathizing with the Democratic Party, who are entitled and registered to do so, vote against the adoption of the Constitution, and recommend that the present incumbents of all State, Congressional, Judicial, parochial and municipal officers, so far as they are known, who act in harmony, with the special purpose of defeating the Constitution, be placed in nomination and voted for as candidates for their respective offices. The morning papers publish a letter from Gov. HANCOCK to Gov. PEASE, arguing the efficacy of Civil Law, and the rights of the people. This is in answer to Gov. PEASE's letter concerning Gen. HANCOCK's refusal to order a Military Commission for the trial of citizens in Texas. The letter covers two columns of close type. The letter is commented upon favorably by the city press.

A New Indictment Against Jeff. Davis—The Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 28.

The United States Grand Jury has found a new indictment against JEFFERSON DAVIS. It covers 80 pages, and details all his offences since the opening of the rebellion.

The Virginia Convention has been engaged to-day on the educational report. An amendment for separate schools for whites and blacks was laid on the table.

Five prisoners confined in the County Jail for various offences, broke out and escaped this morning.

Election of Delegates to the Illinois State Democratic Convention.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 28.

The Democratic Convention of this county this afternoon elected 48 delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously passed resolutions favoring PENDLETON as first choice for the Presidency.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, March 28.

In the Convention to-day the Judiciary report is still under consideration, making slow progress, with no prospect for an adjournment.

The Mississippi Central Railroad propose to pass free of charge the delegates residing on the line of that road when the Convention adjourns.

Election in Belfast, Me.—Railroad Stock Secured.

BELFAST, Saturday, March 28.

By a vote of 859 to 50 the City to-day accepted the act of the Legislature authorizing an additional subscription of $140,000 to the preferred stock of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. This insures the immediate construction of the road.

Nomination for Congress in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 28.

The Conservative Convention at Lamberton yesterday nominated THOS. C. FULLER, of Cumberland, for Congress.

Gen. Sherman and the Indian Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, March 28.

Gen. SHERMAN will leave for Omaha on Monday, for the purpose of meeting the Indian Commissioners.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Santiago de Cuba—$474,000 in Treasure.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, from Aspinwall, March 19, arrived at this port with the following treasure: To Lees & Waller, $374,000; to Dabney, Morgan & Co., $100,009 67; total, $474,009 67.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from the United States of Colombia and Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

The only news since my last from the interior is from Carthagena. The attempts to excite military insurrections in the State of Bolivar and at Carthagena, as well as at Barranquella, had been discovered and defeated.

The trial of six of the persons who so basely murdered the two American officers of the *R. R. Cuyler*, (otherwise *El Rayo*,) in the streets of Carthagena, was commenced on the 27th of last month at Carthagena. The jury, after hearing the evidence, which lasted three days, committed the culprits for trial, a formality which it is safe to say will result in nothing.

The British Consul at Santa Martha was trying to settle the squabbles between the States of Magdalena and Bolivar.

Mr. FAWCETT, who was shot some twenty days since by young PAREDES, has nearly recovered, and will leave for New-York on the 2d April.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is in port, and the *Marblehead* and *Penobscot* are at Aspinwall, the latter having just returned from a trip to Old Providence. The *Marblehead* is expected to leave Aspinwall soon for Key West.

The *Henry Chauncey* arrived at Aspinwall to-day with nearly 1,200 passengers, who will leave on the *Sacramento* for San Francisco to-night.

The *Nevada*, with 250 passengers for New-York, arrived from San Francisco this morning, and the *Santiago de Cuba* will leave Aspinwall with them to-night.

The weather here is very hot and dry just now, but the air is pure, and the Isthmus extremely healthy.

A late arrival from Central America brings nothing of note, except that the Nicaraguan Congress had adjourned, after ratifying the old treaty which was rejected by the United States Senate six or eight years ago, and subsequently ratified by the latter body.

The Admission of Alabama—Senator Stewart's Bill.

The following is the bill introduced by Senator STEWART, of Nebraska, to provide for the admission of the State of Alabama:

An Act to provide for the temporary and provisional government of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Constitution framed by the Convention of Alabama, which was submitted for ratification by the people at an election commencing on the 4th day of February, 1868, is hereby declared to be the fundamental and organic law for a provisional government for the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the laws of the United States; and the officers elected at said election shall, on the 1st day of May, 1868, qualify as provided in said Constitution and the ordinances of said Convention, and immediately thereafter enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor, at any time after he shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, may, by proclamation, convene the Legislature chosen at said election. The Legislature, when so convened, shall possess all the power conferred by said Constitution which may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States. And the Legislature is hereby further empowered to resubmit said Constitution to the qualified electors of Alabama for ratification, at such time or times as it may designate. And said Legislature is also empowered to submit the Constitution as framed by the Convention, with or without amendments proposed by the Legislature.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the people, by a majority vote of the qualified electors of Alabama, shall have ratified a constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature of the proposed State organization shall have ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article XIV, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for its approval.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the district commander shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act. And the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for a more efficient government for the rebel States," and the acts supplementary to and amendatory thereof shall remain in full force, except as modified by this act, until Alabama shall be restored to representation in Congress.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The Chair laid before the Senate's resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, asking Congress to declare that naturalized citizens owe no allegiance to foreign Powers, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MILWAUKEE HARBOR.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, praying that the money expended on the harbor be refunded, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS PRESENTED.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Conference, on a bill to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, presented their report, which was agreed to.

Mr. PATTERSON, (N. H.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably a bill to incorporate the *Evening Star* newspaper.

Also a bill to incorporate the National Life Insurance Company.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate whether he has established or ordered the establishment of any new military department since the 1st day of August, 1867, and if so, what department or departments, and under what statute and other authority.

OUTSTANDING U. S. BONDS.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury what amount of the United States bonds is outstanding of each class, with the rate of interest and what each class was worth in gold at the time they were issued.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that it would be impossible to give that information at a moment's notice, and the resolution was laid over.

THE TAX EXEMPTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate took up the report of the Committee on Conference on the bill to relieve certain manufactures from internal tax. Mr. SHERMAN explained the amendment.

Mr. NYE again opposed the amendment for punishing whisky frauds. He objected to the price being taken as *prima facie* evidence of guilt on the part of all distillers, the innocent and guilty alike. A foreigner smuggling whisky, and selling at less than the tax, could thus suspend all the distillers in the District after ten days. Distilling was a business as legitimate as leather making. The bill now proceeded upon the hypothesis that all distillers were rascals, whereas the onus of proof should be thrown on the accuser until the guilt was shown. He denied the right of Congress to stop a legitimate business without evidence; it would not withstand a scrutiny by the judiciary for one moment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the effect of the bill would be to close up every distillery in the country, and asked if such was the intention of the Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN said the intention of the Committee was to enable the Internal Revenue Commissioner to close up every distillery in the cities.

Mr. NYE said the effect would be to deprive the Government of any revenue whatever for whisky, and perhaps to fill the penitentiaries with revenue officials. The remedy lay in another direction. He understood that a law was in preparation to cover the whole subject, and he submitted that it would be better to leave the matter until then, instead of establishing a system of spies upon a legitimate business. The bill was oppressive and unjust.

Mr. MORILL, of Vermont, said not one-eighth of the whiskey paid duty, while accomplices received more than the Government. It was not altogether uncalled for to suppose that all distillers were in league in the fraud. The bill, however, was too stringent. He suggested an amendment, leaving it in the discretion of the Internal Revenue Commissioner to close up distilleries instead of mandatory upon him.

Mr. SHERMAN, said it was useless to attempt another Committee of Conference. The bill had been fully considered.

Mr. MORTON objected to the punishment provided for these frauds, as there were existing laws on the subject. The trouble was, they were not enforced. He had inquired at the Internal Revenue Department, on the 6th of January, and found that there had not been over a dozen persons punished for these crimes up to that time. They might multiply penalties, but until it was made a personal danger to commit such frauds, they could not collect the tax. The cases usually result in compromise, and the payment of fines less in amount than in tax. Such men cared nothing about the name of fraud. The evil would never be corrected until fifty or one hundred of them had been sent to the Penitentiary, instead of being allowed to settle the matter by compromise with the District-Attorney. They should take out of the power of the Internal Revenue Commissioner the Secretary of the Treasury, and above all of the District-Attorney to compromise. The District Attorneys were tempted by the law giving them only $50 for every conviction, but allowing them two per cent. if they obtained a confession of judgment for $20,000 or $30,000. This evil, if complained of, would be increased by the proposition of the Committee. He imputed no corruption upon the Secretary of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Commissioner; they had not proper opportunities, away from the scene of action, to make investigations. If the power of compromise were taken away, however, and a few of those committing frauds sent to the Penitentiary, another state of things would soon be manifest. He read a joint resolution, read by him in January last, removing this power of compromise, and making it compulsory that criminal proceedings be carried forward.

Mr. FESSENDEN coincided in the opinion of the Senator in regard to compromise. In addition to that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had not the means at his command to make the investigations provided for in the bill. He had no sympathy with those engaged in the business. He thought it evident that it could not be carried on honestly with the present prices of whisky. Reduction of taxation might mitigate the frauds somewhat. He, too, believed the present provision for additional penalties would be found impracticable. He called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to the fourth section, and asked whether it did not cover all manufacturers, imposing five per cent. on all wholesale manufactures above $5,000.

Mr. SHERMAN said it did.

Mr. HOWARD asked whether lumber and flour were included?

Mr. SHERMAN replied in the affirmative. He said it includes all manufactures but butter and cheese; there was no reason why all should not pay the tax when the production exceeded $5,000 in value.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the amendment at some length, professing himself in favor of the measure proposed by Mr. MORTON, but asserting that a reduction of $10 to $1 would result in the cessation of frauds, and the collection of a large amount of revenue.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the proposition of Mr. MORTON was inconsistent, starting out as it did by taking the ground that there were already penalties provided that were not carried out, and yet proposing another. What proof was there that if the District-Attorney made dishonest comprises with fraud, they would not connive at the escape of the same men from criminal prosecution? A great outcry had been raised about whisky frauds by the very men who now, when a measure was proposed looking to their prevention, professed great sympathy for the poor distiller. He held that the true course to stop these frauds was a proceeding *in rem.*, not a prosecution of individuals, and he argued that the present provision was justifiable, and would be effective.

Mr. NYE said the large distilleries in cities manufactured for a foreign market, making a superior and high-priced article, upon which they could afford to pay the tax.

Mr. SHERMAN asserted that the distilleries of Kentucky and Ohio made most of the whisky imported—about 2,000,000 gallons.

Mr. NYE repeated that there were large distilleries in New-York that manufactured solely for exportation. Were they to be closed up because others committed frauds, and their stock left on their hands in order to allow the Government to dispose of the whisky on hand from seizures?

Mr. HENDRICKS condemned the tax as unreasonable, and as being the sole cause of the frauds. A proper tax could be collected, and a tax of 50 cents would produce more revenue than one of $2. They should not start out with the idea that whisky was an outlaw, to be hunted down.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was in favor of the proposition to close up the distilleries. If innocent, it would not injure them, as the effect would be to raise the price of the whisky in store. He denied that it would have the effect of an *ex post facto* law in stopping the manufacture by persons engaged in violating the law.

Mr. DAVIS argued that the Committee of Conference had no right to take cognizance of the whisky provisions. Such a provision defeated the right of a distinct vote and freedom of debate on every question. He advocated at some length taxation of the capacity of distilleries, as the only practicable mode of collecting the revenue.

Mr. HOWE declared himself in favor of collecting two dollars tax, but thought this bill would be imperative to do it, on which points he spoke at some length.

At 4:30 o'clock Mr. CONKLING called attention to the little time that remained for the action of another Committee of Conference, Monday being set apart for other business, and urged the friends of the report to allow a vote to be had, either on agreeing to the report or on a motion to non-concur.

Mr. HOWARD then moved to disagree, and ask another Committee of Conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would vote to send the matter to another Committee of Conference, in order to provide means for the collection of tax as effective as possible.

Mr. CAMERON believed the tax could be collected and would vote for this and every measure tending to enforce it.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not believe a tax of $2 was to be collected by inflicting extraordinary penalties. Crime could not be prevented by the extremity of the penalty.

Mr. HOWARD's motion was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattel, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Wade—9.

Mr. ROSS, who would have voted "no," was paired with Mr. NORTON. Mr. THAYER, who would have voted "no," was also paired.

The Chairman appointed as the new Committee of Conference Messrs. SHERMAN, HOWARD, and MORTON.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Mr. RODERICK R. BUTLER, of Tennessee.

Mr. BUCKALEW took the floor in opposition, but yielded at 5 o'clock to a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, presented the joint resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in reference to the Des Moines Rapids Canal swamp land selections.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, introduced two bills amendatory of present naval regulations. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, introduced a bill to equalize the grade of the staff corps in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution in reference to the rights of United States citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a substitute.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He declared that if the State of Alabama was admitted into the Union under the law, and with the shackles which the last section imposed upon her, she never could stand up in the family of Republics and say that she was the equal of her sister States. She would come in with a brand of degradation and inferiority upon her, made perpetual by the act of Congress. And yet they were told that this was to be a Government republican in form. It was a Government which the people of Alabama despised; which they loathed; which they rejected in every way left to them by military despotism in which to express their feelings. When Alabama was first admitted she inscribed on her coat of arms the motto, "Younger, but Equal." In that motto was expressed the law of this country, a law most important, most valuable, most vital to the essential principles of equality of State Governments. But they were told that the reconstruction measures of Congress were for the better government of the rebel States. If the matter were not such a solemn one, that might be received as a caricature, as a bitter and cruel wrong on the conduct of Congress. If it were the duty of Congress to make a Constitution for Alabama, it should make a decent Constitution, one which would be in fact and truth a republican government. But Congress had no such right, and if it should make and force upon Alabama the most popular instrument, it would still not be a Constitution republican in spirit and intent. As to the Constitution now sought to be imposed upon Alabama, if it were republican, then "Haynau" himself was the very impersonation of a lover of liberty. Mr. KERR proceeded to criticise in detail the various provisions of the proposed Constitution.

Mr. PAYNE next spoke in advocacy of the bill, replying to some of the objections made by Mr. KERR, particularly as to the charges of gerrymandering and of excluding the votes of three new counties, which Mr. PAYNE showed had been reannexed to the counties from which they had previously been detached. He expressed his belief that not over five thousand white men in Alabama were excluded from registration by the Reconstruction acts, while it was possible that one thousand was the maximum of those who were in fact so excluded. The white men of Alabama, who were admitted by the rebels during the war, were permitted to vote, and to exercise full political powers, on condition that they would declare, under oath, that they will not hereafter attempt to deprive the loyal black men of the South of their political powers, and that was spoken of as an atrocious hardship. He looked upon it in no such light. He thought it a favor to those white rebels, that they were allowed to partake of political power at all. It would have been right and just if it had been deemed expedient to withhold absolutely from them all political power: and he could see no justice or propriety in any man charging Congress with injustice, because it said to those rebels that they should not exercise political power unless they swore not to strip it from those men who were loyal during the war, and to whom Congress was in honor bound to extend and perpetuate that right. To the objection that most of the Representatives elected in Alabama were not natives of that State, he reminded the House that more than half of the Representatives of Indiana were natives of other States; that of the sixteen Illinois Representatives only four were born in that State. That the gentleman who made the objection (Mr. BECK) was not a native of the State of Kentucky, which he so ably represented, nor of the American Continent at all, and that his other colleague on the Committee (Mr. BROOKS) was not a native of the State, which he so ably represented. He declared that he was satisfied that he had not the slightest doubt that the Constitution of Alabama met the approval of the majority of the qualified electors of that State, and if he had not been so satisfied he would not vote for the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, at 2:30 o'clock, moved that the House take a recess from 4:30 to 7 o'clock, the vote on the bill to be taken at 7:30 o'clock.

[Expressions of disapproval on both sides of the House.]

The Speaker intimated that this was the last day for legislative action for some time.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the vote be taken now.

The motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then proceeded to address the House in opposition to the bill. He referred to the various movements of Congress against the executive and judicial departments of the Government, and saw in all these movements menaces against the peace and security of the country. There had even been a proposition he said, which had probably emanated from the usurping Secretary of War, to disband the Capitol Police, and to supplant that force with a military force; and if that proposition had not been noticed and defeated, Congress would have been legislating under the gleam of the sword and the Supreme Court would have been interpreting the laws at the point of the bayonet. He declared that Alabama was a State in the Union, unless the history of the past five years were a lie; unless the war for the suppression of the rebellion was a monstrous crime; unless every man who fought in the war on either side was a conscious traitor. The bill, he said, could be justified by no man not filled with internal hatred of our Government and not desiring its overthrow. It must, it could only end in blood. No man in his senses could expect anything else. The white race had never in the history of the world been subject to the black race. The madness or folly of Congress could never compel the white man to submit to its African domination or government. He was glad that the Reconstruction Committee and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had had the hardihood to proclaim their revolutionary purpose to build up a mighty nation on the ruins of the old Union. He wished the people of the States which denied universal negro suffrage to take heed and understand that no State shall ever, according to the report of the Reconstruction Committee, be admitted until the right of universal suffrage shall have been made permanent and impossible of violation. He read extracts of speeches made by Mr. COLFAX and by Mr. BINGHAM in the House of Representatives, against enforcing the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, and applied the sentiments to the case of Alabama. He asked what had caused the most remarkable change in the views and opinions of those gentlemen? Was it the emigration now going on from the States of the South, crushed by military despotism, into the State of Kansas? The course of Congress in this measure would not restore a good government and prosperity to Alabama. No man was more anxious than himself to see the State of Alabama and the other States of the South represented in Congress; but he could not be a party to this bastard Constitution, this negro government. He could not be a party of such an outrage not only on Alabama, but on all the States of the Union. With his views, he could not impose this Constitution on the people of Alabama, if it had been formed by the angels in Heaven, instead of by Congress. The acts of to-day would affect this Republic for centuries for good or for ill. The idea of the white people of Alabama submitting to a constitution thus forced upon them was utterly absurd and preposterous. He had not so mean an opinion of them as to suppose they would submit. They might submit so long as they were in the presence of and overawed by a standing army, and no longer. The time would certainly come when the pride and race and blood would not brook the domination of inferior men, when the white people of that State, conscious of the great wrong inflicted on them, and conscious of their God-given strength and their right to be free, would rise and drive into the sea the African ruler placed over them by Congress. In conclusion, he read some more extracts from a speech of Mr. BINGHAM on the Kansas question, only substituting the name of Alabama for that of Kansas, and showed how accurately they applied to the present question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, stated that he should vote against the bill, and as he would be found at variance with many of his own political friends, he desired to give his reasons which had brought him to that conclusion. He did not believe it either essential or wise to compel the people of Alabama to enjoy the privileges of the Union and to share in its government against their will. If there were any considerable number of white men in the South who had any sense of contrition for what they had done beyond that feeling of remorse which swayed the heart of Satan and his peers, only because their enterprise had failed, he had not seen the evidence of it. He did not believe in compelling those incorrigible delinquents into an association of power with a people whom they hated, and a Government which they had striven to overthrow.

Mr. BINGHAM addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, putting it on the statesmanlike axiom that "if you cannot get all you wish, you should get all you can." He thought, however, that sufficient restrictions had already been imposed on the people of Alabama, and therefore he was opposed to the third section. It was authorized neither by the laws nor the Constitution. It was the right of the people to alter or amend their Constitution, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and they could not be deprived of that right. The American system would be a total failure if the people could not be trusted with that right. There was no colorable excuse for attempting to engraft such a provision on the statute book. I cannot, he said, shut my eyes to the great fact that this Government was built by white men upon ideas, if not instincts, that were peculiar to the race; that the predominating element is still the same, and that there is no reason to expect that in the long future it will ever put on any other complexion. In saying this, I would not be understood to disparage the political rights of any race that fate or fortune have cast upon our shores, whether it be the docile African, or the other and more turbulent one that comes by ship loads, with its old world ideas and its anti-republican instincts in Church and State, to fill the ranks and feed the wasting reservoir of the so-called American Democracy. We have them both to deal with, as we have had the Spaniard and the Frenchman, and have now the Mexican and the Indian, and, under the new purchase of the President and the Senate, if ratified here—which, God forbid!—the Esquimaux, or mongrels of the Polar Sea, and must do the best we can to incorporate and assimilate, if we can, these heterogeneous elements, by educating them into a love of order and a just appreciation of the rights of man. But nobody, I suppose, would think of constructing a durable republican State from either of these materials without a judicious intermixture, a little leaven or flavoring, at least, of that high instinct which puts the man above the state, and has, in the progress of ages, evolved stability and jurisprudence from the asserters of individual manhood, and, as a consequence, a just respect for the rights and liberties of all. The negro, as we know, has just taken off the chains that have shackled his limbs and bound down his higher faculties for more than two hundred years. That he will be able to maintain himself for any considerable time, even by superior numbers, without a considerable amount of support from loyalists with whiter skins, in the presence of the stronger and more sublimated, if not higher ethnic element, I do not believe. When you bring these two races, nay any two races in juxtaposition on terms of equality and rivalry the weaker will be sure to go to the wall; just as among the white races the Celtic man has always succumbed in the presence of the stronger Teuton, as well on the Continent of Europe as elsewhere. With the white element divided, as in the State of Tennessee, I should have felt no difficulty on this score; but where it is all black on one side and white on the other, I see no safety. As it is I look for no great popularity in this measure. Without inquiring whether an antecedent ratification is such an one as the Constitution requires in case the amendment in question is not already a part of that instrument, as I think it is, it is only necessary to say that the resolution is an idle one. Is there any way of enforcing it? If there be, what is it? Is this defaulting State to be expelled, or is its law to be nullified by legislation here? Where will the gentleman find the power to do either? Does it rest on the contract of the Constitution, or on the former? How is that? To confer on Congress a jurisdiction which the Constitution does not give, or to take away from States a power that is expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people? I have no faith in such stipulations; they confess a condition of things which is not yet ripe for unconditional restoration. I do not choose to anticipate by taking such a risk; I prefer to wait until all is at least apparently safe. There will be danger enough even then. It is no easy task to construct a friendly Republican State with hostile elements so formidable to be dealt with.

He is but an apprentice in political science who thinks it can be done either in a hurry or without the coöperation of a clear majority of the people. No good thing, no machine, certainly of a construction so delicate or complex as the organization of a State, was ever perfected in a hurry. We can afford to wait. I warn gentlemen, we cannot afford to commit an error. It was quite inconsistent with what Congress had already done, touching the matter of reconstruction, and he hoped it was inconsistent with all that Congress would hereafter do on that subject. He also opposed the section offered by Mr. STEVENS, imposing conditions on the admission of Alabama into the Union, and he appealed to the House to reject it. The construction of it he declared to be to confer suffrage on women and children. The substitute offered by his colleague (SPAULDING) he characterized as a total departure from the legislation of Congress on the subject. He could not sanction that part of it particularly, which enabled the Legislature to propose amendments to the Constitution and submit them to the people. There was nothing like it in the past history of the country.

Mr. DAWES reminded him that in reference to the admission of Nebraska, Congress had added an amendment to the Constitution, and required the Legislature to accede to it.

Mr. BINGHAM saw no parallelism in the case.

Mr. DAWES asked him to say where the difference lay.

Mr. BINGHAM supposed he had said enough to show the difference.

Mr. DAWES—Does the gentleman decline to be interrupted?

Mr. BINGHAM—I decline to be repeating myself for the accommodation of the gentleman. The difference, however, is perfectly manifest. I have said before, and I do not intend to be diverted from it, that for myself I hold that no fundamental condition can be imposed on the restoration of any State into the Union, or the admission of any State in the Union, which does not stand within the limitations and conditions of the Federal Constitution. Mr. BINGHAM then proceeded to advocate the passage of the bill, with the third section struck out, and predicted that members who voted for it would find themselves sustained by their constituents, and sustained in the hereafter by the action of the people of Alabama themselves. Referring to Mr. ELDRIGE's paraphrase of the speeches of himself and the Speaker on the Kansas question, he said he had undertaken to mutilate those speeches, that the Lecompton Constitution had never emanated from the people of Kansas, that it contained the blasphemy that the ownership of slaves is higher than the Constitution and the law, and that it should never be amended so as to affect the ownership of property in slaves. The cases of Alabama and Kansas were as wide apart as the poles, as the two points of the universe—heaven and hell.

Mr. DAWES said he would be very glad to vote for the bill as it came from the Committee, either with or without the third section if he could see in it any guarantee of security to the people of Alabama. He had wanted to hear the gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) on some doubts which he entertained, but he regretted that that gentleman seemed so satisfied with his own ideas that he was disposed to proclaim them as the *lex scripta* of the House, and to permit no man to get behind them as conclusive evidence of what the House should do. The proposition of the gentleman's colleague (SPALDING) secured to the people of Alabama everything secured to them by the original bill, except one thing, and that was representation in Congress. The theory on which all the legislation went was, the moment representation was secured in the House and Senate, the State passed from under the control of Congress; and that whatever the State might do afterwards could no more be enforced within Alabama than it could be in Massachusetts. It was proposed by the substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio (SPALDING) to legislate so that every thing which the Constitution of Alabama secured to the people should be secured to them, except representation in the two branches. He confessed that he had undergone some change of view in the year, that he had been here, touching the idea of representation in these two branches, he had in times past struggled to secure representation even to single districts, as the armies of the United States cleared out the rebellious element; but he was satisfied now that instead of representation in Congress being the first thing, it should be the last thing. The State should be first built up; individual and personal rights secured; the damage wrought by the rebellion repaired, and stability and security made certain. Representation should follow and grow out of that security, and not be the means of bringing about the security itself. It should be the last thing, and not the first.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rose at the Clerk's desk and said: Mr. Speaker: I desire to say a few words in reference to the condition of this bill. Some time ago Congress passed an act authorizing Alabama and other waste territories of the United States to form Constitutions, if possible, so as to make them fit to associate with civilized communities. It gave them a certain length of time for the purpose of doing so. It was provided, whether wisely or unwisely it is not for me to say that the State of Alabama and the other States, after having all their voters registered, should require a majority of all the registered voters to adopt such Constitutions. Unfortunately, Alabama did not find a majority to come up to the law which had been passed. It failed of that majority by a considerable number. The House had seen this difficulty before it finally happened, and had passed an act giving power to these States to act with a bare majority, according to our majority principle. The Senate now—and hence arises all our troubles—with a wisdom which has characterized it far above this House, in many just such disastrous issues, let that bill lie upon the table over two months, although urged to take it up and pass it before the vote of Alabama took place. That vote took place, and only a minority of the registered voters voted for the Constitution. Hence it is that we are now called upon either to reject this State or to violate our own enabling act, which allowed it to enter upon certain conditions. There is nothing that prevents us from violating that act, if we deem it prudent. I am often reminded by gentlemen around me, some very wise and some otherwise, [laughter,] that I have said more than once that all this is outside of the Constitution. He is other-wise who thinks that that assertion is not true. [Laughter among the Democrats.] This very proceeding shows that this House believes that it is acting, not according to the forms of the Constitution, which found no such cases of lapsed territory to be formed into communities and brought into the nation. When West Virginia was introduced, and I first made that declaration, it was admitted by a majority of the House on the ground that it had gone through with the forms of the Constitution in acquiring the consent of both States, while one had ceased to exist long before, and the other one existed in Ohio [Laughter] and I voted for the admission of that State. But I was not going to make either a fool or a knave of myself, and to say that I voted for it under the Constitution, or that I did not know what I was voting for. I held then as I hold now, that having conquered that territory from another power, a power recognized as an independent belligerent by all the sovereign nations of the earth, by ourselves as well as others, we had a right to treat it as such, and to take it in or keep it out as we pleased. I said then that the Constitution had nothing to do with it; but I would inform my learned friends from the bushes [laughter] that while I speak of being outside of the Constitution, I do not mean that the Constitution does not recognize the law of nations. It does recognize the law of nations, and the law of nations recognizes the right of the conquering power to do with conquered territory just as it pleases. I trust I shall hear nothing more after this explanation from my most obfuscated friends who have often seemed so ignorant of what I meant or of what they were talking about. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Speaker, what are we to say with reference to Alabama? I confess to you that I am not altogether clear as to what we ought to do. As a just and wise Body we have power under the Constitution to admit new States, whether made out of fragments of a Confederacy or out of fragments of a foreign nation, or by any other process when we come to agree with these States. I hold more: That when you come to admit new States you can admit them on just such terms as may be agreed upon. They are parties capable of contracting, capable of proposing and of consenting, and until they have lost that power of consent by having become actually incorporated in another body, they have a right to enter into such contract, and after they have gone into it, and it is partially executed, they are bound to fulfil it. How was it about Texas when she was admitted? There was not only a condition imposed by Congress; but there was a proposition made to that State to get her wild lands to pay her debts, the lands consisting of over 1,500,000,000 of acres, and the debt being over $2,000,000. The debt we afterward paid, to be sure, because Texas could not pay it; but did ever anybody doubt that that was a valid and binding contract on the people of both sections?—of both nations, if you please, for then they were both nations, or both contracting powers. It would be an indication of great ignorance on the part of the members of the House if it were needed that I should enumerate the numerous cases in which conditions have been proposed and accepted and acted upon, and never violated. They were proposed to Missouri, to Arkansas, and to other States; but I will not enumerate them for anybody. To say that any tract of land coming here and saying, there are one hundred thousand people, here is a Constitution, under which we would like to be one of the members of your nation. For anybody to say that we could not admit them and send that identical Constitution to their people to be voted upon, and if carried to be acted upon here forever after, seems to me to be a degree of ignorance which I will not presume to exist in this House. If, then, we have a right to do it in one instance, we have a right to do it in all instances, in which we admit new States in the Union. The only question here—although this State has not lived up to this Enabling act—is, are we prepared to admit her people as fit to associate with freemen, a few of whom so sympathized with rebels that they are unwilling to let these poor men into the Union at all? [Laughter.] What is that Constitution? It is that every man of sufficient age, 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at their elections. If I were certain that those who have just perjured themselves and attempted to break down this glorious Union, would live and abide by their contract, and not attempt further to destroy us, if we admit this terrible leaven, I should not hesitate. There are no forms, no omissions, that would keep me from admitting them into the Union at once. I confess I have my doubts—I am sorry for it—as to whether, after we shall have admitted them into the Union, and after morrow's sun shall have set upon them, they will not be ready to call a new convention and to reëstablish Slavery in some shape or form. We know very well the ingenuity of these men. We abolished Slavery except for crime, but I have been informed of twenty cases in which men have been held in bondage, and are now serving in it. One case is in Florida where our Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau informed me he had seen six of them sold for twenty years. How do they do it? They pass a law that any man guilty of assault and battery shall be sold into Slavery for twenty years. It is the law there now. They go into the street, and if a white man jostles a black one or a black man jostles a white one he is taken right to the Court-house, is convicted of assault and battery and is sold for twenty years into Slavery. There are hundreds this day in the Southern States who are serving as slaves on just such contrivance. They have so altered the law that they have introduced the system of peonage even worse than in Mexico or the Middle Southern Provinces; and yet what shall we do? We must try to shackle them in some way, that, while we are admitting these fraudulent white men we are securing the poor ignorant black man from their impositions. Hence it is that I have moved to strike out all after the first section, and insert in its place what I think will be a complete shackle. But the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) to strike out the third section is all, I must say, in the interest of Slavery. I have offered my proposition to try to protect, if possible, freedom against the wiles of the most wicked institution that God ever afflicted man with, or that ever could exist through the invention of human ingenuity. I will vote for no constitution which does not give universal and impartial suffrage, and bind, as far as human ligaments can bind, that provision forever, unalterable, ineradicable in the instrument, so that if ever taken out by the roots it shall take with it every other fragment of the instrument itself, and send them back to act according to the provisions of a new law.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued against the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS, objecting to it that it would admit to suffrage women and children as well as men.

Mr. STEVENS thought that that was not a fair construction of it; but he was willing to change the words "citizens of the United States" into the words "electors of the United States."

Mr. BOUTWELL said he did not see how that would help the matter.

Mr. STEVENS asked how he could help it.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if he were offering the propositions, it would be his business to perfect it; but as he was opposing it, that was not his business. He went on to say that he was in favor of the bill, but was opposed to Mr. STEVENS' amendment, which had been offered after the bill had been agreed upon in Committee. That amendment would open up to every rebel in the State of Alabama, who could not be convicted of treason, the right to vote in all elections.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to ask Mr. BOUTWELL whether he would exclude men who were convicted but—

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to yield, and went on to say that the conditions declared to be fundamental in the third section of the bill were in entire harmony with nine precedents in the Government and were within the rule laid down by the gentleman from Ohio, (BINGHAM) to-wit: that they were in harmony with the Constitution, and not in any sense outside of it, or extraneous to it, and were conditions that were necessary for the security of the people of Alabama if that State was to be admitted into the Union.

Mr. MILLER favored the admission of Alabama under the constitution presented. He said that he was very anxious for the late rebellious States to have representation in Congress, and be restored to all their political rights, and that military rule be dispensed with as soon as could be done with safety to the country. He approved of the Constitution presented. The only barrier that seemed to be in the way was that the vote on the ratification of the Constitution was not one half of the registered vote said to be 170,000. The whole number of votes polled, as reported, was 71,817, of which 70,812 were cast in favor and 1,005 against the ratification of the Constitution, showing a majority of 68,807 in favor of its adoption, or 13,188 less than one-half the reported registered vote. He contended it was difficult to tell the number of qualified electors at the time the vote was taken, as many names were defectively registered, and a large number had left the State, and others had died, and stated the proof showed that many were deprived of the right of voting. He argued, also, that there was nothing in the Reconstruction laws to prevent its admission; that the act made it imperative, when at least one-half voted; but this did not prohibit Congress from passing a law admitting Alabama; as the law now stood, a mere majority was sufficient. Why, then, put Alabama to the trouble, and the Government to the expense, of going through the form of another election? Those who refused to vote had no reason to complain.

Mr. FARNSWORTH closed the debate. He said that the bill was opposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) and others on the Republican side, because it would give the State into the hands of the rebels, and was opposed by the members on the Democratic side because it would put the State into the hands of loyal men. Who would decide when doctors disagreed? He argued that to reject Alabama after she had gone through the struggle would be only to encourage rebels and to discourage loyal men.

Mr. MYERS suggested in this connection that he had the original letter sent in January to Capt. FRANCIS LYONS, who had just been discharged from the Federal Army, notifying him to quit the State of Alabama, adding that Capt. LYONS had remained, and a few months afterward been brutally murdered. This was when ANDREW JOHNSON had begun to inspire rebels with fresh courage, and when the whole power of the State was being placed by him in the hands of disloyal men.

Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed, and said that he had had letter upon letter beseeching Congress not to turn back Alabama, but to spare the loyal people the mortification, humiliation and insults which they would be obliged to face. He was sorry to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania speak about the bill violating the Enabling act.

Mr. STEVENS said he had made no such statement, for he had no doubt at all of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH having resumed his seat the House proceeded to vote upon the various propositions.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill upon the table, which was negatived; yeas 30, nays, 103—a strict party vote.

The next question was upon Mr. BINGHAM's motion to strike out the third section of the original bill.

The motion was agreed to by a vote on a count by the Speaker of 74 to 33.

The House refusing to order the yeas and days, the next question was on Mr. STEVENS' amendment to strike out after the first section of the bill and insert as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on any account, except for treason, felony, or other crime infamous at common law, but suffrage, as above provided for, shall forever be universal and impartial, and Congress shall have power to annul any act of said State in violation or derogation of this act with regard to suffrage, and may regulate the same in case of such alteration. If the right of suffrage in the State of Alabama should ever be reduced below the universal right herein provided for, all legislation admitting said State into the Union shall be null and void.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

The question then recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. SPALDING for the original bill, as follows:

That the Constitution framed by the Convention of Alabama, which was submitted for ratification by the people at an election commencing on the 4th day of February, 1868, is hereby declared to be the fundamental and organic law for a Provisional Government for the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the officers elected at said election shall, on the 1st day of May, 1868, qualify as provided in said Constitution and the ordinances of said Convention, and immediately thereafter enter upon the discharge of their respective offices.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, at any time after he shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, may, by proclamation, convene the Legislature chosen at said election; the Legislature, when so convened, shall possess all the power conferred by said Constitution, which may not be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. And the Legislature is hereby further empowered to submit said Constitution to the qualified electors of Alabama, for ratification at such time or times as it may designate. And said Legislature is also empowered by a majority vote of each House to submit the said Constitution, as framed by the Convention, with or without amendments proposed by the Legislature, and if amendments be proposed by the Legislature, they shall be voted upon separately, and not in connection with the Constitution as it came from the Convention.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the people, by a majority vote of the electors of Alabama qualified under the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, to vote for delegates to form a Constitution, and actually voting on said ratification, shall have ratified a constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature of the proposed State organization shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for its approval.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Commanders shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act and the act of March 2, 1867, entitled an act to provide for a more efficient government for the rebel States, and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof shall remain in full force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama shall be restored to representation in Congress.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 77, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beatty, Benjamin, Bromwell, Broomall, Churchill, Clarke, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Cullum, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Halsey, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Ketchum, Koonts, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Moore, Moorehead, Morrow, Mullins, Myers, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taffee, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge of Vermont—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arnell, Bailey, Beaman, Beck, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Carey, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fields, Fox, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Gravely, Haight, Holman, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Lincoln, Mallory, Marshall, Miller, Mungen, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pile, Plants, Pruyn, Ross, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Auken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Windom, Woodward—54.

So the substitute was adopted.

The next question was ordering the preamble to be engrossed, and the House refused to order it. So the preamble was rejected. The final vote was on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed—yeas 102, nays 29—a strict party vote—STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, voting with the majority and WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, not voting at all.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A Bill to Provide for a Temporary and Provisional Government in Alabama."

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

A new Conference Committee was ordered on the disagreeing vote on the bill to exempt certain manufactures from tax, and Messrs. SCHENCK, BROOKS and FERRY were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. CAKE introduced a bill to authorize the building of a railroad from Washington to the Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

Gov. Fenton's Pardons—The Case of Young Ketchum.

From the Evening Post.

Not long since we published a carefully-prepared statement of the case of EDWARD KETCHUM, imprisoned at Sing Sing, to show the propriety of pardoning him, now that half his period of confinement has elapsed. The statement was copied into most of the daily papers of this City, which expressed very strongly their agreement with its conclusions, and urged his pardon.

Not long after the appearance of that statement, the Albany *Evening Journal*, speaking with a tone of authority, announced that Governor FENTON had "finally decided to refuse a pardon" to young KETCHUM, "whose confinement in Sing Sing prison," this semi-official announcement went on to say, "has been an occasion of the *utmost chagrin to the aristocracy with which he was connected*, and for whose release from imprisonment such efforts have been made as are rarely put forth on behalf of a criminal." As if not content with this disparagement of those who thought his punishment already sufficient, his penitence certain, and his future good conduct assured, it was followed by a brutal attack upon the young man himself, which we do not care to notice further.

But we might say for those who have interested themselves in attempting to procure the young man's pardon, they are no more aristocrats than Gov. FENTON himself. It may suit his purpose to represent himself as a sort of Cato, inflexible to the solicitations of the rich and powerful, and deserving of popularity on that account. He has a rich man's son in the prison at Sing Sing, for whom strong intercession is made. Such an opportunity does not occur every day. However great might be the reasonableness of granting a pardon, there was apparently no popularity to be gained by that course. If the application for pardon were denied, it could be said on the other hand that the Governor *had no sympathy with aristocrats*, and turned a deaf ear to all they could urge. We leave it to our readers to say whether such a semi-official announcement, elsewhere quoted, can bear any other construction.

If Gov. FENTON had been sparing in the use of the pardoning power, if he had given any evidence of a conscientious desire to refrain from exercising it, except in those cases in which a regard to justice or to the public good clearly required it, we might, while regretting his mistaken severity in this case, allow him credit for a desire to do right, without regard to his popularity or his political expectations. But we find him making a profuse use of his prerogative of pardon in other cases. Eighty pardons from Sing Sing alone have already illustrated his administration. Some of these have been granted under most extraordinary circumstances. Men of the worst character—hardened villains, who had come out of the State Prison only to commit new crimes, and be sent back again—have been let out to repeat their depredations a third time. There are worse offences than forgery. Men convicted of crimes which could only be committed by persons of a brutal and degraded nature, wretches sentenced for life for rapes on children, have been released by the easy clemency of Gov. FENTON. Yet these men were not "aristocrats." * * * It would almost seem as if Gov. FENTON made a rule to release undeserving persons, who are obscure, and whose pardon would make no noise, and to refuse the liberation of persons whose reformation and future good conduct is certain, but who happen to be known in the community.

Wholesale Pillaging in Newport, R. I.

The Newport police have unearthed a gang of youthful housebreakers who have been ravaging the Summer residences in that vicinity. The band numbers thirteen, and the youngest is only 10 years of age. The house of NEWBOLD EDGAR, the owner of which is absent in Europe, was made the rendezvous, where they had slept and eaten, and from which they had foraged on the farmers round about. One of the rooms in the house, splendidly furnished and carpeted, has been used for a place in which to pick and dress poultry. Every room in the house bore evidence of wanton mischief. The rosewood staircase had been hacked with their knives and ruined. A full-length portrait of Mrs. EDGAR, by HUNT, which cost one thousand dollars, had been mutilated by a knife, while another of her father had been served in the same manner. They made an inroad upon two houses in the vicinity, and obtained a supply of champagne and cigars. The spoils embraced almost everything from a gold medal to a looking-glass, and the value is very great. Two men and seven boys have been arrested. The names of the men are MILON A. DAILEY and WILLIAM MURPHY, both United States soldiers from Fort Adams. The boys are TIMOTHY GARVEY, SAMUEL PEASE, JAMES MANNING, TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, DANIEL SULLIVAN, MICHAEL KING and ANDREW KIRWIN.

Hon. JOSIAH M. CARTER, a leading member of the bar in Connecticut, died in Norwalk on the 23d inst. He was Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1862, and at the time of his death was State Attorney for Fairfield county.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WITHOUT THE CHILDREN.

O the weary, solemn silence
Of the house without the children!
O the strange, oppressive stillness
Where the children come no more!
Ah! the longing of the sleepers
For the soft arms of the children;
Ah! the longing for the faces
Peeping through the opening door—
Faces gone for evermore!

Strange it is to wake at midnight
And not hear the children breathing.
Nothing but the old clock ticking,
Ticking, ticking by the door.
Strange to see the little dresses
Hanging up there all the morning!
And the gaiters—ah! their patter,
We shall hear it never more
On our child-forsaken floor!

What is home without the children?
'Tis the earth without its verdure,
And the sky without its sunshine;
Life is withered to the core!
So we'll leave this dreary desert,
And we'll follow the Good Shepherd
To the greener pastures vernal,
Where the lambs have "gone before,"
With the Shepherd evermore.

NELLY DEVITT'S GHOST.

From the Argosy for March.

Everybody blamed me when I married my good man, because he was a sailor, and gay and thoughtless in his way, and I left a comfortable service to join my fortunes with his, for better or for worse. I was an orphan, and had been brought up in the Wyndhurst family, as a sort of waiting-maid to the young lady; my mother before me had served her mother, and the place was like home to me.

My husband was the keeper's son, and we had been boy and girl sweethearts before he ever went to sea at all; so I didn't mind what people said, but when the family at the Hall made up their minds to go abroad, and I saw that Miss Helen would get along better in foreign parts with a stylish French maid to wait on her, I just said yes to Will Catherwood, and we were married the night before he sailed on his first voyage as mate of the *Mermaid*.

We lived on the Cornish coast, and I could see his ship come into harbor from the window of the little cottage on the cliff, to which he brought me as his wife. I was very happy, and so was he, for a better, truer husband than my Will no woman ever was blessed with.

Will's money wasn't much when he got it, and he was such a noble, generous-hearted fellow that, while he had a penny left, he never could say no to any one in trouble; so it was as little as I could do to help him by setting up a little shop with a few pounds I had saved before we were married.

It was only amusement to me, Will being so much away; and when my elder sister died, and left me her orphan daughter to care for, I was glad that I had the chance to do it, without calling on poor Will for the means to do it with.

My niece's name was Jane Lewis. She was a good, reliable girl, and a great help to me. She has married well, and is living in the old country still; but as it was owing to her that we got mixed up with the strange doings I'm going to tell you about, I must describe her to you. She was nearly twelve when she came to live at our place, and my oldest boy was not quite two years old then. She began to be of use at once, and lightened my cares from the very day of our being together. A good-hearted, sensible child, ready and willing to help, and with judgment beyond her years in everything. Said she to me one day, after we had been four or five years together—"Aunt Susan, why don't you get Uncle Will to bring you oranges and grapes enough to sell in the shop? The ladies have come back to the Hall, and they're having company all the time. Such things would sell well, I'm sure, if you'd move a little farther up in the town, and keep a good supply."

Now this was quite an idea, and I soon saw the good sense of it. Will was just leaving on a Lisbon voyage, and I talked it over with him. He saw the sense of it, too, and promised to bring me a stock of fruits when he came back in a month or six weeks.

But the trouble was to get a house, with good shop-room, convenient to the Hall and the better-class dwellings that were near it. Jane and I knew every house in the town, and there was not a single one empty that we could afford to take. We talked it over, and wondered what we should do, till at last Jane cried out—"Why, Aunt Susan, there's the old Devitt house, just the thing we want, and I warrant we can get it cheap enough, too; for it has stood idle, going to rack and ruin, this many a year."

"The Devitt house," said I, and I stopped to think a bit; for, to tell you the truth, the mention of it rather startled me. Everybody said it was haunted, and no one would live in it rent-free. Nearly ten years before, old Devitt died there, the last of his family, and after that it was shut up, and left to the rats and cobwebs. To be sure, it was, as Jane said, the very thing we needed, for old Devitt had been a baker, and used the ground-floor for his shop and bake-rooms; besides, it had quite a good bit of yard for the children to play in, with plenty of chamber-room for a family twice our size.

"It is a good house, in a good situation," said I, as I thought of all this; "but you know, Jane, people talk of it. I don't believe there is a soul in all Wyndhurst that could be hired to live there."

"That's the reason we shall get it at a bargain," returned Jane, stoutly. "If we mean to keep a fruit-shop, it is the very place for us."

I'm not a coward myself, and I never believed in any of the foolish stories they had got up about the old place. I knew the sorrowful story of the family that had lived there last, and I attributed most of the talk about the white figure they had seen flitting through the upper rooms to the pitiful ending of poor Nelly Devitt's life as a hopeless maniac in those very chambers. You see, the Devitts were comfortable sort of people, with two or three sons and this one daughter, Nelly, of whom they were foolishly fond and proud. She was very pretty, but her beauty brought her no good, poor thing! for she fell into disgrace, and was sent away to the North to her mother's friends; for the Devitts were very high in their notions, and strove to hide the shame that her folly had brought upon them.

Such things can't be kept hidden, it seems, and so this was soon the town-talk. Old Lady Wyndhurst had a grandson, the only male heir of all the grand estate, and it was through him and his deceiving promises poor Nelly had been brought to ruin, they said.

The young gentleman had gone, no one knew where, and the brothers of the deserted girl were tracking him, thirsting for his life.

I was only a little girl when it all happened, but living at the Hall, I heard many a whisper of it, and saw more of the troubles than I could well understand then. The old lady, as we called her, was nearly wild about it, and all the servants said it was a shame for her to uphold him in his wrong-doing, and try so hard to mislead the Devitts, who were searching for him. The old man had come to the Hall at the first, and had a long interview with her, which ended by both being in a towering passion, and loud words of bitterness and anger were overheard by the servants.

I heard the butler say, afterward, that she offered the wretched father money, which he wrathfully refused, demanding that his poor girl should be righted by marriage; at which the old lady laughed scornfully.

"Do you know what you are, my good man, and to whom you speak?" she asked; and then she told him to act like a good tenant and sensible man, and take what she offered him, and go away quietly.

They said he cursed the whole set till he lost his voice with rage, and went away, white and speechless, to his wretched home.

After that the family began to break up at the bakery. First the mother died—of grieving, it was thought; and then the older boy was lost in a storm on the bay. He had a boat of his own, and after the trouble grew very rash, ventured out in all weathers.

The second son went abroad, in the hope of finding young Wyndhurst, and died of a fever in some foreign place, leaving the youngest, a mere lad, at home with his father.

About this time they brought Nelly back, and tried to keep her secretly; but it came out before long that she was crazy; and when people heard strange wailing cries in the dead of night, they said it was Nelly Devitt in her madness, lamenting over the desolation her folly had brought.

Poor thing! it was a bitter penance for wrong-doing, and many a long year she paid it, raving and moaning away her poor withered life behind the barred windows of her unhappy home.

The youngest boy was like his mother in looks, and they must have been alike in nature too; for as soon as he grew old enough to understand his family's misfortunes, he just grieved and drooped as she had done, till they laid him beside her in the grave.

The old man lived on, held in life by the care of the helpless creature who had deprived it of every charm for him. People used to say that [illegible]

until at last every one was afraid to go near him; and so they lived alone till the end, the lunatic and he; and truly it seemed that he was kept with her as long as she needed his care, for a week after she died, he followed her to the grave, and, as I have said, the old place was shut up and deserted.

But I need not forget to tell you what none of our keenest gossips had found out before old Devitt's death disclosed it to them. Nelly had a little daughter, born and brought up among her mother's people, to whom the old man left the little that remained of his savings, with the injunction that she should never come near Wyndhurst, but stay in the place of her birth till the end of her days.

It was not long after this that the old lady died. She made a miserable end of it, I'm told, for I was not often at the Hall myself in those days. I had just got married, and was full of my housekeeper's cares; besides the housekeeper did not encourage much coming and going in the servants' hall, for the old lady seemed "breaking up," as they called it, and she was often taken with fits of screaming and horror that frightened those who had to wait on her, and they didn't want to have it talked over in the town. Her grandson had died abroad years before, and there was nobody but the ladies left to keep up the family honors. It was to these ladies the Devitt house belonged as a part of the Wyndurst property; but when Jane talked me into the notion of renting it, it was to their agent I went. He was an old man, an attorney, very sharp in money matters. No one had ever come after the place, to try and rent it, all these years; yet as soon as he saw I was willing to take it, he put on a serious business face, and began to talk about its value and the advantages of its location.

"Now, Mr. Willet," says I, "you know as well as I do that the place has a bad name; that there isn't a man, woman or child in Wyndurst that would live in it for a gift, except it be myself. If you've a mind to let me have the place for the taxes and water-rate, I'll take it and clean it and put it in order, which will be a heavy job, to judge from the looks of it."

He hemmed and hawed, and talked of the bargain I was making for a while, and at last gave me a five years' lease, which, to tell you the truth, I was almost afraid to take. If I had it to do over again, I would have left the lease in Mr. Willett's office rather than bound myself as a tenant when I came to see the wretched-looking place it was, choked up with dirt and dust, and shut out from light by the broken boards that were nailed across its broken windows.

But soap and water and brooms and brushes did more towards reconciling me to my new possession than all Mr. Willet's congratulations on my cheap rent. Jane and I went to work with a will, and as soon as the glaziers had supplied the places of the broken lights, we polished the glass and scoured the floors and window-frames, till, as Jenny said, we got the haunted look off things.

It was a large house, far too large for us, but we thought it was better to have too much than too little, and having swept and dusted the upper floor nicely we closed it up entirely, contenting ourselves with the abundant accommodations of the two lower stories. There were three good rooms besides the front and back shop, and we had plenty of space to spread ourselves over in the day-time, reserving the two front chambers above for sleeping-rooms, and the smaller back chambers as store-rooms to hang our clothes in, or put away anything that was not in use.

We put the shop in order to begin with, and made the most of our small stock of fruit and sweetmeats, till Will should return with a full supply; then we fitted up the back room as a sort of little parlor, with our best things, and sat there when our work was over and nothing to do but mind the shop. We had a good many calls at once from the Hall, for the ladies there had been very anxious to do away with the story about the Devitt house being haunted, and seemed glad to help us with their custom. This was the first week of our being there, and as neither sight nor sound had disturbed us, we laughed at the inquiries of the towns people who looked so disappointed to hear that there was no trouble.

"I'm glad on Uncle Will's account," said Jane when we had been there nearly a fortnight, and were looking for him to come home in a few days. "Uncle Will is so good-humored and cheerful, it would be a pity to cloud his return with any gloomy experiences. We are so comfortable, he'll never remember a word about the reports they used to have of ghosts, and cries, and moans, and all that."

It happened to be on Friday evening in October, a little before Hallowe'en, that Jenny said this, and we were sitting round the lighted lamp in the back shop, just after supper. The two elder children were playing with the baby, and Jenny and I were looking over the Winter things, patching and piecing against the cold weather. Besides the double glass-doors, which were open, the room had two other entrances, one going out into the hall, the other opening on the best kitchen. Scarcely had she ceased speaking, when the handle turned in the first of these, and the door opened wide, bringing a draft of cool air with it that made the flame shake in the lamp-shade, blew down some paper pictures the children were arranging on the table, and startled us all.

I could not help feeling sure there was some one in the hall; so I went out quickly, quite expecting to see them. I believe the emptiness of the place frightened me more than anything I could have seen; for about a second my heart stood still, and I could not breathe. After that I collected my thoughts, and though I was disturbed and troubled by what followed, it never completely upset me again.

"The draft comes from the cellar-door, Jane," said I, as soon as I had my wits about me. "It's very strong, and the latch on this door is weak."

I took hold of the knob to close it again, when I felt it pulled out of my hand as plainly as if I had seen the one who did it. Jenny saw it too, and the same feeling came to her and me at the same moment—a desire to save the children from fright; so she called them to her and busied them about their pictures, still keeping an anxious eye directed toward me.

Will says I've a good temper, and I am happy that he has found it so, for it's to his own credit as much as mine, but I believe I've a sharp will of my own, and I know it came to my aid when I found that unseen force resisting me. I just said to myself, "I will shut it in Heaven's name!" and it closed with a bang.

Then I made haste to lock it, and came and sat down as quietly as I could and took up my sewing. All was still for a while, and then came three measured raps that paused a moment before they were repeated.

I did not rise, so my eldest boy said, in surprise:

"Somebody's knocking; don't you hear, Jenny?"

I don't know what I expected to see, but I do know that I was not afraid on my own account; if the children had been away, I believe I should have courted an encounter with whatever power it was that was at work to our annoyance.

"It is some bad boys trying to bother us," said Jenny; "but we won't mind them, will we? We'll just say our prayers and be good ourselves, and then nothing can worry us or disturb us."

Poor Jenny was frightened; I could see that at a glance, for her face was as white as her dimity apron, and her eyes were large and round. I think I was uncomfortable myself, but I took thought and recalled my wits about me.

"There is no evil that can harm us, unless we give it power over us," I said to myself; and I got up and went to the door.

"Go along with you, you bad creature," said I; "don't you know that we are poor people, who try to serve God and do our duty without giving offence to any? In the Lord's name, be gone, and leave us in peace!"

After that we waited awhile, and no other sound came; so, lest the children should discover our excitement, we got ready leisurely, and closing the shop, went up to bed. There was not another sound that night, and I think Jenny and I both lay awake till daylight, listening if we could discover any.

The next morning we felt so much more courageous than we had done the night before, that we were inclined to laugh at our fears as imaginary. Jenny said after all she believed we could explain the whole thing to be caused by the wind and a loose shutter.

But as evening drew on, I saw that she looked timid, and I'm afraid I felt a little so myself, although I reasoned that no harm could happen to me or mine.

Will had a book called "Captain Riley's Narrative," that was very interesting, and Jenny had spent many an hour over it of Winter nights.

"Get Captain Riley, and let us have some of it, Jenny," said I; "I'll sew while you read, and the children can have their blocks to play with."

"All right," cried Jenny; and she ran up to fetch the book, leaving me and the children without a light, except the fire-glow. She sang as she went, for the sake of company, and the pleasant sound of her voice came down the stairs as she bustled about, searching for Captain Riley. I was sitting with the baby on my lap, and my back to the door, and the sound ceased while footsteps began slowly to descend the staircase. Jane was a quick, impatient walker, and this was a slow, soft, regular sound, that came pit-a-pat till it reached my side. I looked up, expecting to see her, book in her hand.

I cannot tell you how I felt when I saw nothing but the shadows that the fire-light could not scatter. The next instant she came flying down, breathless and white, the lamp shaking so much that its flame was nearly out.

"What is the matter?" cried I; but the next minute I remembered the children, rose up quietly, took the lamp from her hand, and shut the door, still holding the baby in my arms.

She had the book, which she clutched unconsciously in her trembling hands; but she dropped into a chair without opening it, or seeming able to recover from her alarm.

"There was a strange lady up stairs to-day," said Willie, my eldest boy, as if he had just remembered it, "and she seemed so odd! Did she come down here?"

"Where was she, and what did she do?" I asked, keeping my eye on Jenny, who was trying hard to gather her senses about her.

"She walked round and round, and seemed looking for something," said Willie. "She was a very strange lady, and her hair was all wild."

"Poor thing!" says I; but it took quite an effort to say it quietly. "She strayed in here, and can do harm to no one. God will take care of us, and we need not be afraid."

"That is true," said Jenny, recovering her composure; "it is very foolish to be frightened at nothing. I think we had better read the Bible to-night, Aunt Susan, instead of Capt. Riley; don't you?"

I was very ready to hear the Bible, for there's nothing so calming to the feeling as a good chapter. I've lived long enough in the world to know something about its troubles; and this I'll say, that I've never met with a sorrow or a burden that it didn't help me to bear. So we had two or three chapters, which Jenny tried hard to read distinctly, but without succeeding as well as usual. Do what I would, I could not listen with undivided attention, since I was all the time fancying I heard the soft footsteps repeating themselves on the floor beside me. They did not come again, and the children fell asleep listening to Jenny's voice. I got up and put them comfortably in their chairs. Then Jenny stopped reading, and began, in a low, frightened voice—"Aunt Susan, there's something dreadful in this house; there really is. I never knew I was such a fearful coward as I proved to-night."

I tried to make light of her fears, and she went on to tell me that on going into the room over the kitchen, where we kept the few books we had, she found the door open and the moon shining so brightly into the window that she scarcely needed the lamp she carried. All at once she became aware of some one passing her with a light, quick step, and turning about just as she laid her hand on the book, she saw the dim outline of a shape pass through the door and down the staircase. She could not be mistaken, she said over and over again; and she shuddered at her own certainty.

I said all I could say, but it seemed very little when I had done. I told her that we had harmed or wronged no one, and had no need to fear; and then I said learned and wise people had been deceived by their own fears, and might not we?

So we went to bed when the time came, if not bravely at least quietly, but neither of us managed to rest much.

Jane didn't make any noise, but I knew by her breathing that she was awake, and somehow there didn't seem the least use in my trying to sleep.

The clock began to strike and stopped; I thought it must be near morning, but it was only one, and a singular sound commenced in the next room the moment the hour sounded. It was a scraping, pounding sort of noise, as if some one was laying a hearth and scraping away the mortar used, and this kept up incessantly for a time; at length it ceased, and Jane's frightened voice whispered—"Aunt Susan, what was that?"

"I don't know," says I, "but I've heard it before, and it never brought us any harm or trouble."

So I had, often in the first week of our being there, discovered such a scratching kind of sound, and called it rats; but this night I did not feel able to control my feelings. I could not reason about it, but just lay still, feeling rather uncomfortable, and saying nothing.

I think I must have fallen asleep by-and-by, for the sun was bright and clear when I sprang up, and Jane and the children were dressed and gone down.

Somehow I felt that I had no right to think of myself in the matter, but that if Jenny and the children could be kept from the knowledge of these strange things, I could go on very well.

The store proved itself to be a success, for the Hall people patronized me to a wonderful extent; so did the people on the Terrace, and the Summer cottages in the grove.

If it had not been that we were kept so busy all day, I don't believe we could have endured it; but it was only at twilight that we got time to think, and then the trouble began.

It was never the same twice in succession. Sometimes it would be steps up and down all the evening, while at others it would only be soft little knocks overhead, or the door-handles turning as if some one were coming in who never entered.

The children grew accustomed to it without being at all afraid. "There's the noise," Willy would say, "and I saw the strange lady to-day."

But although the child persisted that he had seen a woman with a distracted face and flowing hair, I never once was aware of an appearance of any kind in my presence; and Jenny, after her first fright, never saw anything again.

Will's voyage was strangely prolonged. We were very uneasy at first, but I inquired of the shippers, and they explained to me that the *Mermaid* was to stop at a French port, which caused the delay; and somehow I felt glad that we had a chance to fight our troubles alone, for Will was not patient, and he would have been likely to give in at once and leave the place.

As nearly as I can remember, it was about a month from first to last, and in all that time we never had one quiet night, though after the first fortnight Jenny seemed to get entirely over her dread of the sounds, and sleep as comfortably as if she never heard them. I could not. Somehow there was an indescribable something about them that set my heart beating at the first tap: and yet I daily gained strength to think more and more, and reason about them with myself.

We had but few intimates, partly owing to my being so busy, partly to the little fancy I had for gossip and silly talk. Many a one asked me if we were not carried off by the ghosts, and other silly things; but I always gave a merry kind of answer, that had no more sense than their questions, and kept my own counsel. So did Jenny. There was something in it, I felt sure, for we could not doubt both eyes and ears—but what was it? I asked myself till I grew tired, and could get no satisfaction; seeing that Jenny was getting used to it, I did not want to frighten her again by reviving the subject, so I kept it to myself. "It must be something that will bear explaining," says I to myself; "it comes from one quarter, and however it varies, it returns again and again to that scraping, scratching sound. What does it mean?

That was a question more easily asked than answered. I kept repeating it as I worked, until the idea came into my mind to make a search.

I told you that a nice little back chamber over the kitchen was where Jenny thought she saw the figure. We used to keep books and things there, but Jenny soon cleared it out, and shut it up, leaving it to the sole occupation of the sound that scratched, and tapped, and walked there so industriously all night long. That was where I began on a bright sunshiny Winter day to make my search. Not a scratch or spot was discernible in all the room; the bricks were bright and red, as if freshly painted; the plaster was clean and smooth; not a speck to be seen anywhere. The other rooms had never a sound in them, yet I went up stairs to the broad upper chamber where poor Nelly Devitt raved her life away, and there, strange to say, the hearth was scratched and the bricks displaced. I had never noticed it particularly, before, but now I saw that every brick had been removed from its place separately, and only replaced at random.

I thought I had found out at last the great question—what does it mean? and hastily took them all out to search beneath them. I found nothing—not even a scrap or shred of anything; and so, after examining every crack and crevice of the whole place, from garret to cellar, I gave it up—and the sounds went on. Fainter and fainter every night, it seemed to me, or else I was becoming used to it. I cannot tell exactly how that may be, but I know that I was only hoping and praying that they might disappear altogether before Will's return—for he was gone now over two months.

But his ship came in one morning, and word was brought to us that it was in the bay. I can't tell you how happy I was; and Jenny was almost as glad as I. Both together we fairly danced for joy, when a lad came up from the first boat that came ashore to say that Will had a better offer from a Liverpool captain, and had sent me the fruit he promised, with his best love; but I was not to expect to see him for three months, for he had gone over to America, and would bring me back a purse of gold. I don't believe all the gold that ever was coined could have paid me for the bitter pain and disappointment this news gave me. I felt sick at heart, and it may be my mind was a little troubled with what I had heard in the old house; but this blow just knocked me over.

Jane unpacked the fruit, and was so busy selling and putting up packages that she had no time to sympathize with me; I was fit for nothing, and could only wander about the house, trying to work, with the heart taken out of it.

That night I lay awake crying silently, for I was sorely afraid that America would ruin my poor Will, I had seen so much of its doings on gay, good-hearted fellows like him. I don't believe I thought of the ghosts at all, but I remembered afterward that there was not a sound in the house but the children's breathing.

When daylight came, I was glad to get up and go down stairs without making a stir to rouse the rest, for I felt better moving about than lying still, grieving. There was no water in the house, and before I made the fire, I took the pail and ran down to the well for it.

I should have told you about this well. It was a curious old place, on the very edge of our lot, close to the low hedge that divided a Wyndhurst field from ours. Willow bushes grew thick around it, and the ruin was cushioned with velvet mosses. I had just heard that young Wyndhurst used to meet poor Nelly Devitt there in times gone by, and that his lynx-eyed old grandmother found out their secret by discovering them together at this trysting-spot.

I'm sure there was no thought of this in my mind this morning. To tell you the truth, I was far too much concerned about my own poor Will to be troubled about the sorrows of the dead and gone; but as surely as I ever saw her in all my life, there stood old Lady Wyndhurst among the willows at the side of the well, leaning on her gold-headed stick, and looking forward, as if waiting for me.

I have been told since then that it was my fancy and the excited state of my mind which caused me to imagine that I saw her; and I'm very willing to allow that it was so; but what seems odd to me is this, that she looked so natural. I was so completely taken by surprise that I believe I had half courtseyed in saluting her, when a sudden fear rooted me to the spot.

She was a sharp-faced old woman, wrinkled and cunning, and she peered at me with the same hard, suspicious look I'd seen her wear all the years I served in her household. She used to have stiff rustling silks, that shook as she walked, and made a sound by which we always knew she was coming. I seemed to hear the same noise now, and she came close to where I stood, rooted to the ground, and, looking over my head, pointed, as it seemed to me, to the back end of our house, to the little room over the kitchen.

I believe I turned my head in obedience to her motion, and when I look again she was gone. My knees smote together, and I had not strength to crawl back to the house; for an hour or two afterward Jenny found me sitting in the shade under some bare elder bushes, shivering and light-headed, with a strong fever coming on me.

I was ill for three long weeks after that, and poor Jenny must have had her hands full, for most of the time I was out of my wits and raving all kinds of nonsense. But the odd part came after that, and if there was anything in the whole matter, it ended there, since neither sight nor sound out of the common was ever more known in old Devitt's house. I lived in it nearly twenty years myself, and I knew them that came after me, for it was Jenny's self, and she's there to this day to say the same.

I was sitting up in my own room, for the first time, and was very weak, considering the care I had, when I heard Willie and his little sister quarreling and fretting with each other, and called them to me to settle the dispute. It was all about a piece of paper that Willie had found under a loose brick in the hearth in the little room.

"It came up easy," he said, as I held the scrap in my hand, "I didn't break it or scratch it, and this was folded under it; and it's mine, because I found it."

Something like a great flashing before my eyes, almost blinded me as I held it up and tried to read the words it contained. It was a marriage certificate, and proclaimed that Nelly Devitt was the wife of Wyndhurst's heir.

On the back of it, in trembling letters, were these words: "I have sworn to Lady Wyndhurst to show this to no living creature, or she will disinherit her grandson, my husband. I put it here, trusting in Heaven's mercy it may be found, for the sake of my unborn child."

It was not long before I got strength enough to put this in a good lawyer's hands; and before I had done being nursed and petted by my faithful Jenny, Nelly Devitt's child was at Wyndhurst, acknowledged by her father's people.

I've heard since, that in her madness the poor mother scratched day and night at the bricks in the room she was confined in; but all I know is, they looked as if they had been scraped for years, yet gave me no clue to the secret they suggested.

My Will came back all right; and Willie got a good start in life from Miss Helen Wyndhurst, as the great lady who was once poor Nelly's child, is called. So that's the story as far as it goes. I was frightened at the time, but it's like a dream to me now.

GEORGE II. AT QUEEN CAROLINE'S DEATH-BED.—As for the King, he was heart-broken, but he was himself. He could not leave her in peace at that last moment. By way of watching over her, "he lay on the Queen's bed all night in his nightgown, where he could not sleep nor she turn about easily." He went out and in continually, telling everybody, with tears, of her great qualities. But he could not restrain the old habit of scolding when he was by her side. "How the devil should you sleep when you will never lie still a moment!" he cried with an impatience which those who have watched by a deathbed will at least understand. "You want to rest, and the doctors tell you nothing can do you so much good, and yet you always move about. Nobody can sleep in that manner, and that is always your way; you never take the proper method to get what you want, and then you wonder you have it not." When her weary eyes, weary of watching the troubled comings and goings about her, fixed upon one spot, the alarmed, excited, hasty spectator cried out, "with a loud and quick voice," "*Mon Dieu, qu'est ce que vous regardez? Comment peut-on fixer ces yeux comme ca?*" he cried. He tortured her to eat, as many a healthful watcher does with cruel kindness. "How is it possible you should know whether you like a thing or not?" he said. He was half crazed with sorrow and love, and a kind of panic. And he was garrulous, and talked without intermission of her and of himself, with a vague historical sense, as if talking of a life that had come to an end. When the Queen had been given over, and was no longer teazed with false hopes, she gave her children her last advice and blessing. The eldest son, the Esau, who had sold his birthright, was not there. He was at his own house in town, flattering himself that "we shall soon have good news; she cannot hold out much longer." Nor was ANNE, the Princess Royal, at her mother's bedside. But she had boy WILLIAM—he who, in this solemn domestic scene, one grudges to think of as Cumberland—and her younger daughters. She enjoined her her son to stand by the King, but never to do anything against his brother. She committed to her daughter CAROLINE the charge of her two little girls, MARY and LOUISA. "Poor CAROLINE! it is a fine legacy to leave you!" she said. She was the one calm and tearless amid her weeping family. Then she turned to the King. It is here that the scene rises to a horrible power, half grotesque, almost half comic, amid the tragedy. She counseled him to marry again, as he sat sobbing by her bedside. Poor man! he was hysterical, too, with grief and excitement. Wiping his eyes and sobbing between every word, with much ado he got out this answer: "*Non—j'aurai des maîtresses.*" To which the Queen made no other reply than, "*Ah mon Dieu! cela n'empeche pas!*" Criticism stands confounded before such an incident. Perhaps it is possible poor CAROLINE, sick and weary, did not wish for the successor; she suggested a life more perfect than her own had been; and we all know by experience, though we will never allow in theory, that the near approach of death has as little moral effect upon the mind as that of any other familiar accident of life. Then her Minister, the man whom she had made and kept supreme in England, came to say his farewell. Perhaps CAROLINE by that time had slid beyond the power of those arts which she had practiced all her life. She spoke to Sir ROBERT, having little breath to spare, barely what she meant, without considering the King, his temper, and his pride. "My good Sir ROBERT," she said to the kneeling and alarmed Minister who dropped some tears by her bedside, "you see me in a very indifferent situation. I have nothing to say to you but to recommend the King, my children and the Kingdom to your care." Even in the presence of the dying, Sir ROBERT's heart gave a throb of terror as he scrambled up plethoric from his knees. Where was the Queen's usual prudence and *ménagement*? CAROLINE had come to the bare elements, and could now *ménager* no more. Then she had the Archbishop of Canterbury brought to her by WALPOLE's coarse suggestion; but we have no record of what passed during the prayers, which were no longer said outside her room. She desired him to take care of Mr. BUTLER, the clerk of her closet, the famous author of the *Analogy*. On the Sunday, weary of her suffering, she asked the doctor how long it could last. It lasted only till the evening. "I have now got an asthma," she said, with what almost seems a last faint playfulness. "Open the window;" and then, after an interval, "pray." This was her last word: with it the shadows fall around one of the most remarkable lives that has ever been lived in England.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—It is some years years ago since Mr. DISRAELI, making a speech to the young men of Liverpool, assured them that the great secret of success in life was to be ready for your opportunity when it came. Mr. DISRAELI's own opportunity has now come, and those who have most attentively studied his character will be the first to admit that he is pretty sure to prove himself ready for it. During all the difficulties and despondencies of the last twenty years Mr. DISRAELI has never lost heart, and he is now in the proud position of First Minister of England, *quia se non deseruit*, because he has never for a moment been untrue to himself; but has always adhered faithfully to those ancient principles which for upward of a hundred years were the principles of popular Toryism. Undismayed by reverses, unprovoked by taunts, unaffected by the stupidity of men who were too ill-read in political history to understand his meaning, he fought his way on slowly but surely, and is now at last in position to prove to the world that a Tory Minister may wisely and consistently follow "a truly liberal policy."—*The Atlas.*

OUR TREASURE.

From the St. James Magazine.

A playful little rogue is he,
A laughing, romping, roving boy—
His father's pride, his mother's joy.

Erewhile my heart was sad with care,
And I was growing tired of life—
Not tired of Jean, my loving wife.

As one a-wearied with a load,
I longed for rest—rest anywhere
Out of this world of grief and care.

What had I done, I asked myself,
That so much sorrow should be mine,
And not one ray of bright sunshine?

Jean smiled, and bade me not despair:
"Those clouds," she said, "may yet depart,
And sunshine warm your drooping heart."

God bless my Jean! she clings to me
As ivy to the castle grey,
Loving me better every day.

The sunshine came when Willie came;
And since then till this very hour
It has not ceased to warm our bower.

We kissed the helpless thing that lay
A-sleeping on Jean's throbbing breast,
And raised our hands—you know the rest.

My home is now a happy home,
And I am happy at my toil,
Cheered by my Jean's and Willie's smile.

I sometimes think of those sad years
When my heart bore its weighty load,
And I had little faith in God.

And then it is I bow the knee,
And gazing upward, bless the day
My Father took that load away,

And gave me yonder careless boy,
And that dear wife, so true to me,
Whose love now fills my heart with glee.

Thus years have fled, and every day
Of those bright years I've happy been,
Toiling for Willie and for Jean.

J. STUART MILL'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.—Some of your readers are probably aware that the foremost writer and thinker of England, and, perhaps, the most philosophical and practical reformer of his age, spends a large portion of every year at Avignon. I refer, of course, to JOHN STUART MILL, whose wise and earnest advocacy of the cause of the North during the late war of the rebellion, invests him with an especial interest in the minds of all loyal Americans. To find Mr. MILL in this retreat, so far removed from the busy scenes of his public career, was the main purpose of my coming.

Attracted by its picturesque beauty, I turned for a few moments into the cemetery. I had not walked far when I came upon something which made a very solemn impression on my mind. Sheltered by a grove of evergreens, I found a square space, bordered by beds of flowers. In the centre of it, inclosed by a low iron railing, rose a large sarcophagus, of pure white marble, resting on a base of the same beautiful material. At the head of the monument stood a single camelia with exquisite white flowers. Between the flower beds and the railing a small walk extended around. In one of the corners of the lot rose a simple stone bench, serving as a resting place to the mourners. And who sleeps in this secluded spot? On the flat top of the sarcophagus I read the following words:

TO THE BELOVED MEMORY
OF
HARRIET MILL,
THE DEARLY LOVED AND DEEPLY REGRETTED WIFE OF
JOHN STUART MILL.
Her great and loving heart,
Her noble soul,
Her clear, powerful, original and comprehensive intellect, made her the guide and support,
The instructor in wisdom and the example in goodness,
As she was the sole earthly delight of those who had the happiness to belong to her.
As earnest for all public good, as she was generous and devoted to all who surrounded her, her influence has been found in many of the greatest improvements of the age, and will be in those still to come.
Were there even a few hearts and intellects like hers, this earth would already become the hoped-for Heaven.
She died to the irreparable loss of those who survive her,
At Avignon, Nov. 3, 1858.

The moving words of this epitaph, so full of tender eloquence, tell not only what the noble woman whose ashes repose here has been to JOHN STUART MILL and to the cause of human progress and reform, but also the motive of the frequent and protracted sojourns at Avignon of the companion of her life. That he might be as near as possible to her grave, he purchased years ago, a country house within a few hundred yards of the cemetery, where he devotes himself, not to fruitless lamentations over his great, irreparable loss, but to the elaboration of those wise and elevated principles for the growth of which, in his mind, he is indebted to her genius. His devoted attachment to the beloved dead, and faithful prosecution of the work in which she was his constant helpmate and inspiration is certainly one of the noblest illustrations of his character.

Leaving the cemetery I resumed my search for Mr. MILL's residence in the direction indicated by my guide.

As I reached at last the small, wooden green-painted gate in the middle of the wall, that shuts off Mr. MILL's property from the road, a young peasant, who was working in the garden inside, ran up to let me in. In reply to my question whether Mr. MILL was at home, he replied in the affirmative, and invited me to follow him. We went in the narrow walk, bordered on both sides by small olive trees, that led in a straight line from the gate, through the garden, to the house. A more unpretending "country seat" cannot be imagined. It seemed to me to be in perfect keeping with the simplicity of habits and freedom from earthly aspirations of the owner. The whole "estate" is less than the sixth of an acre in extent, and consists of the garden, already mentioned, and a very small dwelling-house.

The young peasant showed me a small sitting-room on the right of the entry, with a tile floor, and the very simplest furniture, and then left me to carry my card to Mr. MILL. He reappeared in a few seconds, and told me that I would find Mr. MILL in the room on the other side of the entry. Stepping into this, I found myself in what seemed to serve as a library to the owner of the house. In an arm chair in front of the fireplace, in which some coals were still burning, notwithstanding the warm Spring sunshine without, there sat, with a cat purring at his feet, the well-known Mr. MILL. He rose as I entered, welcomed me by a cordial shake of the hand, and invited me to be seated. In a very little time we were engaged in a lively conversation.

Mr. MILL's figure is more than the average height, but he could hardly be called tall. His form is decidedly slender. His head impresses one at once as the seat of intelligence of the highest order and the highest activity. The upper portion is very broad, but below the splendid high forehead the face becomes narrow-featured. His eyes are grayish, and not large, but of a most genial expression. His nose is thin and straight and well-proportioned. The features run out into a very sharp chin. The complexion of the clean-shaved face is rosy, and clearly indicative of good health. The top of the head is almost bald; but the lower portion is covered with a good growth of rather curly light-brown hair, slightly tinged with gray. His voice is not strong but of great clearness, notwithstanding the delicate and almost womanly gentleness of its tones. Mr. MILL is a rather hesitating public speaker. His ordinary conversation discloses the same defect, which is probably the result of a long habit of weighing words before committing himself to them.—*Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S FIRST LOVE.—For some time after he had begun to associate exclusively with the members of the Club and the Speculative Society, SCOTT continued to be as careless, not to say slovenly in his attire, as he used to be when a school-boy and a writer's apprentice. All at once his habits changed in this respect, and he became a well-dressed young man—a squire, as his companions pronounced him, of dames. He had fallen in love with a young lady whom he encountered at the church door, and convoyed to her own home, sheltered from the rain by his umbrella. His family and hers were not on any terms of intimacy. Mr. SCOTT happened, indeed, to be her father's solicitor; but the man of business did not pretend, probably did not desire, to be reckoned among the familiars of his client. Indeed, so honorably sensitive on that head was the Writer, that he no sooner observed how matters were tending with the young people, than he considered himself bound to put the lady's father on his guard. The warning was well received and made light of, and the acquaintance went on, more especially as young SCOTT made his way, as he soon afterward did, into the set of which the young lady's brother was a member. Hence it came to pass that he met the young lady frequently, not in Edinburgh only, but in her own and other country houses, and that she, being addicted to poetry and romance, received him frankly and kindly as often as he came.

This sort of intimacy was kept up for years, throughout the whole interval, indeed, between 1792 and 1736; and SCOTT regarding it as he regarded all things else, through the medium of his own imagination, flattered himself that his passions was reciprocated. No word escaped him, however, to the lady herself, either in conversation or writing, indicative of the state of his own feelings. He resembled in this respect the most bashful of the bashful lovers described in his novels. He told his secret to many of his friends, and among others to Miss CRANSTOUN, afterward Countess of Purgstall, but to the object of his devotion he said nothing. It is worthy of remark, however, that neither the passion itself, nor the secrecy in which it was nourished, exercised the slightest untoward influence over his character. As first love is apt to do with such as him, it deepened in him the poetic temperament; but it made him neither less industrious nor less manly. * * *

Thus far the tide of fortune may be said to have rolled with a steady current in SCOTT's favor. He was in fair practice at the bar, considering his age and standing. The advocates had appointed him one of their librarians. He was rapidly establishing a good name as a man of genius and great research. He was about to experience his first sorrow, and it was a bitter one. Encouraged in part by the success of his translation, in part by the partial assurances of his friend, Miss CRANSTOUN, he made up his mind to tell his tale of love; and finding himself under the same roof with the object of his affections, he besought her to give him her heart, and was rejected. She had no heart to give. Another had it in his keeping, and he was one of WALTER's dearest friends. It would be ungenerous, if it were possible, to depict his feelings on that occasion. This much, however, we are bound to say, that he overmastered them with a power of will which is marvelous; and carving in his soul a grief which never died, he never allowed it—no, not even for a day—to stand between him and the manly exercise of his faculties. He quitted the house, made his way into Perthshire, and threw himself, with apparently increased zeal, into the researches which were to him at once business and recreation, while strange to say, only one short poem by his hand survives to tell that such an incident ever befel him. There is, however, no doubt that there are traces of her in the heroines of the *Lay*, *Rokeby* and *Redgauntlet*.—*London Quarterly Review.*

PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.—"If PHILIP possessed a single virtue it has eluded the conscientious research of the writer of these pages. If there are vices—as possibly there are—from which he was exempt, it is because it is not permitted to human nature to attain perfection even in evil. The only plausible explanation—for palliation there is none—of his infamous career is that the man really believed himself not a king but a god. He was placed so high above his fellow-creatures as, in good faith, perhaps, to believe himself incapable of doing wrong; so that whether indulging his passions or enforcing throughout the world his religious and political dogmas, he was ever conscious of embodying divine inspirations and elemental laws. When providing for the assassination of a monarch, or commanding the massacre of a townful of Protestants; when trampling on every oath by which a human being can bind himself; when laying desolate with fire and sword, during more than a generation, the provinces which he had inherited as his private property, or in carefully maintaining the flames of civil war in foreign kingdoms which he hoped to acquire; while maintaining over all Christendom a gigantic system of bribery, corruption and espionage, keeping the noblest names of England and Scotland on his pension-lists of traitors, and impoverishing his exchequer with the wages of iniquity paid in France to men of all degrees, from Princes of blood like GUISE and MAYENNE down to the obscurest of country squires, he ever felt that these base or bloody deeds were not crimes, but the simple will of the godhead of which he was a portion. He never doubted that the extraordinary theological system which he spent his life in enforcing with fire and sword was right, for it was a part of himself. The Holy Inquisition, thoroughly established as it was in his ancestral Spain, was a portion of the regular working machinery by which his absolute kingship and his superhuman will expressed themselves. A tribunal which performed its functions with a celerity, certainty, and invisibility resembling the attributes of Omnipotence; which, like the pestilence, entered palace or hovel at will, and which smote the wretch guilty or suspected of heresy with a precision against which no human ingenuity or sympathy could guard—such an institution could not but be dear to his heart."—*Motley's History of the Netherlands, Vol. III.*

SURGEONS OF THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOLS.—The work of a skillful surgeon in these days is quite an artistic performance. To see Sir WM. FERGUSON remove a limb, for instance, is to see an exquisitely graceful and swift piece of work with a glancing knife and dexterous turns of the wrist. There is no hesitation, no stopping, and the incisions are made as cleanly and regularly as if performed by a machine. The minimum of danger has now probably been attained in all operations, although at the same time the surgery of the present day is eminently conservative, and an amputation is never undertaken except in cases of urgent necessity. The excision of the elbow-joint is a wonderful instance of this preservation of limbs wherever possible. In cases where, from disease of the bones or other causes, a man would at one time have to lose his arm, it is now the rule to cut out the joint. Nature, so to speak, does the repairs, and the patient has a serviceable arm left; how serviceable, the reader may judge from the fact that in the case of a guard on the North British Railway, operated upon by Mr. SMYE, of Edinburg, he was able, when recovered, to resume his work; and we all know what hard work the arms of a railway guard have to do. The greatest difficulty the old world surgeon had to contend with was the flow of blood from the cut arteries and veins; and this was necessarily the most fertile source of danger to the patient. If a man was not killed by the disease, or by the shock of the operation, he ran a very good chance of dying from loss of blood. In those days they very seldom amputated, and when they did so, the favorite method of stopping the flow of blood was cauterisation—burning with a red-hot iron. The surgeon in the earliest days, says Mr. MACKENZIE EDWARDS—a great authority on this subject, "was one who cut a little and burned a great deal; with a hot iron he treated all diseases." In the time of HIPPOCRATES, one of the fathers of medicine, the patients had got so accustomed to the use of hot iron, that they used to "fire" themselves, much as we fire horses even when in health. The Scythians, we read, used to have themselves fired on the temples to counteract the disagreeable effects resulting from their long and rough riding. Surgeons even in early ages knew of the ligature, the method of tying arteries which we use now; but as they did not apply it properly, it was but seldom used. They stuck to burning, and even performed operations—it makes one shudder to think of it—with a red-hot knife.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

LESS INEQUALITY THAN MEN DEEM.—A young Rajah once said to his wuzeer, "How is it that I am so often ill? I take great care of myself; I never go out in the rain; I wear warm clothes; I eat good food. Yet I am always catching cold, or getting fever, in spite of all precautions." "Overmuch care is worse than none at all," answered the wuzeer, "which I will soon prove to you." So he invited the Rajah to accompany him for a walk in the fields. Before they had gone very far they met a poor shepherd. The shepherd was accustomed to be out all day long, tending his flock; he had only a coarse cloak on, which served but insufficiently to protect him from the rain and the cold—from the dews by night, and the sun by day; his food was parched corn, his drink water; and he lived out in the fields in a small hut made of plaited palm branches. The wuzeer said to the Rajah, "You know perfectly well what hard lives these poor shepherds lead. Accost this one and ask him if he often suffers from the exposure which he is obliged to undergo." The Rajah did as the wuzeer told him, and asked the shepherd whether he did not often suffer from rheumatism, cold and fever. The shepherd answered, "Perhaps it will surprise you, sire, to hear that I never suffer from either one or the other. From childhood I have been accustomed to endure the extremes of heat and cold, and I suppose that is why they never affect me." At this the Rajah was very much astonished, and he said to the wuzeer: "I own I am surprised; but doubtless this shepherd is an extraordinarily strong man, whom nothing would ever affect." "We shall see," said the wuzeer; and he invited the shepherd to the palace. There, for a long time, the shepherd was taken great care of; he was never permitted to go out in the sun or rain, he had good food and good clothes, and he was not allowed to sit in a draught or get his feet wet. At the end of some months the wuzeer sent for him into a marble courtyard, the floor of which he caused to be sprinkled with water. The shepherd had been for some time so little used to exposure of any kind, that wetting his feet caused him to take cold; the place felt to him chilly and damp after the palace; he rapidly became worse, and in spite of all the doctors' care, he died. "Where is our friend the shepherd?" asked the Rajah, a few days afterwards; "he surely could not have caught cold merely by treading on the marble floor you had caused to be sprinkled with water?" "Alas," answered the wuzeer, "the result was more disastrous than I had anticipated; the poor shepherd caught cold and is dead. Having been lately accustomed to overmuch care, the sudden change of temperature killed him. You see now to what dangers we are exposed from which the poor are exempt. It is thus that nature equalizes her best gifts; wealth and opulence tend too frequently to destroy health and shorten life, though they may give much enjoyment to it while it lasts."—*Old Deccan Days; or Hindoo Fairy Legends. By M. Frere.*

THE NEXT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—The total eclipse of the sun which is to take place on the 18th of August next, will present such a long duration of darkness that astronomers are anticipating it with unusual interest. From near Aden, the central line of the eclipse extends to the southern coast of New-Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be 6′ 46″. At the date in question the moon will be not more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will be not far from its apogee; a twofold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the moon, and shows the apparent diameter of the sun nearly at its smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. Such a chance occurs but rarely, and we cannot wonder that a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavors to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. Unluckily, the southwest monsoon will be in full blast on the 18th of August, which, with its heavy clouds, will render observations either uncertain or impossible, except on the eastern side of the mountain ranges. For this reason, M. LEVERRIER, of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, recommends that some of the French ships in the Gulf of Siam should be employed in searching for a suitable place on the eastern side of the Malayan peninsula for a complete series of observations. If this recommendation is to be carried out, it is clear that Rear-Admiral OHIER, who is in command at Saigon, has no time to lose. Preparations for observations of such delicacy and importance as are involved in the eclipse, cannot be made with a scramble, and August will soon be here. On the other hand, we may hope that English science may accomplish some good work on this important occasion. Last year, as was mentioned by Gen. SABINE in his anniversary address to the Royal Society, the council of the Society gave orders for the construction of telescopes, spectroscopes, polariscopes, actinometers, and other instruments, suitable for observation of the eclipse. These were sent out to India under the charge of Lieut. HERSCHEL, (son of Sir JOHN HERSCHEL,) an officer attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey; and news of their arrival has been received from Lieut.-Col. WALKER, Director of the Survey. Full instructions accompany the instruments, so that the observers will work on a definite and well arranged plan; and if weather and other circumstances be propitious, the phenomena of an eclipse will be studied better than ever before. The "corona" and the "red flames" will be carefully examined. If they reflect to us the light of the photosphere, their spectra will be identical, or nearly so, with the ordinary solar spectrum. If, however, either is self-luminous, some notion of its constitution may be obtained by the prism.—*Athenæum.*

PEASANT PROPRIETORS OF THE DRÔME.—The peasant proprietor of the Drôme, who eats pork in the block twice a day, and also flavors his soup with it, is busy at all seasons. He cuts fagots to sell for firewood at the nearest town; makes manure of the boxwood bushes; keeps bees; has a vineyard on the hill-side, and a little meadow, and a little cornfield; and great care over his silkworms. Mulberry-trees abound, and whoever has a mulberry-tree buys eggs, and begins breeding silkworms. When there was no mysterious disease among the worms, four ounces of eggs, at about 16 shillings an ounce, might be expected to yield silk worth from £32 to £48. Now in some places the men cut down the mulberry-trees in disgust, and say, "What is the use of trees which make us drink water instead of wine?" In July the corn crops are ripe. In August hay is made, and the flax pulled and steeped. In September they have grapes to gather, wine to make; and then the Autumn winds scatter ripe walnuts in thousands over the fields. The small holdings are so numerous that they make work in every village for a notary of its own, who executes, transfers, maintains boundary rights, is a general referee, and sometimes fills the office of Mayor. The *métayers* about him marry cautiously. There are seldom more than two children in a family, and each is careful to add, by marriage, the inherited half share to a portion of the same extent. Thus they save money. A frugal family in fifteen or twenty years generally manages to put up £600. As much as possible these people live on the produce of their land, and keep in their own hands what hard money they earn.—*Saturday Review.*

DYING OF QUESTIONS.—You hear of people dying of this disease, or of that disease, but what they really do die of, is of questions. I believe I have a pretty strong will—some people would say it amounts to wilfulness; but when I am unwell I lose all strength of will, and cannot bear to be bothered with questions. "Will you have your gruel made of grits or of barley? Will you have your vapor bath now? When will you take your medicine?" These weighty questions—and they are weighty to the poor sick man—thoroughly overcome me. Now I am quite serious. An invalid ought to be treated mentally and morally as he is physically, namely, with gentleness, yet with perfect firmness. Don't give him any choice about anything; don't burden his mind with decision; remove from him all responsibility, which is so fatiguing a thing. I have no doubt that the excellent Miss NIGHTINGALE has said all this in her way, but I venture to say it in mine. A person in health can hardly have a conception of the helpless irritability of a real invalid. The most difficult case does not disturb my equanimity when I am well; but when I am ill, the question of grits or barley is an overpowering one, and raises the pulse seven beats at least.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DEAF AND DUMB TALKERS.—M. LOUIS LEROY, in the *Charivari* gives the following curious account of a school which he lately visited at Geneva: "The pupils, in recreation, were playing in a court planted with trees, running about and not making much noise, notwithstanding that there were some little girls among the number. M. RENZ, the master, received us with great cordiality. M. LELEUX, the gentleman who took me there, mentioned our wish to visit the establishment. The master preceded us into the school-room, where our entrance was saluted by several '*Bonjours, messieurs*,' pronounced by a few pupils who had preferred work to play. 'Here are some little fellows who do not stammer in their speech,' said I to LELEUX. 'Do they not pronounce well?' said he. 'Admirably,' I answered. The looks of these children had a special character of sharpness as they literally devoured us with their eyes. M. RENZ made a sign to one of them to approach, and asked him what he did when we came in. 'These gentlemen sat down,' replied the child. 'And what does the tallest of them hold on his knee?' 'His hat.' 'His cigar is out; will you give him a light to rekindle it?' The child replied, 'Yes, sir,' and ran off eagerly to get some matches. 'Now,' said the master, 'recite a fable to our guests.' '*Le chêne et le roseau*' was immediately recited in a very agreeable manner. 'What has struck me,' said I to the teacher, 'is the singular clearness of the articulation. The inflections are as good as at the Conservatoire.' This compliment seemed to give great pleasure to M. RENZ. Some copy-books, with excellent specimens of penmanship, were then exhibited; and these were succeeded by exercises in drawing diagrams on the blackboard, which were eminently satisfactory, the pupils tracing out with great skill the figure of the problem demanded by the master. 'Well,' said LELEUX to me, 'are you satisfied with the intelligence of these little fellows?'

'Certainly,' I replied, 'but I have seen their equals in France.' 'You really think so?' 'I am sure of it.' 'You may perhaps be mistaken.' 'By no means; I grant you that these children are in a fair way; but, apart from their pronunciation, which is quite remarkable, I repeat that we have pupils just as far advanced as they in most of our primary schools.' 'But yours speak and understand?' 'Just like these.' 'No, for these were born deaf and dumb.' 'Impossible.' 'It is the exact truth. Come, now, there is one with his back turned to us; address him, and see if he will answer.' 'My little friend,' said I, in a very loud voice, 'I have here a delicious cake; will you have it?' The child did not turn round—he had heard nothing. I remained confounded, and more moved than I can express at the sight of these poor disinherited children of nature, to whom the sagacious benevolence of one man had almost restored the two senses."

TWO ROSEBUDS.

From the Evening Post.

The leaves of this old book inclose
The remnants of a withered rose
That once was whiter than the snows.

It nestled in a maiden's hair,
The choicest gem that she could wear,
So young, so happy, and so fair.

I, in a loving, childish way,
Did cherish it, and fondly lay
It where it still is sweet to-day;

That it should sanctify the place,
In memory brightened by the grace
That lingered on my playmate's face;

And kindle in my heart a glow
That years to come should seldom know,
At memory of the long ago!

But dreamed not that a future year
Should see another rosebud near
The one that long had slumbered here.

Yet now I place them side by side:
One with the stain of years is dyed;
From one the dew is scarcely dried.

She wore one in her childhood's mirth;
And one to-day, when from her hearth
They bore her to the silent earth.

WILLARD BARTLETT.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, February, 1868.

THE STORY OF THE VENGEUR.—Every one has heard of the sinking of the *Vengeur*, one of the most melodramatic episodes of the revolutionary epoch as we find it described in the famous "Rapport du 21st Messidor" of BARRERE, and in the spirit-stirring stanzas of CHENIER and LE BRUN. According to these versions, the *Vengeur*, when disabled, and indeed in a sinking state, refused to surrender, but continued to return the English fire from her main-deck guns when her lower decks were completely under water, and just as she was settling down sent aloft all her tricolor streamers, fired a parting volley, and gallantly went to the bottom with her crew serenely shouting "*Vive la République*." Thirty years ago CARLYLE exposed this horrible fable, which he maintained had been invented by BARRERE to reconcile the French people with the disastrous news of Lord HOWE's great victory off Brest on the famous 1st of June, and subsequently M. A. JAL, historiographer of the French Navy, honorably came forward and set the question, one would have thought, finally at rest by printing from the French naval archives the official dispatch of the Captain of the *Vengeur*, which, in describing the sinking of his ship, made no mention whatever of the foregoing attendant melodramatic circumstances. The true state of the case appears to have been this: The *Vengeur*, before sinking, had struck her last flag to H. M. S. *Orion*, and nearly if not quite all her crew had been removed out of her by English ships' boats, some half hour previously to her going down, at which moment there was neither gun fired nor flag flying, nor a single shout of "*Vive la République*," to be heard; but her Captain, who was reported to have perished with the entire crew, was quietly dining off cold mutton pie in the cabin of H. M. S. *Culloden*. Spite of this refutation of a remarkable historical fable, our French neighbors are not disposed to give up their belief in the "*glorieuse affaire du Vengeur*," and for months past the Theatre du Chatelet has been occupied with the preparation of a grand spectacular melodrama, the final tableaux of which represents the incident of the sinking ship with all the before-mentioned exciting accessories. Owing, however, to the action of the piece being laid in the first Republic, when republican songs, airs, sentiments and emblems mixed themselves up in one form or another in every phase of life, the authors have found much difficulty in conforming with the requirements of the official censor, who forbade the procession of the Statue of the Goddess of Liberty and the performance of the "Marseillaise" and "Ca Ira," and declared emphatically that shouts of "*Vive la République*" should never be heard on the boards of a French theatre. For weeks past negotiations have been going on between the authors of the piece and the manager of the Chatelet and the censor, who finally decided that in place of the Goddess of Liberty a statue of Ceres was to be carried in triumph; that in lieu of dancing the "Carmagnole" they might dance the "Cancan" if they thought proper, and instead of the crew of the sinking ship in the final tableau shouting "*Vive la République*," and the orchestra striking up the "Marseillaise," they were to shout "Vive l'Empereur," and the band was to play "Partant pour la Syrie." When it was pointed out to the exacting official that the foregoing suggestions involved positive anachronisms, as there was neither Emperor nor Queen HORTENSE at that period, he consented that the crew should shout "Vive la France," and the orchestra play the "Chapeau de Marguerite," or any other nonpolitical air. Eventually the authors appealed to Marshal VAILLANT and obtained his permission for the crew of the *Vengeur* to go down with the sinking ship shouting "*Vive la République*." This concession on the part of the Minister has excited some surprise in Paris, where, it must be remembered, it is a crime punishable with fifteen days' imprisonment to shout "*Vive la Pologne*" or "*Vive Garibaldi*."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A FRENCH ESTIMATE OF THE SCOTCH SOLDIER.—A writer on the British Army, in the *Moniteur de Soir*, speaks as follows of the Scotch soldier: "The Scotch soldiers form, without contradiction, the cream of the British troops. The Highlander is the prototype of the excellent soldier. He has all requisite qualities, and not one defect. Unluckily for Great Britain, the population of Scotland is not numerous. Saving, it is true, to the point of putting by penny after penny, the Scotchman, for all that, is honest, steadfast, amiable in his intercourse with others, enthusiastic, and proud; chivalrous when the question is about shedding his blood. The old traditions of clanship subsist; each company is grouped round an illustrious name, all and every man in it is sure to be the Captain's cousin. The Highlanders have a strange sort of bravery, which partakes at once of French fire and English calm. They rush on with impetuosity; they charge with vigor, but they are not hurried away by anger. In the very hottest moment of an attack, a simple order suffices to stop them. Formed in a square, one would take them for Englishmen; in charging with the bayonet, you would swear they were French. For the rest they are of Celtic origin, and the blood of our fathers flows in their veins; but the blood has a little cooled down by the severity of their climate. In the eyes of the Turks the Scotch had one enormous fault, that of showing their legs. In our eyes they have but one defect, a slight one, but still excessively annoying—their depraved taste for the screaming of the bagpipes. We know that the Highlanders would not get under fire without being excited by their national airs, played on this discordant instrument. One of their Generals having put down this piercing music, they attacked the enemy on one occasion so languidly that the bagpipes had to be restored to them, and they then took the position. In a word, we repeat the Scotch are magnificent soldiers."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S VISIT TO ANTWERP.—The whole road from Bergen-op-Zoom to Antwerp was a scene of the greatest gaiety, "the bees had expelled the bear that broke upon their hive." "Orange Boven!" was shouted everywhere; the bluff burghers were puffing freedom out of their short tobacco-pipes. On the 10th the duke arrived at Antwerp. As he was in plain clothes, he was not immediately recognized; but the moment he was known he was very much cheered, especially by the English. His grace shook hands most cordially with many of his fair countrywomen. On the 11th he visited the dockyard and arsenal; and about 1 o'clock, having previously seen the Cathedral, set out for Brussels. It was a most gratifying sight to see the young and gallant Prince of Orange, afterwards King of Holland, who had served in the Peninsula as *aide-de-camp* to the great duke, welcome his former chief to the country to which he had been so lately restored. The Prince, whose Christian name was WILLIAM, was, from his slim figure nicknamed "Slender Billy." He was aware of this, for one day Lord FITZROY SOMERSET, not knowing that he was present, said: "Where is Slender Billy to-day?" "Here I am, FITZROY," responded the Prince, "and shall be delighted to drink a glass of wine with you." There was something peculiarly delightful in His Royal Highness' manner; his strict attention to military duties endeared him to his chief, while his affability and good humor made him truly popular with his brother officers. Many a page might be filled, showing the mutability of human affairs in the person of WILLIAM of Holland. His early death closed a career chequered with disappointment—first, in finding himself supplanted in the affections of his lady love, "the fair-haired daughter of the Isles," the late Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales; and secondly, by the loss of a portion of his dominions by the same successful rival, the late King of the Belgians. But I will not dwell more upon the history of the illustrious dead; suffice it to say, the King of Holland was a brave soldier, as his war services in the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns bear ample witness.—*Lord William Lennox, in "The Quiver."*

ELECTRICITY ON MOUNTAINS.—M. HENRY DE SAUSSURE has published an interesting paper in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, on a phenomenon which has but recently attracted attention. Having reached the summit of the Piz Surley, a mountain composed of crystalline rocks, in the Grisons, and 3,200 metres in elevation, M. DE SAUSERRE and his party laid their alpenstocks against a little cairn of dry stones which crowns the summit, and prepared to take their repast. Almost at the same instant the narrator felt at his back, in the left shoulder, an acute pain like that produced by a pin slightly pressed into the flesh, and when he put his hand to the spot without finding anything, a similar pain was felt in the right shoulder. Supposing his overcoat to contain pins, he took it off, but the pains increased, extending from one shoulder to the other across the whole back. They were accompanied by pricking sensations and sharp, shooting pains, such as a wasp crawling over the skin, and stinging all the time, might produce. The pain next assumed the character of a burn, and M. DE SAUSSURE actually fancied that his flannel waistcoat had caught fire, and was about to throw off the rest of his clothes, when his attention was arrested by a sound reminding him of the reverberations of a tuning-fork. These sounds came from the sticks which, resting against the cairn, sang loudly, emitting a sound like that of a kettle the water of which is about to boil. All this lasted about four or five minutes. M. DE SAUSSURE at once guessed that his sensations proceeded from a flow of electricity taking place from the summit of the mountain. No spark, however, was obtained from the sticks; they vibrated strongly in the hand, and sounded very loud. Some minutes afterward he felt his hair and beard stand out, causing him to feel the sensation resulting from a razor passed dry over the bristles. A young Frenchman, who was of the party, cried out that he felt the hair of his moustache growing, and that strong currents were flowing from the tips of his ears; and they soon flowed from all parts of the bodies of those present. As they descended the mountain the humming of the sticks and the other phenomena diminished and eventually ceased. The sky was cloudy, and the travelers had been overtaken at the time by a shower of thin hail and sleet. On the same day a violent storm broke out in the Bernese Alps, where an English woman was killed. Sleet, frost and an overcast sky appear to be the conditions necessary for the production of the phenomena above described. Many of the guides have never observed them, and others recollect having remarked them once or twice in their lives.

TURTLE AND TURTLE EATERS.—The poor turtle itself, like its eggs, does not escape man's digestive organs. At the beginning of the last century turtle was eaten only by the very poor in Jamaica; now, however, calipash, calipee and green fat are delicacies known only to the rich. Considerable cunning is required in hunting both the turtle and the guana. The guana is hunted with dogs; and when taken alive its mouth must be sewed up to prevent its biting. It has been known to live a month and even six weeks without food. The turtle is watched when it comes on shore at night, and merely tumbled over on its back, where it lies helpless until its captors have time to knock it on the head and carry it off. A soft-shelled turtle, abounding in the bayous of Louisiana, is much prized as a table delicacy. It is particularly hard to catch, but when sunning itself on a log at the water side is often a fair shot for a rifle. However, when shot, it is unluckily prone to tumble into the water, and make its escape even in death. But man's stomach is not to be disappointed; consequently, his ingenuity must be pressed into its service. To prevent the prey escaping, the following satisfactory plan has been devised by an ingenious epicure:—A piece of wood one inch long was cut, and so rounded as easily to fit into the tube of his rifle. To this a piece of stout twine seven or eight inches long was secured, the other end of which was run through a rifle-ball. The ball was then inserted in its place, the string and piece of wood followed, and all was ready for the turtle. Getting a fair shot, the ball pierced the turtle through, and entered the log on which it was lying, where it stuck. The string and "toggle" held the astonished beast firmly until his enemy should come in a canoe and make good his capture.—*Cassel's Magazine.*

WALTER SCOTT AND JAMES HOGG.—Another of SCOTT's assistants was JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick shepherd, a genius without conduct, whom everybody admired in his writings, but whom nobody could serve. HOGG knew, or affected to know, every ballad that was ever sung and every story that was ever told on the Scottish border. He was exceedingly adroit likewise in filling up blanks, and supplying sometimes a head and sometimes a tail piece, just as it was wanted. SCOTT did his best to serve him also, but failed. HOGG could not manage his own affairs, yet was forever urgent to be allowed to manage the affairs of others. He was to his employer—if we may so speak of SCOTT—alternately obsequious, ridiculous and insolent. Take, for example, LOCKHART's account of the shepherd's first dinner with SCOTT:

"When HOGG entered the drawing-room, Mrs. SCOTT, being at the time in a delicate state of health, was reclining on a sofa. The Shepherd, after being presented and making his best bow, forthwith took possession of another sofa placed opposite to hers, and stretched himself thereupon at all his length; for, as he said afterward, 'I thought I could never do wrong to copy the lady of the house.' As his dress at this period was precisely that in which any ordinary herdsman attends cattle to the market, and as his hands, moreover, bore most legible marks of a recent sheep-smearing, the lady of the house did not observe with perfect equanimity the novel usage to which her chintz was exposed. The Shepherd, however, remarked nothing of all this—dined heartily and drank freely, and by jest, anecdote and song, afforded plentiful merriment to the more civilized part of the company. As the liquor operated, his familiarity increased and strengthened; from 'Mr. SCOTT,' he advanced to 'Sherra,' and thence to 'SCOTT,' 'WALTER,' and 'Wattie,' until at supper he fairly convulsed the whole party by addressing Mrs. SCOTT as 'CHARLOTTE.'

Poor HOGG had all the elements of a poet about him, and his "Kilmeny" may compare with any story of the kind in the language. But how was it possible essentially to serve a man who was always asking, always misspending what he got, and withal so touchy as to address to his benefactor, who had somehow offended him, a letter which began "D—d sir," and ended "Yours with disgust"?—*London Quarterly Review.*

SLEIGH-RIDING.—Sleigh-riding by moonlight—an amusement indulged in round about every trans-Atlantic town on bright wintry nights—is very "jolly," and also very romantic. The romance, however, is most telling when a good supper of turkey, stewed oysters, chicken salad and "hot whisky skins" has been scientifically prepared at a convenient halfway house. In conclusion, I may remark that I am prepared to take affidavit before any court or commissioners appointed for such a purpose to this effect: That I never passed a sleigh on any American road in which a lady and gentleman were seated, without somebody having his or her arm around somebody else's waist. Sleighing is dreadfully dangerous, they say, unless such precautions be adopted. I never rode out in a sleigh with a lady myself. How many things there are which we might all be sorry for.—*Sala, in Broadway for April.*

LADY TALKERS.—The descriptive powers, again, of women, are very great; and here I am not speaking of descriptions of scenery or places, of mountains, lakes and rivers, or of old towns in Rhine-land, with quaint houses and picturesque churches in every street. I speak rather of things encountered and experiences passed through in the course of an ordinary day. A lady who has this gift of the seeing eye will describe a morning spent in making purchases, or an afternoon's visit to her banker's, and will have observed enough queer things during her progress to make good table-talk at the close of the day. She has noted the elderly spinster—member of a predatory tribe whose numbers are something alarming—making her rounds among the sugar-plums and preserved fruits at Messrs. Fortnum & Mason's, and dipping into the different receptacles systematically. She has watched the agonies of a furnishing party choosing carpets at Shoolbred's, having no settled opinions of their own, and depending altogether on the judgment of the young man who exhibited the "goods." She has observed the bridegroom of tender years being victimized by his wife and mother-in-law at Marshall and Snelgrove's, and kept in good humor by perpetual appeals to his "excellent taste," both on the part of the ladies themselves and also of the young person who does the trying-on. All this she will tell of with a keen perception of point, narrating finally how she paid a visit to her banker's, how she had an interview with "the house," and how "the house," in seeing her to her carriage, pointed out a lady in the outer office, getting money for a check, and whispered, "Beautiful forever—Mme. R—— herself," of whom some amount of description probably follows.—*Cornhill Magazine for March.*

THE WIDOW CABOCHARD.—It is well known that at the Père la Chaise Cemetery, near Paris, there stands in a conspicuous position a splendid monument to PIERRE CABOCHARD, grocer, with a pathetic incription which closes thus:

"His inconsolable widow
dedicates this monument to his memory,
and continues the same business at the
old stand, 167 Rue Mouffetard."

Now a Parisian paper relates that a short time ago, a gentleman who had noticed the above inscription was led by curiosity to call at the address indicated. Having expressed his desire to see the Widow CABOCHARD, he was immediately ushered into the presence of a fashionably dressed and full-bearded man, who asked what was the object of his visit.

"I came to see the Widow CABOCHARD, Sir."

"Well, sir, here she is."

"I beg pardon, but I wish to see the lady in person."

"Sir, *I* am the Widow Cabochard."

"I don't exactly understand you. I allude to the relict of the late Pierre Cabochard, whose monument I saw yesterday at the "Père la Chaise."

"I see, I see," was the smiling rejoinder. "Allow me to inform you that Pierre Cabochard is a myth, and therefore never had a wife. The tomb you admired cost me a good deal of money, and, although no one is buried there, it proves a first-rate advertisement, and I have had no cause to regret the expense. Now, sir, what can I sell you in the way of groceries?"

The above story belongs to the class of which the Italians are in the habit of saying, "*Se non è vero, è ben trovato.*"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

AN OLD PEOPLE'S GYMNASIUM.—Concerts and operas to aged music-lovers, especially if echoing the beloved old music, would fall like the sound of spring rain upon withered hearts. Give the amateur, with his fading sight, the best possible glasses, suited to his needs, and the best light in the art gallery; let youth stand aside and be patient, if need be, while he monopolizes the best picture. A whole hour spent by some half-blind old grandmother in looking at one painting will make her heart younger for all her remaining years. We shall be old some day, and then will come our turn for these noblest courtesies of life. If anybody should go to the theatre, it is the superannuated,—not every night or every week, doubtless, but half a dozen times a year, more or less, as circumstances incline. All work and no play is not worse for seven than it is for seventy.

Social stimulus is always a great quickener; but if nature desires to recreate itself in genuine freedom, it must be in the society of its equals. If you could bring a dozen very old people together to play and be merry, and could make them all cordially believe in this as right and proper, as eminently to be desired, and as the only wholesome tonic for dignified and respectable men and women of three score and ten, you would inaugurate a new era. Christmas plays, with all the young folks present, can never have a tithe of the relish which these old people's carnivals, freely dedicated to health and merriment, might easily command. A whittling club for the dear old Yankee octogenarians would be no bad idea. They could hardly play at cricket or base-ball; but it would do my soul good to see an old people's gymnasium established—nobody admitted under seventy-five. I can see how quickened pride would straighten crooked backs, how good-fellowship would lubricate dry joints, and how jovial laughter would fatten thin ribs. Generous emulation would make the old people swing on their parallel bars, climb dizzying ladders, dance Virginia reels, and almost stand on their heads and turn somersets, as they used to seventy years ago. In these days when "muscle is looking up," the gymnast should certainly turn his attention to the aches and rheumatisms of the suffering grandparents. He can do them more good than all the doctors, if he will but prescribe wisely and in moderation. His cures would be little short of miraculous; but before some dear old conservatives of our acquaintance follow his advice, I suppose we shall all be in the millenium. Exercise is all very well for growing boys and sturdy men, but it is absolutely indispensable to the health and happiness of all old people and invalids. Graduate it with the nicest skill and discretion, but, in the name of humanity, do insist that every old person shall keep the free use of his muscles, and be able to war successfully against gout and palsy.—*Atlantic Monthly for April.*

A MOURNFUL DITTY.—A Paris letter in the London *Examiner* says: "As for music, it is becoming one of the necessities of life, not only in Paris but all over France. People are dividing into classes of opinion; enthusiasts of GLUCK and GRETRY, of quatuors, of the ancient music at PASDELOUP's concerts, and of the air of the 'Atmospheric Lobster' in the famous quadrille of the Œil Crevé. There are fanatics of MOZART, of ROSSINI and AUBER, of 'Ay! Chiquita' and the 'Chanson du Fortunio,' and even of the harrowing ballads moaned by young ladies at evening parties. Perhaps indeed the last-named peculiar form of music is for the moment the one most generally spread about; we all have heard sung a hundred times the same mournful story of some perfect creature who loved, and straightway died. VILLEMOT has already attacked this sort of literature in the admirable caricature of it which he published the other day:

They loved;
Her eyes were stars;
Her hair was her own;
She was an angel, and had wings, and the birds
called her 'my sister;'
She could read, write and calculate; she painted
and played the harp;
And she died!

If some enterprising composer would but set these words to music what a success he would attain, and what a service he would render to society."

A BRAVE DUTCH ADMIRAL.—Left to himself, alone in a dismasted ship, the Vice-Admiral never thought of yielding to the eighteen Spanish galleons. To the repeated summons of Don LUIS FAZARDO that he should surrender he remained obstinately deaf. Knowing that it was impossible for him to escape, and fearing that he might blow up his vessel rather than surrender, the enemy made no attempt to board. Spanish chivalry was hardly more conspicuous on this occasion than Dutch valor, as illustrated by Admiral HAULTAIN. Two whole days and nights KLAASZOON drifted about in his crippled ship, exchanging broadsides with his antagonists, and with his colors flying on the stump of his mast. The fact would seem incredible were it not attested by perfectly trustworthy contemporary accounts. At last his hour seemed to have come. His ship was sinking; a final demand for surrender, with promise of quarter, was made. Out of his whole crew but sixty remained alive, many of them badly wounded. He quietly announced to his officers and men his decision never to surrender, in which all concurred. They knelt together upon the deck and the Admiral made a prayer, in which all fervently joined. With his own hand KLAASZOON then lighted the powder magazine, and the ship was blown into the air. Two sailors, all that were left alive, were picked out of the sea by the Spaniards and brought on board one of the vessels of the fleet. Desperately mutilated, those grim Dutchmen lived a few minutes to tell the tale, and then died defiant on the enemy's deck.—*Motley's History of the Netherlands, Vol. IV.*

Wonderful Escape from Drowning.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* gives the annexed particulars of a very remarkable escape from drowning:

"On Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nichols and Mrs. Appleton Hubbard of Cambridge, in a carriage, drawn by a horse, drove on to the ferry-boat at Slade's Ferry to cross to Fall River. The horse being frightened, Mr. Nichols left the carriage and stood by the animal's head; but when about half way over the river the horse reared, leaped over the chain, and precipitated himself, the carriage and the entire party into the water. The boat passed over them, smashing the top of the carriage, but doing no serious damage to Mr. NICHOLS or the ladies. Mrs. HUBBARD was rescued by one of the boat hands hooking to her clothes as she came up at the rear of the boat and sustaining her till the boat reached the slip, when a rope was fastened about her and she was drawn on board. The Captain, in a row boat, then went to the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. NICHOLS and rescued them. The latter suffered from a severe bruise on the forehead and other contusions about the head. Their escape is certainly almost miraculous. The horse freed himself from the carriage, swam ashore and was soon caught and stabled."

SWINBURNE'S WILLIAM BLAKE.

A late *Saturday Review*, (Feb. 1,) undertakes to slaughter this book without remorse, pouring upon it every term of objurgation, invective and contempt. But the work is not to be so dismissed. Its beautifully printed pages are worthy of careful reading, and even study. Its theories of the poetic art will perhaps never be popular, nor perhaps deserve to be; but there is something to say on that side. It is a side whose presentation, we notice, singularly irritates and sets in a raging fever all the good old stereotyped orthodox reviewers; but it is probable that, without allowing it some weight, there can never be catholic and complete criticism.

BLAKE fills quite an ample stretch of time, having lived seventy years. He was born in London in 1757, and died there in 1827. His father was a hosier. He began to have visions at the age of eight or ten. He was apprenticed to the trade of an engraver. While yet in his teens he composed a book of Poetical Sketches, which was published. He was early praised by CHARLES LAMB. Some of his pieces even at that period are fine. He fell under Ossianic influences. The effect of SHAKESPEARE's sonnets is also perceptible.

"My lord was like a flower upon the brows
Of lusty May: ah, life as frail as flower!
My lord was like a star in highest heaven,
Drawn down to earth by spells and wickedness:
My lord was like the opening eye of day;
But he is darkened; like the Summer moon,
Clouded; fallen like the stately tree, cut down:
The breath of heaven dwelt among these leaves."

This charming bit is, however, in no sense a sample of the poet as he afterward wrote, and now remains. He was a young man at the time of the American revolution. In 1782 he married. This marriage was a more important event even than usual; it founded for him a union which lasted forty-five years, with "the most perfect wife on record." The last thing he did, when on his dying bed, was to draw her portrait.

The fame of WILLIAM BLAKE, even as poet, depends, it would seem, not so much on his literary compositions as upon his sketches, paintings, plates and engravings. The idea or meaning of his works, as a whole, if they may be said to have such an idea or meaning, is so vague that we will not attempt to define it here. "He was born and baptized into the church of the rebels," says Mr. SWINBURNE. Again: "The names of LOCKE, NEWTON, BACON and VOLTAIRE recur with significance in his writings as emblems, or incarnate symbols, of *the principles opposite to his own.*" We are compelled to restrict our article to such mere hints of the essential nature of this artist. Any curious student of the man must peruse the present essay and the previous memoir by GILCHRIST. In the meantime, a sketch collated from SWINBURNE may prove interesting.

The twenty or twenty-five years of BLAKE's life following his marriage are full of business. He designs, engraves, writes, paints, publishes; produces "Songs of Innocence and Experience," and in due time, strange "Prophetic Books;" has relations with FUSELI, FLAXMAN and TOM PAINE; is a red, a radical of those days; works away at illustrations, comic, tragic, romantic; often flashes up to highest power and beauty, as in the "Departing Soul;" makes his famous drawings, burlesque or serious, of "Visionary Heads;" crops out in the queerest humor, drawing the "Ghost of a Flea" and "The Man who Built the Pyramids;" illustrates BLAIR, the Book of Job, DANTE; collects his pictures and exhibits them, some being hardly proper for the squeamish public eye, while others are of first-class excellence, though peculiar, as the "Canterbury Pilgrims" and "Ancient Britons." The newspapers, in their notices, call him "an unfortunate lunatic, whose personal inoffensiveness secures him from confinement." He also freely poetizes; his characters have a "monstrous nomenclature;" he calls them, for instance, *Los*, *Enitharmon*, *Theotormon*, and *Oothoon*. Practically, he gets into many snarls and business and other troubles; sues people for theft and swindling, and is tried himself on a trumpery charge of sedition and assault—gets alienated from his old friends, but finds new ones—is viewed askance from official heights with suspicion and something worse; "all he ever got from Government was the risk of hanging." The old anecdote of him and his wife playing Adam and Eve in the garden is proved by Mr. SWINBURNE to be, beyond doubt, a *canard*; but BLAKE remains an odd enough personage from decorous English points of view. He was, it is quite certain, a simple, hearty, irascible, honest man of genius, with a strong dash of the mystic and a born visionary. "To him, all symbolic things were literal, all literal things symbolic. Spirits imprisoned in the husk or shell of earth, consoled or menaced him. Under the rank raiment of weeds, in the drifting down of thistles, strange faces frowned and white hair fluttered."

Physionomically, as he descends to us, he shows a brilliant eager old face, keen and gentle, with a preponderance of brow and head; clear, bird-like eyes and exciteable mouth, with a look of nervous and fluent power—a being largely formed of mist and fire. His talk was eager and eloquent, and he was about the hardest worker of his time. "Fervent, incessant action was to him as the breath of every moment, the bread of every day."

In his designs and verses the ideas are weird, and often arise as if from dreams of the Book of Revelations. He is a tremendous egotist; thinks himself just as good as the great masters. He is truly charitable and generous, gives what money he has, lodges the student and the pilgrim, and champions the oppressed. When his friends are critically attacked he rushes into print, (1806,) with "Letters to the Editor." Much of his work is "wanting in executive quality, and even in decent coherence and verbal dress." But his long and active career, in the main obscure, draws at last to a close. "The latest chapter's of BLAKE's life are perhaps the noblest," says Mr. SWINBURNE. The drama had been one through which poverty and neglected labor had borne a heavy part. The closing scene, though in keeping, was not without euthanasy. We defy any one to read the simple account of the old artist's death, on page No. 82 of Mr. SWINBURNE's Essay, without being deeply, most deeply moved. Four years after BLAKE's decease, his wife, following, was buried (1831) beside him; but where those graves positively stand is now unknown. Strange to tell, they have been officially obliterated!

The preceding sketch is derived from the first part of Mr. SWINBURNE's volume. Then follows a second part, called "Lyrical Poems," and then a third, called "Prophetic Books." Our space forbids any exploration of, or even entrance upon, these last two fields.

But American readers will accept with gratified curiosity the following reprint of something that Mr. SWINBURNE reserves for his conclusion, and which seems to be intended by him as a sort of riviting and enforcement of his essay. It consists of two or three very carefully elaborated pages, in which he institutes a comparison, or rather analogy, between the past and gone poet, BLAKE, and our living WALT WHITMAN, as artists and men. Though of some length, we extract the passage entire:

"I can remember one poet only whose work seems to me the same or similar in kind; a poet as vast in aim, as daring in detail, as unlike others, as coherent to himself, as strange without, and as sane within. The points of contact and sides of likeness between WILLIAM BLAKE and WALT WHITMAN are so many and so grave, as to afford some ground of reason to those who preach the transition of souls, or transfusion of spirits. The great American is not a more passionate preacher of sexual or political freedom than the English artist. To each the imperishable form of a possible and universal Republic is equally requisite, and adorable as the temporal and spiritual queen of ages as of men. To each all sides and shapes of life are acceptable and endurable. From the fresh free ground of either workman nothing is excluded that is not exclusive. The words of either strike deep and run wide and soar high. They are both full of faith and passion, competent to love and to loathe, capable of contempt and worship. Both are spiritual, and both democratic; both by their works, recall even to so untaught and tentative a student as I am, the fragments vouchsafed to us of the pantheistic poetry of the East. Their casual audacities of expression or speculation are in effect well-nigh identical. Their outlooks and theories are evidently the same on all points of social and intellectual life. The divine emotion and selfless love which make men martyrs and prophets are alike visible and palpable in each. It is no secret now, but a matter of public knowledge, that both these men, being poor in the sight and sense of the world, have given what they had of time or of money, of labor or of love, to comfort and support all the suffering and the sick, all the afflicted and misused, whom they had the chance or the right to succor and to serve. The noble and gentle labors of the one are known to those who live in his time; the similar deeds of the other deserve and demand a late recognition. No man so poor and so obscure as BLAKE appeared in the eyes of his generation, ever did more good works in a more noble and simple spirit. It seems that in each of these men, at their birth, pity and passion, and relief and redress of wrong, became incarnate and innate. That may be well said of the one, which was said of the other, that 'he looks like a man.' And in externals and details the work of these two constantly and inevitably coheres and coincides. A sound as of a sweeping wind; a prospect as over dawning continents at the fiery instant of sunrise; a splendor, now of stars and now of storms; an expanse and exultation of wing across strange spaces of air, and above shoreless stretches of sea; a resolute and reflective love of liberty in all times and in all things where it should be; a depth of sympathy and a height of scorn which complete and explain each other as tender and as bitter as DANTE's; a power, intense and infallible, of pictorial concentration and absorption, most rare when combined with the sense and the enjoyment of the widest and the highest things; an exquisite and lyrical excellence of form when the subject is well in keeping with the poet's tone of spirit; a strength and security of touch in small sweet sketches of color and outline, which bring before the eyes of their student a clear glimpse of the thing designed—some little inlet of sky lighted by moon or star, some dim reach of windy water or gentle growth of meadow land or wood; these are qualities common to the work of either. Had we place or time or wish to touch on their shortcomings and errors, it might be shown that these two are nearly akin; that their poetry has at once the melody and laxity of a fitful storm-wind; that, being oceanic, it is troubled with violent groundswells, and sudden perils of ebb and reflux, of shoal and reef, perplexing to the swimmer or the sailor; in a word, that it partakes the powers and the faults of elemental and eternal things; that it is at times noisy and barren and loose, rootless and fruitless and informal; and is, in the main, fruitful and delightful and noble, a necessary part of the divine mechanism of things. Any work or art of which this cannot be said is superfluous and perishable, whatever of grace or charm it may possess or assume. WHITMAN has seldom struck a note of thought and speech so just and so profound as BLAKE has now and then touched upon; but his work is generally more frank and fresh, smelling of sweeter air, and readier to expound or expose its message, than this of the Prophetic Books. Nor is there any poem or passage of equal length so faultless and so noble as the American's 'Word out of the Sea,' or his dirge over President LINCOLN—the most sweet and sonorous nocturn ever chanted in the church of the world. But in breadth of outline and charm of color, these poems recall the work of BLAKE; and to neither poet can a higher tribute of honest praise be paid than this."

This eloquently worded statement—and we will here say that Mr. SWINBURNE, in the present volume, has, to our notion, achieved decidedly his best prose in style and composition—embraces certain points of plausibility, and even verity; but we have to affirm, and with emphasis, that the summing up on judgment—indeed, the analogy at all—is essentially void and false. Whether for evil, or whether for good, WALT WHITMAN belongs to another and completely different genus. His English admirers, or certain of them, sadly gulled by the prevailing sensation anecdotes and accounts, and deluded, perhaps dazzled, by one or two of his minor peculiarities, have so gone astray, that they have left the poet himself, and what he really is, quite out of sight. Lord STRANGFORD finds in him the reappearance of Persian HAFIZ, touching again the Oriental lute, sounding its old strains of love, optimism, annihilation, to the warbling of nightingales, embowered in gardens of roses. Mr. SWINBURNE, as we see, pronounces him a new avatar of Swedenborgian WILLIAM BLAKE; and, furthermore a first-class lyrical genius. While ROBERT BUCHANAN makes his autorial character to consist in a terrible vehemence and "grip," hitherto unknown among bookmen; but denies him the title of poet altogether. We cannot examine these somewhat amusing adjudications here, but make free merely to say that, as we view it, the claim of anything like real identity between WILLIAM BLAKE and our new American Chansonnier, would, upon a little study and comparison, helplessly fail and fall to the ground.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention Recedes from its Wholesale Disfranchisement—Congressional Test Oath Adopted—The Colored Members Enraged—Basis of Representation—A Row Between Capt. Parr and Dr. Bayne.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 24, 1868.

We may now look upon the elective franchise article of the Constitution as settled. It was brought up to-day, and notwithstanding the most vehement opposition on the part of the proscriptive members and the attempt of KELSO and other negroes to "whip in" the whites to support their ultra measures, all the propositions to disfranchise or disqualify persons from voting, beyond those ostracised by the Howard amendment and the Reconstruction acts, failed and were indefinitely postponed by decided majorities. KELSO (negro) raved like a madman, and was bitter in his denunciation of those Radicals who were absent, and who, he said, had absented themselves because they were afraid "to face the music." Such "crawfishing" in Radicals was contemptible, and it would be remembered against the weak-kneed brethren in the future. As for himself, he had no love for a tratorious rebel, and would gladly see every one that took part in the rebellion disfranchised. He said he was convinced from the appearance of the House that if a vote were now taken it would fail, and he therefore urged a postponement in hopes that a few more of their friends might be induced to come up and do their duty on some other day. "Yankee" ALLAN, however, who is a very moderate Radical, and one of the shrewdest wire-workers in the House, notwithstanding his "youth and inexperience," saw the advantage he had, and passed the question to an immediate issue. It was carried by a vote of 40 to 28. The negroes all voted for disfranchisement. They were astonished to find themselves so badly beaten, and during the recess which followed there was a good deal of exciting talk. HODGES (colored) declared "that those men who have gone back on the colored members ought to be hung." MOSELY (colored) said it wouldn't do to hang them, as they didn't have enough now to do the work with.

Mr. HODGES—Yes, but if they don't do their work any better than they did to-day, I don't want them at all. I want to see them hung.

Mr. KELSO (colored) went up to a native Virginian who had voted with them, and said, "Give me a true Virginian, I'm tired of the weak-kneed Yankees."

"Yes," was the reply, "We want Virginians; we don't want Yankee deserters, do we?" (It was understood he alluded to Mr. ALLEN.)

KELSO then turned to Gen. WHITE (of Butler renown) and said, "Don't you say, General, give us good Virginians, and not Yankees?" The General had also voted with him, but seemed to be somewhat confused by the remark.

KELSO—You're a good native-born Virginian, aint you, General?

WHITE—Well, I can't exactly say that I am. I have the honor of being a native of the great State of New-York.

KELSO—Ah, well, I mean *true* men.

TEST OATH.

But there was one [illegible] reserved for the extremists. Mr. HINE, who is called the Thad. Stevens of the Convention, (and when we compare small things to great, Mantua to Rome, Congress to the weak gathering in our Capitol, he will do for a very small Commoner,) as soon as the evening session was called to order, obtained the floor and introduced the Congressional test oath of 1862, as the oath that should be required of all officers of the State after the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Conservative, moved to amend by inserting before the words, "so help me God," "and that I am not a native born white Virginian," which the Chair decided to be out of order.

The previous question was demanded by HINE, all debate was cut off, and the "iron-clad" was adopted by a vote of 40 to 32. Mr. THOMAS was the only Republican who voted against it. A motion to reconsider was lost, and there is every probability that it will stand as the action of the Convention. None but Northern Radicals and negroes in the State can take that oath; and should the Constitution be adopted, every Conservative will be excluded from office. With such an unpopular provision, and with at least 20,000 white majority in the State, the Constitution cannot be adopted.

Mr. MADDOX proposed as an additional section that all persons before they are permitted to vote shall take the Congressional test oath, but pending its consideration the Convention adjourned.

WAR OF RACES.

Capt. PARR, the Radical-Conservative member from Nansemond County, who represents the "oyster," but is opposed to ostracism, and the inevitable Dr. BAYNE had a lively personal altercation, which came very nigh ending in blows. During the morning hour, PARR, while BAYNE was absent, introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A few persons occupy the time of this body in unnecessary gabbling.

Resolved, That the gentleman from Norfolk, Dr. BAYNE, be limited to five speeches each day.

This was decided out of order, but the facetious Captain had had his joke, and that was all he wanted; but it didn't end there. BAYNE, on his return to the Convention, was informed of the liberty taken with his name, and fresh from his *rencontre* with Capt. PLATTE, he was quite as savage as a meat-ax. "Did you write that resolution, Sir?" fiercely demanded the dentist of Norfolk. "I did," replied Capt. PARR, as cool as a cucumber. "Well, then," continued BAYNE, "I consider myself better than any white man like you." The Captain was roused by this, and made a demonstration from the right shoulder, which was, however, arrested by some of his friends, who had crowded around. BAYNE was surrounded by the herculean JOE COX, LEWIS LINDSEY, and several other bruisers, but they did not attempt anything rash. The scene was very exciting, but altogether bloodless. It is a little strange that out of all the rows we have had since the Convention met, there has not been a blow passed yet.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

There was a brief discussion on a motion to recommit the report of the Committee on the Apportionment, with instructions to reduce the number of Representatives and Senators. Some thought that a House of 138 members would be too expensive and too large for the prompt dispatch of legislation. Mr. HAWXHURST, the Chairman of the Committee, candidly admitted that it was a partisan movement. It was greatly to the advantage of the Republicans that both branches should be large, and that every county should have at least one delegate, especially the smaller counties, as it was well known that they were all Republican. By this means, even should they lose the State by the popular vote, they will still rule it through the legislative department. The Conservative members also favored Mr. HAWXHURST's apportionment, but for a very different reason—that each county was entitled to at least one representative; that by joining small counties to large ones they would give the advantage to the larger, and create disaffection, for the smaller county would never get the representative. Mr. FRENCH remarked that counties thus deprived of a seperate representative would not vote for the adoption of the Constitution. The motion to recommit was lost, and the report of the Committee was ordered to be printed. It will no doubt be adopted as reported.

There remains but little work for the Convention to do now, and it can easily get through in a couple of weeks. The report of the Committee on Education is ready and will be promptly dispatched, and then the apportionment finished, there will be nothing to do but the adoption of the work as a whole.

KAPPA.

Political and Social Equality—The One Involves the Other—The Bribery Affair—The Disfranchisement—Fights Between Soldiers and Negroes—Bloody Intentions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 25, 1868.

I recollect that just before this "cruel war" broke out a debate took place in the United States Senate, in which JEFF. DAVIS endeavored to explain the difference between "social" and "political" equality; and up to a very recent date I was a firm believer in his doctrine, that there was a wide difference between the two conditions, and I was silly enough to suppose that the one could exist without the other; but the events that are fast following each other in the South, especially since the meeting of the Constitutional Conventions, have completely exploded this theory. Civil and political equality force social equality among men. In other words, political and social equality are one and the same thing. I do not, however, define social equality, in the general acceptation of the term, to mean that full, free and friendly intercourse among people which throws them into contact upon an equal footing with each other in the same circles of society; but that grand prerogative which belongs to every freeman of exacting respect for his person and opinions from the haughtiest, the wealthiest, and the highest in the land. A gentleman may not invite me into his parlor, and would be justified in ordering me out or ejecting me by force were I to intrude myself therein without an invitation; nor is he bound to recognize me in the street any more than I am bound to admit him to my more humble home, or to salute him as I pass along; but he is bound, and I can compel him to do so, if I possess the physical power, to respect me as an equal wherever and whenever we may come together in the wide world, and to answer personally for an insult offered to me or mine. This is social equality. And it is this kind of equality that freedom and the elective franchise has conferred upon the negro in the South. It is the same that has been enjoyed under our free institutions by all white men ever since it was established by the declaration of independence. The poorest and most ignorant man in your City will not yield his right to a seat in your cars—to his portion of the sidewalk, to his right to drive his cart through Broadway—to the wealthiest of your merchant princes—and if he be sneered at as he passes by the pampered child of wealth and fashion, the ragged heir to poverty and independence as haughtily returns sneer for sneer as he would blow for blow and word for word, did the occasion require it. We are just finding out here what political equality means. Like the serfs of Russia, and the peasants in all monarchical countries, the negroes in the South were compelled to treat the white race with the greatest respect upon all occasions and under all circumstances. The most abject submission to every whim of the superior race was exacted, and there was no such thing known as "insulting" a negro, and, therefore, the idea of their right to resent an insult or of their having any rights, social or otherwise, that a white man was bound to respect, was never thought of; but the times have changed and we are changed with them. The negro is suddenly clothed with the same civil and political rights the white man enjoys—and he becomes the political equal of the Caucasian—and now we discover that political and social equality mean precisely the same thing, one involves the other. The negro now walks the streets of the Southern cities the peer of his former white master or mistress, commanding respect and immunity from insult. If there is such a thing as social equality in the world, the negro is in quite as full and perfect enjoyment of it here as the white man; and we might as well stop talking about the impossibility of a state of affairs which already exists. It is not necessary that I should be the companion or associate of any man in order to be socially his equal. If I do not desire to associate—eat, drink, sleep or carouse—with a negro, there is certainly no law to compel me to do so, any more than there is to force him to keep my company. Social equality is certainly as well established now as political equality, and it is useless to cry over the matter. Slavery was the only thing that could prevent it; and as that can never be reëstablished, we shall gradually drift into the current which is bearing us toward the great sea where all the waters find their common level. The negroes are learning every day, too, that they are "as good as any other men." I will relate a couple of incidents to show you how rapid is the growth of the "social plant" since it has been watered by the conventions. At first the negro members were very shy of their white *confreres*, and treated them with something of the submissive servility of other times,—so difficult is it to get rid of old habits. But as time passed, and they were fondled with and fawned upon, drank together at the same bars, touched glasses, met in the league room, or argued affairs of great pith and moment around the committee tables, they grew more familiar, and in many instances their familiarity [illegible] contempt. They now talk to their white associates as equals, address each other, and instead of "Good morning, Massa Johnson," as I used to hear, we hear them pass the compliments of the day in a very confident and sometimes quite patronizing manner, thusly: "How are you, Johnson?" "Good morning, Bowden;" "When did you get back, Curtiss?" or, "Give me a chaw of tobacco, Allan!" That's social equality with a vengeance. But it is not alone with their political friends they make themselves at home. A day or two since I was walking up to the Capitol in company with Dr. B——, the reporter of the *Examiner*. On the portico stood the blackest member of the Convention, dressed in the latest style. "Hallo, Doc," said the sable gentleman, "Your'e rather late to-day!" Just think of that! Was ever such familiarity dreamt of before. "Hallo, Doc!" from a full-blooded African to one of the scions of the "F. F. V's." But that was not all. The same afternoon, the Convention adjourned very early, I passed out in company with the reporter of the *Dispatch*, young Mr. COWERDIN. We had not got very far when my companion recollected that he had left a page of his report behind. Returning for it he met a black delegate at the door, who inquired what he had come back for. "I forgot a page of my manuscript," was the reply, "and have returned for it." "Well, hurry up," said the negro, "and I will wait and walk down street with you." That was decidedly good; to expect the reporter of the *Dispatch*, a Conservative "Captain of Fifty," and one of "MOSBY's men" withal, to walk down Main-street with a negro delegate, when the white Radicals won't be seen with them except after nightfall and in the least frequented streets. Social equality! there's nothing else. And when we have negro magistrates, we shall have a negro aristocracy, and colored ladies to lead the fashions and white office-seekers to follow them.

MR. ALLAN NOT A DESERTER.

In the Convention this morning Mr. EDGAR ALLAN (who is proud of his *pre-nomen* of "Yankee") rose to a privileged question. It was reported that in a conversation between KELSO and a white member of the House yesterday, about his vote on the disfranchising article, the white man had said he was a *Yankee deserter*. Such a remark he said was as base as the utterer of it was vile. The man who made it could never have the chance of deserting, for he could never have gone into the field. He (ALLAN) had fought for his country and never deserted the cause. If he knew who the member was he would tell him to his teeth he lied. [The slanderer did not come forward to proclaim himself.]

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Committee on Limitations and Guarantees made a report recommending an article to be engrafted in the Constitution to protect the rights of married women. It provides as follows: In all marriages contracted after the adoption of this Constitution, the husband shall acquire no right to the property of the wife, real or personal, but the same shall remain to her sole and separate use. And her rights and capacities in respect to the alienation of the same, or disposition thereof by last will and testament, or other use, shall be as perfect and absolute as though she were a *femme-sole*, nor shall the husband be held liable at law or in equity for any debts contracted by the wife prior to the marriage nor for any debts contracted by her after marriage, except for necessaries. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to change or in any wise affect the law in regard to dower. In case of the death of the wife intestate and without issue, her real and personal estate to pass and descend to the husband; and when the husband dies intestate and without issue, his estate, real and personal, shall be inherited by the wife.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

EUSTACE GIBSON, Conservative, who has returned from his ten days' leave of absence to vex the Radical majority, commenced his operations this morning by stirring them up on the alleged attempt of Judge UNDERWOOD to bribe the Republican State Central Committee to cast the vote of the State for Mr. CHASE for the Presidency. The papers have been talking about this matter for the past week or two, and quite a number of the Central Committee have published cards denying any knowledge of the matter. HAUXHURST, however, came out in a long card published this morning in the *Whig*, *Dispatch* and *New Nation*, asserting the truth of the main points alleged against UNDERWOOD. In this card Mr. HAUXHURST says that he had an interview with UNDERWOOD, in company with three others, when the subject of raising funds was broached. UNDERWOOD suggested that if they would secure the vote of the State for Mr. CHASE, $100,000 could be secured from Senator SPRAGUE. He says the proposition was received with indignant silence; and further adds that UNDERWOOD, in case of Mr. CHASE's election, expected to be made Chief Justice. I send you the card in full. It has created a good deal of excitement here, and the impeachment of UNDERWOOD is demanded by the Press. GIBSON, in his resolution bringing the matter before the Convention asserts that the honor of the body is attacked through its President and by a prominent member of the body, and he therefore asked that a committee of thirteen should be appointed to investigate the charges. A motion was made by Mr. WHITE to postpone the subject indefinitely, and the colored members were all in favor of ignoring the matter entirely. BAYNE, said the Convention had no more to do with it than if Judge UNDERWOOD were accused of stealing a horse. But the most prominent white Radicals desired that the charges should be fully investigated. GIBSON took the floor to speak to his resolution, and was proceeding to give his views, when he was interrupted by Mr. HUNNICUT, who was much excited and very angry. He demanded that all proceedings should be stayed until Judge UNDERWOOD, who was absent at Washington to raise money for the Convention, could be present to combat the charges. He said the entire Executive Committee was assailed by the charge. Mr. HAUXHURST denied this, and said that he fully exonerated the Committee.

Mr. GIBSON said he was perfectly willing to postpone the question until the Judge could be present.

This was objected to by a great many of the negroes, but they failed to "quash the indictment," and it was finally postponed until next Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, when Mr. GIBSON will be entitled to the floor.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO DISFRANCHISE.

Mr. HINE made another very determined effort to-day to go beyond the Congressional plan of disfranchisement, and moved a substitute for the proposition voted down yesterday. The proscriptionists die hard. Mr. HINE asserted that his proposition would add from fifteen to twenty thousand to the number disqualified by the acts of Congress.

Mr. ALLAN, Radical, strenuously opposed it, on the ground that there was no principle involved. In fact, it was an unprincipled proposition—a mere measure of party trickery; in the words of Mr. HINE, "to *catch* fifteen or twenty thousand more persons." He made a very lengthy and able argument, which was much admired by the Conservatives and all who are opposed to extreme measures.

Mr. MADDOX, Radical, also opposed any further disfranchisement. He had received a letter from Hon. WM. J. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, advising him as a member of the Convention to confine himself to the Congressional plan, as contained in the Constitutional Amendment, and not to go any further in the work of Proscription.

Mr. BLOND, colored Radical, was also opposed to further disfranchisements. He said he had received letters from Messrs. STEVENS, WILSON, BOUTWELL, SUMNER and others, all of whom, with the exception of SUMNER, advised him against it.

Mr. HUNNICUTT, in his usual malignant vein, denounced the interference of STEVENS, WILSON and others as meddlesome. He could not see what they had to do with it. If the Convention did not take care of their own interests these gentlemen would laugh in their sleeves when the result became disastrous. He was a gentleman and no Yankee or carpet-bag man, and was capable of forming his own opinion as to what was best for the party in the State. Both KELSO and BAYNE seconded his views and were fierce in their denunciation of the rebels. Every one of them ought to be disfranchised.

Mr. E. GIBSON, Conservative, then made a very rash and inconsiderate speech, in which he displayed his Percy-like spirit. He asked for no mercy, would accept no terms, and defied them to do their worst.

Mr. CAMPBELL declared his personal indifference to the result, but opposed the whole question on the ground of unconstitutionality. His speech was defiant, and he characterized the action of the Radicals as madness and folly.

The Convention adjourned without coming to a vote.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE NEGROES.

There have been two rows within the past two days between the soldiers on guard at the soup-house and the applicants for the nation's bounty. In the first row the soldiers used their sabres, and two or three negroes were cut severely. To-day the fight was resumed, and shots were fired by the soldiers. Two or three negroes were badly wounded. In both of these difficulties the blacks used brickbats.

BLOODY INTENTIONS.

BEN. SCOTT, one of the most dangerous negroes in the city, addressed a large crowd of negroes from the Capitol steps yesterday. He told them to eat their Government soup, and vote the Radical ticket. "Let the white men vote the white men's ticket, and the black men the black men's ticket, and whoever wins let them rule. The black man will have his rights if the soil must be drenched in blood in order to gain them."

KAPPA.

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The riots at Charleroi, in Belgium, have broken out with renewed violence.

The Spanish Government is excluding all American newspapers from the Kingdom.

The case of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who was arrested for a debt due an English firm, was recently before the Court of Bankruptcy, in Dublin.

The trial of the Fenian General NAGLE is to take place before the Court of Queen's Bench, in London, in May.

The Bremen steamship *Union*, with mail dates to March 17, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to recover by warrant into the Treasury certain moneys, the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, was adopted in the Senate yesterday. A resolution was adopted asking the President whether he has recently established any new military departments, and if so by what authority. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to exempt from taxation certain manufactures, printed in the TIMES of yesterday, was taken up. The amendment providing for the closing of all distilleries in any district where whisky is sold for a less sum per gallon than the Government tax, provoked much debate. The report was disagreed to, and another Committee of Conference appointed, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House was principally occupied in the discussion of the bill providing for the admission of Alabama. Mr. KERR opened the debate in a lengthy argument in opposition to the bill, and was replied to by Mr. PAYNE. Messrs. ELDRIDGE, WILLIAMS, BINGHAM, FARNSWORTH, STEVENS and others, spoke on the subject. At the conclusion of the debate, a motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 30, nays 109. Mr. BINGHAM's motion to strike out the third section was agreed to, and a substitute, offered by Mr. STEVENS, was rejected. Mr. SPALDING offered a substitute which was adopted, yeas 77, nays 54, and the original preamble was rejected, after which the bill passed, yeas 102, nays 29, a strict party vote. The bill as adopted will be found in our regular Congressional report. A new Conference Committee on the Tax Exemption bill was appointed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A few days ago, a boy playing in a vacant lot in Jackson, Tenn., discovered a piece of paper projecting from a decaying stump. Further examination revealed a number of valuable papers, including notes, mortgages, &c., apparently belonging to DANIEL BALL, and bearing date in New-York. The supposition is that they were stolen from the owner on the cars or at the depot in Jackson.

The report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives upon the recent revision of the army regulations will soon be presented. Important changes in the organization of courts-martial will be recommended. Among these, authority will be asked to enable courts to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses.

JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, of New-Haven, is about to add to his many liberal benefactions by giving $60,000 to build and endow a church home for aged and infirm members, and a church school, for Trinity Church.

Gov. BROWNLOW has published in the Knoxville *Whig* a bitter denunciation of the Kuklux Klan. He advises the loyal men and Union Leagues to combine and organize for its extermination.

Both Houses of the State Legislature were in session yesterday, but no business of special importance was transacted. The Senate adjourned to Tuesday morning, and the House to Monday evening.

A heavy snow-storm occurred along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad on Thursday. It was so severe as to cause a suspension of labor on some portions of the route.

The body of a boy found on the meadows between Newark lighthouse and Black Beacon has been recognized as that of a lad named DOREMUS, who broke through the ice while skating during the early part of the Winter, and was drowned.

The New-England Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session at Boston, yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing Gen. GRANT, Secretary STANTON and impeachment.

A United States Grand Jury in Richmond has found a new indictment against JEFF. DAVIS. It is said to detail all his offences and to be a lengthy document.

Gen. JAS. B. BROWNLOW having resigned his captaincy in the regular army, has been elected Superintendent of the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.

The house of Hon. CHARLES DUDLEY, of Agency City, member of the Iowa Legislature, was burned on Friday night, and three of his sons perished in the flames.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser of the steamship *Europe* for late Paris newspapers.

Five prisoners broke jail at Richmond yesterday, and effected their escape.

An unusually daring burglary, robbery and murderous assault took place in Brooklyn yesterday morning. Mr. S. S. WHITMORE, having occasion to go to his house, No. 205 Schermerhorn-street, his family being temporarily absent, met a strange man in the hall, who politely bade him "Good morning" and rushed into the street. Mr. WHITMORE pursued him and after a severe struggle, with the assistance of a policeman, captured him.

Marshal TAPPAN reports the following licenses issued in the Mayor's office during the past week: Expresses, 20; venders, 54; public carts, 42; dirt carts, 19; drivers, 31; porters, 5; second-hand dealers, 15; coaches, 1. Total, 187. The fines imposed amounted to $31. Total, $581 50.

The wills of GEORGE F. ROE and CHARLES N. MILLS, of Brooklyn, were proved in the Surrogate's Court last week. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of FREDERICK KLEINAN, CATHARINE DIEKER, MATILDA WEBSTER and MARGARET FITZGERALD, all of Brooklyn.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday twenty-two cases were disposed of. Of these thirteen were charges of petit larceny, seven of assault and battery, one of keeping a disorderly house, and one of carrying burglars' tools.

PETER RILEY, who, with PATRICK MURRAY, was confined in the Hudson County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery and attempted highway robbery, died there at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

In the Board of Councilmen the Committee on Railroads presented a report in favor of allowing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay tracks in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between First and Third avenues.

Eighty-five prisoners are awaiting the action of the Grand Jury in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail.

The Board of Aldermen, on Saturday, directed the Croton Department to advertise for bids for laying the McDonegal wooden pavement in several streets.

The total number of arrests made by the Police in Brooklyn last week was 328.

America in China.

The last official act of Mr. BURLINGAME in his capacity as Minister to China, was a very significant one. It was, as elsewhere recorded, the official presentation of a copy of STUART's Washington to a Chinese writer who, twenty years ago, was sent into exile for his tribute to our great First President—an exile from which he seems to have been lately recalled to greater honors and rewards than ever, by the personal intercession of Mr. BURLINGAME. It is a wondrous sign of the times when so deep-dyed a criminal is restored to favor and crowned with laurels. Till within a quarter of a century, the study of barbarian annals has been one of the most dangerous branches of learning a Chinese could pursue; and a candid geographer has dared the fate of GALILEO.

The writer in question was SEU-KI-YU, degraded from office and banished by a former Emperor "for eulogizing WASHINGTON in his works, *The Geography of the World and The Men of Note of Other Countries*," published, we believe, in 1849, and for which the author suffered eighteen years of exile. One is interested to know what it was that was so treasonable in utterance. We are not without a key to explain what the published account makes mysterious.

In 1850 a Mr. PEET, an American missionary in China, sent to our country an account of a new Chinese geography, written by the Lietenant-Governor of the Fuh-Chan province, and recommended by the Governor-General as trustworthy, despite its novelty. The idea of the Chinese beginning to study geography, was, of course, startling enough—and as many of them were not before aware that anything worth speaking of existed beyond the boundaries of the Flowery Kingdom, their own wonder may be imagined at seeing a book in ten volumes (or rather sections,) with matter enough to fill three about the earth's shape in general, and about Asia "outside of China"—four about Europe, two about America, one about Africa. It was something like a revelation to learn that the universe was not made for the use and behoof of the Celestials.

There were 42 maps, quite accurate, and and these, with all the information, were derived, of course, from "western men," and particularly from American missionaries. The whole time-honored Chinese system of geography was revolutioned by this Oriental Galileo. For example, he narrated the existence of a Southern hemisphere and a South pole, with "a second frozen ocean—it is a mistake," he said, "to suppose the equator to be the South Pole. Truly we ought to hear this explanation and believe it."

But we pass the geographical marvels, as, though one of the offences of Seu-ki-yu according to the account just referred to, was publishing a *Geography of the World*, it was his *Men of Note*, with its words about Washington that were the most "disloyal." Now, referring to this treatise we find in Mr. PEET's translations from it, a very curious account of the discovery and early history of America, and of our Republic, with chronology somewhat disregarded—the historic picture, with its "foreshortenings," reminding one of a Chinese drawing—but, in the main, the facts tolerably accurate. But its most marked feature is its vivid appreciation of WASHINGTON's character, to which, no doubt, the author's American acquaintances did patriotic justice. "When small he had great views both in regard to civil and military affairs, and excelled in strength and courage. * * * Without arms, ammunition, or provisions, WASHINGTON stimulated his countrymen to action by a righteous spirit." Then, we are told, "while his army was often reduced and weakened, WASHINGTON's spirit was undiminished, and the English army became old." Here is the summing up of the character:

> "He was an uncommon man. He conquered more rapidly than SHING and KWANG, and in courage he was superior to TSAON and LEW. Seizing the two-edged sword of three cubits long, he opened the country 10,000 le. He then refused to receive a title, or to secure one for his posterity, preferring to establish an elective administration. Patriotism to be commended under the whole heaven! Truly like the three dynasties! In administering the Government he fostered virtuous customs, and, avoiding war, made his country superior to all other nations. I have seen his portrait. His countenance exhibits great mental power. Ah! who would not call him an uncommon man!"

All this treason and heresy, this praise of barbarians, could hardly be palatable to the Chinese Emperor. According to the common rectangular maps in previous authority, China, the "Middle Kingdom," occupied the greater part of the habitable world; there was no Southern Hemisphere at all, and no Western Hemisphere. Other countries were only the fringes on the frozen oceans which surrounded China. To disturb this complacent theory comes a map in which China cuts a sorry figure, chronologies which overthrow Chinese reckonings, and such talk as this:

> "Western men produce maps having a Southern frozen ocean. Why should Chinamen doubt, since their vessels have not gone a great distance, and since the Kaang-tung (Canton) Province is the extremity of their country?"

As to WASHINGTON, to place him above the illustrious TSAON and LEW could not, a score of years ago, be endured, nor to announce that, as Mr. BURLINGAME says, "he recalled the three dynasties whose serene virtues had shed their light along the ages for 4,000 years." But the exile has his reward. The act of our Government in sending over this peculiar memorial is one not only of appreciation, but of "poetical justice," and is a happy commentary on the words, "I have seen his portrait. Ah! he was an uncommon man." That such an official is now raised "near the head of the State, to aid in controlling the affairs of 4,000,000,000 of people," is a significant token also of the influence of America in China.

Lying by Telegraph.

From the Tribune.

There has been so much discussion as to the truth of a certain dispatch published a little while ago in the *Tribune*, describing a rebel demonstration in New-Orleans, that we may as well state that it came to us from Mr. THOMAS W. CONWAY, of that city, and we beg leave to refer to him anybody who wants further information respecting it.

The "certain dispatch" referred to above is the one which stated that Gen. HANCOCK and JEFF. DAVIS rode out in the same carriage through the streets of New-Orleans,—that the firemen, upon their celebration, marched to the hotel where DAVIS was staying and gave him three hearty cheers,—that only a small portion of them carried United States flags, and that very great indignation was felt "among the loyal portion of the people" at these occurrences. The dispatch was sent and published on the eve of the New-Hampshire election.

Each and every one of its statements proved to be false. It was a pure fabrication from beginning to end. There has been no attempt in any quarter either to sustain its statements, or to give any excuse for their fabrication. The *Tribune*, whose columns were used for the purpose of giving them currency, now makes public the name of the person who sent them.

What Mr. CONWAY, now that he is thus made responsible for this outrage, may have to say about it, remains to be seen.

What Impeachment Means.

The St. Louis *Democrat* puts upon the impeachment of the President what is probably its realm eaning. It says:

> "The fact is, Mr. JOHNSON has really been on trial for three years. The *people* have tried him. *Congress* has tried him. Before the House had acted, a verdict higher than any that the Senate can give was recorded. It only remains *for the Senate to pronounce such sentence as the law demands*."

The whole process of trial, then, it seems from this, is but a farce. The real trial has already been had. The "people" have tried the President—and Congress has tried him. Both condemn his action, yet they cannot get him out of office. He remains President a year longer, according to the Constitution, in spite of their condemnation. The *form* of impeachment must be gone through with, in order to give the Senate a chance to pronounce sentence!

Looking at the case from this point of view, is there not some reason to regard the impeachment of the President as a purely party affair? If the Senate take the same view of it as the *Democrat*, is it not clear that the conviction and removal of the President are "foregone conclusions," and that neither evidence nor legal argument will have any influence whatever on the result? And is it quite wise or safe that such a precedent as this should be set for the conduct of the Government hereafter?

What We Drink—Revelations of the Wine Trade.

Our readers can hardly have failed to notice the extraordinary revelations made during the last few weeks, in the suit brought by the Government in the U. S. District Court, "against 1,209 casks of sherry wine," belonging to the Spanish house of LACAVE & ECHECOPAR. This wine, it appears, had been seized on the ground of alleged fraudulent undervaluations by the exporters—the invoice being at $16 per quarter cask, or about 53 cents per gallon, whereas Government claimed about 80 cents gold, basing this valuation on information furnished by their own detective, sent to Cadiz to ascertain its market value. The total value of the sherry in dispute is claimed to be about $90,000, while the worth of similar wines dependant upon this suit is estimated at $500,000.

The first great fact which looms up in the testimony of the case, to the surprise of most wine-drinkers here, is, that nearly all the so-called "sherries" imported into the United States are not only not sherries, but not even genuine *wines*—being a singular, almost unfermented, liquid concocted from poor grapes and be-doctored with unknown materials until it is considered ready for drinking in ten months from the time the grapes are pressed. An so successful has been this adulteration and fabrication that even an English expert on the trial testified in effect that he could not distinguish this wine from a genuine sherry. When one considers what complicated disorders in the stomach and nerves these made-up beverages produce, and what a dangerous thing to the public health any wine is whose fermentation is arrested, or which is partly composed of foreign substances and artificial alcohol, we may judge of the importance of the disclosures made in this trial to the general public.

Our own wine-drinkers evidently possessed a more delicate taste than the English expert who testified in this case, as for a long time, the question has been current with good judges, "what has become of genuine sherry?" Madeira has mostly disappeared under the misfortune which has overtaken the vines of that celebrated island. But sherry, that favorite of *bon vivants* and grand prescription of physicians, that most fragrant, strongly-characterized, high-flavored wine, where has it vanished? Our medical authorities themselves have observed the very different sanitary properties of the so-called sherries, from what used to mark the favorite Spanish wine. Of course, the popular assumption was that whatever came from Spain, purporting to be wine, was real wine, and that sherry being sent from Spain by Spaniards must be real sherry. The testimony presented in this suit will show how erroneous this presumption was, and what has become of real sherry.

But before perusing this evidence, the reader must bear in mind certain natural phenomena which always accompany the production of any genuine wine. Among the chief of these is fermentation.

This, as most of our readers know, is a mysterious and beautiful process of nature in which sugar splits itself up into spirit and carbonic acid gas, and in the case of the juice of ripe grapes, various other remarkable changes take place.

For a poetic description, Mr. REACH's is the most striking, in his *Claret and Olives*:

> "The vats sufficiently full, the fermentation is allowed to commence. In the great cellars in which the juice is stored, the listener at the door—he cannot brave the carbonic acid gas to enter further—may hear solemnly echoing in the cool shade of the darkened hall the bubblings and seethings of the working liquid, the inarticulate accents and indistinct rumblings which proclaim that a great metempsychosis is taking place—that a natural substance is rising higher in the eternal scale of things, and that the contents of these great giants of vats are becoming changed from floods of mere mawkish, sweetish fluid to noble wine—to a liquid honored and esteemed in all ages—to a medicine exercising a strange and potent effect upon body and soul—great for good and evil."

Now, from the evidence of this trial, it appears that Messrs. LACAVE & ECHECOPAR had no inclination to wait for this poetic, but very tedious and slow, process which nature has chosen for making a wine. Neither did they believe in preserving a new wine any such period as six or ten years, according to the old-fashioned prejudice of European countries. For a new country like America, a new mode of producing "old wines" must be invented. They accordingly experimented, with the patience of a German, and the ingenuity of a Yankee, on the problem of making "fine old Crown sherry" from poor juice ten months old, and bad brandy and other unmentioned materials. The process, we are informed on the trial, is this:

Poor grapes are gathered together—not even from the sherry district—and pressed; the juice is bought by the manufacturers at about 30 cents a gallon, and before it has fully fermented, "alcohol, *and so forth*," are added, until, as the evidence shows, we get in ten months, not even an adulterated wine, but a fabrication, which is marked with a "crown" and sold here as genuine Spanish sherry.

But our readers must not be detained from the testimony.

Mr. BENEDICT, counsel for the defence, says in the course of opening the case for his clients:

> "Genuine sherry is the product of Xeres, an old Moorish town. The exportations of sherry to this country and England are for the most part poor, because *made up*, and the largest houses send *no real sherry* to America; for it costs from $3 to $4 (gold) per gallon where it is produced, and every one knows that, with the enormous duties on wine here, it could not be imported unless at such prices as would be deemed exorbitant. LACAVE & ECHECOPAR therefore determined to see what could be done with these poor qualities of grapes, which they get at Moqua, and all over the country wherever cheap grapes are produced. The grapes are sent to Cadiz in baskets, and there made into wine. Spirits are put into it to keep it from fermentation, and also to keep it sweet. They have been for thirty years bringing to perfection this wine made from these grapes from Moqua and other places."

JAMES BENSUSAN, native of Cadiz, of the house of LACAVE & ECHECOPAR, testified:

> "This kind of sherry is the main traffic of my country. Our house sends about 3,000 butts yearly to the United States. There are other houses in Cadiz and Port St. Mary which make and ship wine of this kind."

Here he produced a list of such houses.

PETER ESCOURRA, clerk in the same house, testifies "that they also make *Madeira*, but that there is no difference in the composition, quality or value of Madeira and sherry." (!) He also testifies that "their wines are not drank in Cadiz."

JOSEPH BENSUSAN, with regard to LECAVE & ECHECOPAR, further testifies:

> "Their wines are not used in Spain. Spaniards prefer to drink wine in its natural state. They ship the bulk of their manufactures to the United States."

It appears then, from this and other testimony, which we need not quote, that Xeres, or the sherry district, is a comparatively small region, where a moderate quantity of a high-priced wine is produced. This is the famous ancient sherry; but with our present duties this wine could not be sold here profitably for less than $10 a gallon. The foreign dealers, accordingly, have made up a beverage from what the witnesses style "a nasty, filthy liquid," and have added alcohol, sugar and other ingredients, and have thus produced "a fine old good, pale and brown" sherry, marked with a diamond or a crown, to show its high position, and have imported it here in immense quantities and sold it at low rates.

They have also manufactured for our innocent public, in the same manner, Manzanilla and Madeira.

We trust that the attention of physicians and all who favor pure wines, will be called to these revelations of the wine trade.

Pure American wines are now made which have all the tonic properties of genuine sherry, and on whose honesty and freedom from poisonous mixtures confidence can be placed. Let these wines have now a fair field in competition with the foreign fabrications.

And, above all, let our readers still bear in mind the old adage, "Beware of bargains in wine!"

Dramatic Property.

A decision recently pronounced by Chief Justice ROBERTSON, in the Superior Court, and concurred in, so far as the principles of law were concerned, by the two Associate Judges, BARBER and MONELL, is of much moment to the dramatic profession. As the judgment is one of great ability, and discusses with the keenest intelligence and closest analysis the law as it affects *uncopyrighted* literary property, it may doubtless be accepted, unless reversed by the Court of Appeals, as the established and governing principle on a question which has hitherto been clouded with considerable doubt, and led to considerable litigation.

The decision does not in any manner, as by some writers seems to have been carelessly conceived, touch the matter of copyrighted property. A dramatic author who has obtained a copyright property in his play,—even though we accept Judge SHIPMAN's opinion in the Octoroon case, or that play be founded on a previously published novel or an adaptation of a previously published play,—requires no other protection against the performance of such play in this country without his authority, than that copyright affords; and the same principle holds good of plays copyrighted in England, so far as England is concerned. But as no international copyright exists between the two countries, an attempt has been made to indirectly establish one, and extend the right of property to America, by some of the leading dramatic writers in England, and with considerable success. With this object instead of, as formerly, printing books of the pieces they produce in England, and thereby giving to the people of other countries, with whom no international copyright exists, an unrestricted right to their use, they refrain from publishing them and then claim for themselves and those for whom they sign a common-law property right to their exclusive use and enjoyment. This right, which has been but recently claimed, and which we believe was first asserted in the celebrated "American Cousin" case, has been the subject since of a ceaseless legal quarrel, which we fear, however pretty, Chief Justice ROBERTSON's decision is likely to spoil. The decision is given in this same "American Cousin" case of REEVE against CLARKE, which had traveled through many previous stages, and establishes that at common law the author or proprietor of a play, unprotected by copyright, virtually dedicates that play to the public for their unrestricted use, when he presents it or allows it to be presented on the stage without any notice of reservation, and that consequently Miss REEVE, in producing the play of "Our American Cousin," and Mr. ROBERTSON those of "Ours" and "Caste," without such comcomitant reservation, dedicated these plays to the public, and parted with an exclusive right to their enjoyment.

But while this decision refuses to recognize their proper right in uncopyrighted plays hitherto produced without this reservation, it permits virtually the establishment, so far as dramatic property is concerned, of an international copyright in the future. This decision establishes that if in the future production of such plays as "Ours" or "Caste," or those from the brilliant but too long silent pen of BOUCICAULT, the author or proprietor of an uncoyrighted play, may retain his exclusive right to its enjoyment by distinctly and clearly conveying to the audience his desire and intention to reserve such right and not to dedicate it to the public. The doing so implies an agreement and understanding with the public, the violation of which "may be restrained upon the same principle as any other betrayal of confidence, such as the disclosure of the secrets of a business act, trade or mystery agreed not to be divulged. Such understanding may be created by indorsements on a ticket of admission or notices publicly posted in places of performance or other modes. Such precautions are necessary to protect the exclusive right to an uncopyrighted production, otherwise they would stand on the same footing as if they were copyrighted." It even protects the author, using this reservation against an almost impossible invasion of his rights. These are not the days of intellectual giants, and as nature runs now, men of the mnemonic mould of Mr. W. J. FLORENCE rarely visits this world of short memory of ours. But should this gentleman still retain the same strange and unnatural powers as exhibited in "Caste" and feel in any playful moment, like our greatest fighters, a fancy to indulge his strength, it may be interesting to him to understand that this decision restrains him.

The judgment, indeed, in its entirety, strong in the accumulation of legal lore, and close and crushing in the vigor of its application, is of great interest to all the dramatic profession, and should be published by some dramatic bookseller and placed within their reach. By managers, equally as by authors, it will be regarded as a boon. Inded, the accomplished proprietor of Wallack's Theatre has already, with generous instinct, anticipated the justice of this decision by paying large sums to English authors for the performance of their dramatic works, and there is no decent manager or artist who will not rejoice to find an international copyright law thus practically established. The arguments which apply against an international copyright in other species of literary property do not strike this, as the price of the article for the public will not be raised, but the public will have both the advantage of enjoying more and better material at the same cost. And we can only hope that Congress will directly ratify the principles which this decision indirectly establishes in dramatic law.

The New Mining Commissioner.

The enterprising J. ROSS BROWNE has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to China. This leaves a vacancy in the position of United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics not to be easily filled. In his first yearly report, Mr. BROWNE showed the advantages of great industry, cleverness in dealing with men, and unusual literary facility, combined with the disadvantages of a cursory life and no scientific training. His second report showed a great improvement on the first, both in accuracy of detail and in the eminently broad and practical views taken of the whole question of American mining interests. It is he who, with a really statesmanlike foresight, has put into clean, working shape the project lately agitated for establishing a National Mining School in the heart of the rich mineral region of the Pacific coast. Looking beyond the varying local fortunes of the present day, as they exhibit themselves to the casual inspector of mining districts, he has seen the necessity of embodying the restless activity of individuals and the spasmodic mining legislation of separate States, in a form which could be made susceptible to a steady, central guidance. He saw the imperative need of in some way nationalizing an interest which, even in its present independent, unorganized, maladjusted condition, is having a tremendous effect upon the national prosperity. To meet this want, he did not suggest any such sweeping grasp of Federal power upon all the local and State interests as many are fond of putting forward now-a-days to cure all evils of apparently loose working in our institutions. But he proposed a plan by which the whole nation should at once acquire an interest in the mineral stores of the West, and by which a national institution should exercise a powerful influence upon their development, while yet the individuals and States thus meddled with should not only not complain but even welcome the interference. A National School of Mines was his plan, by which American engineers might be trained to grapple with the increasing complications of mining and ore-beneficiation in the West, which should, by its cabinets and laboratories and concentration of scientific men, afford a central bureau of information to all who should choose to seek it; and which should serve as a gymnasium for exercising foreign scientific students in the endless variations and quantities of American mineral resources, spreading abroad the fame of what really exists in our country by such means that it will be credited and sought after as investment from other lands, rather than, as now, scouted as the invention of speculators, or the creation of American braggadocio.

This noble plan Mr. BROWNE leaves as a legacy to his successor in the arduous position he vacated. To show how well it has reconciled the aim of a Federal influence with the claims of local independence, it needs only to say that the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific coast are heartily interested and in earnest about pushing it through, recognizing the vast benefit it must confer upon their States.

It is to be hoped that in the appointment of a new Commissioner the Secretary of the Treasury will have the tact to recognize that the position demands a man identified with the plan so well adapted to harmonize and nationalize the wide-spread mineral interests of the land; and that the Congressmen of the States most immediately interested, together with the late Commissioner, may be consulted in the selection, as men most likely to know the person whom the office should seek.

Coroners' Verdicts.

We think it about time that Coroners' Juries should find out that their verdicts of censure fall as harmless upon the heads of railroad corporations as would a snow-flake upon the back of a rhinoceros. We are heartily disgusted that such silly paper-pellets as these verdicts are, continue to be thrown at malefactors whose skins are as thick as those which encase a great many of our railroad and steam-boat Directors. The frequent loss of life resulting from the parsimony and carelessness of this class of people is fast making it a terrible matter to set out on a journey. The chances of a dire mishap, or the contingency of "shuffling off this mortal coil" are far too many to permit us even to contemplate a Summer pleasure-jaunt with unalloyed delight when we know that all the satisfaction our friends will get for the possible wanton destruction of our precious lives will be a mild censure of the railroad or steamboat people whose crime has brought us to an untimely and horrible end. It is useless to specify cases where valuable lives have been destroyed by the criminality of the Directors and managers of the lines of public travels. The remembrance of such occurrences is fresh in the multitude of homes which have been in this manner made desolate. We simply point to the most recent instance of the sort which happened last week on the Long Island Railroad, in which a poor newsboy was the victim. It seems like the quintessence of folly, as it certainly is a mockery of justice, only to censure a Railroad Company for allowing its track to be in an unsafe condition when the facts would warrant a charge of manslaughter against every individual of its members.

The Gospel Among the Poor.

It is gratifying to know, from the report of the Secretary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, that its work is steadily prospering. In the year 1834 this organization had fourteen missionaries and an income of $6,740; now it employs forty-six missionaries, and its receipts last year footed up $37,076, not including a large sum which was raised for building purposes. There are other organizations also which are engaged in the work of City evangelization, and yet, we are told, that the field for City missionary effort is not half explored, and the demand for an increase of laborers and pecuniary aid is constant.

In 1834 the real and personal estate in this City was valued at $186,548,511; last year it was estimated at $830,594,713. This vast increase shows how wealth is pouring into New-York; and, under the circumstances, it would be well for our citizens to reflect whether they are giving as liberally of their means as they ought to the support of the religious and philanthropic institutions whose work is among the poor and wretched.

We are told that the London City Mission employs three hundred and fifty missionaries, and has a yearly income of $200,000, three-fourths of which sum is voluntarily handed in at the office of the society without the trouble of asking for it. It is the duty of New-York to be foremost in all good works, and certainly she might come up to the London standard with very little effort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our New-Haven correspondent gives a significant hint of one accession of strength since last year's struggle, on which the Connecticut Republicans are counting. "The Federal office-holders who, last year, went almost in a body for ENGLISH, will this year go for JEWETT." It is, perhaps, somewhat of a cynical calculation, but what is known of human nature, and even of official human nature, justifies it. Last year the office-holders, "however strong Republicans at heart," were compelled "to vote the Democratic ticket, if they wished to hang on to their places." But now, considering that Mr. JOHNSON has at best but eleven months left of Presidential life, and probably not eleven weeks, "no one seems to stand in any fear of ANDY JOHNSON, or to care anything about him, one way or the other." No doubt the Presidential prospects of Gen. GRANT help nerve up the office-holders to this "change of front" upon Gov. ENGLISH.

Richmond affrays between public men are not, happily, the bloody affairs they were in the olden time. The Butler-White duel was settled without an exchange of shots, and the Bayne-Platte quarrel seems to have had a like peaceful termination. "If you wish to take it up, you can get whatever you want," said Mr. PLATTE in Convention, when Dr. BAYNE, also a Radical, but a colored one, objected to being called an "impudent negro and scoundrel." The Doctor retorted, "I will settle it with the gentleman outside." We presume it was settled, and that the Doctor got whatever he wanted; for that is all that is heard of the affair thus far. Surely, this is a better way of solving disputed points than by popping an ounce of lead into your friend's stomach. One step more remains to be taken, and that is to refrain from the use of words conveying insults and threats which are not followed up by acts.

It recalls a bygone error in our own annals to find the Detroit papers waging a fierce crusade against allowing cattle and swine to dispute with human beings the right to the sidewalk. The editor of the *Post* speaks in great disgust of "a dirty, bony-looking cow, of no particular breed, gobbling the vegetables in front of a grocery," and "no policeman was in sight." Even the "Grand Circus Park was invaded" in the same way. Let Detroit take courage; we, too, in New-York, have been through that epoch of civil history, and can assure it that, with the advancement of civilization, it will no longer have to complain of "the cattle and swine that bellow and grunt along the principal avenues."

The story of the ten survivors of the ship *Uysses Grant*, wrecked on the Auckland Islands, to the south of New-Zealand, has a strong Robinson Crusoe interest; but not in an equal degree, of course, because it is only a brief statement. The island on which the vessel went to pieces was discovered in 1806 by Mr. ENDERBY, who received it from the English Government as a gift. It is about thirty miles long and fifteen broad, and remarkably fertile, having much game in its woods and fish and seals in its waters. It is surrounded by some smaller islands, and is occasionally visited by whalers, some of whom left behind a few pigs, the descendants of which were a great godsend to the shipwrecked people. If the poor fellows had only had "a writer chiel" among them, he could make a very attractive narrative of that long and weary sojourn of eighteen months.

The "canny" Canadians will be ready with their "offset" whenever those potent, grave and reverend seignors, the arbiters or other managers, shall come together on the *Alabama* claims. Sir JOHN MACDONALD says the damage done by the Fenians in their incursion shall be fully made up and presented, at the proper time, through the Home Government. He gives good words, but seems to show that a good deal of "lawyership" will enter into this international business, which could be better carried on in a spirit of statesmanship, on both sides. Great nations should not imitate the quibbling and huxtering modes of individuals.

Baths for the people. And yet the people do not seem to trouble themselves much about them. It is a very remarkable thing, and a question for casuists, that while the City of Boston, a rather aristocratic "hub" or centre of literary notions and high philosophic theories, is getting up great free libraries and free bathing-places for its people, the great and opulent City of New-York, the centre and headquarters of democracy, should never think of treating herself to any such public benefits. We are certainly too self-denying in this respect, and should look a little more to our own comfort and well-being—to say nothing about the name and look of the thing—which would so well become a great and wealthy metropolis. Free baths for the citizens should be among the very first considerations with our Board of Health.

AGASSIZ, in one of his late Boston lectures, spoke of the wholesomeness of a fish diet, and said it had the property of brightening the intellects of those who are in the habit of eating it. Lord BYRON used to put himself on a course of potatoes and vinegar to bring about that result, but our philosopher's plan is a much more palatable one. Of course there is a philosophic reason for this, and AGASSIZ refers it to the phosphorus which exists in the composition of the fishes, and which has been recognized by chemists as a working element of the human brain. If this theory be a true one we may expect to see the New-England intellect a great deal sharper and keener than it is, for they are stocking all the New-England rivers with fish-spawn, and the *Atlantic Monthly* will overcome all our other magazines. *Putnam* should, in self-defence, have an article by Mr. SETH GREEN on the fishes and fish culture of the New-York rivers.

The Press has made this a changed world for the princes. Formerly, when these princes—we particularly mean those of England, the sons of GEORGE III.—did as they pleased, the journals took little or no notice of them, or only alluded to their doings in a reserved, respectful way. In the present day, on the other hand, the people of the Press cry out on those poor English princes, ALBERT EDWARD, or ALFRED, if they only exhibit anything like wildness, or levity, or a love of the social amusements. We have been scourging the Prince of Wales because he went out to hunt on a Saint's day, and saying, or hinting in a variety of ways, that he is a bad boy. Some savage editors of Australia were lately scoffing at ALFRED because he is not exactly as grave as his grandfather, and our journals are ready to point the moral or adorn the tale. It is a hard thing to be a prince in these days, and it is certain that all princes must now respect public opinion and the Press more than their forbears were in the habit of doing aforetime. It is good, in fact, that they should be aware that there is something stronger and even more influential than themselves.

Horse-eating still prospers and extends in Europe. The great banquet in London brought it rather to the notice of epicures and people who are able to indulge in fanciful tastes, than to the practical class of men who will really push it where it might do some good—among the people. But in Paris, since the first shop for the sale of horse-flesh was opened, in July, 1866, there have sprung up seventeen such shops, and during the past twelve months they sold 1,320,000 pounds, the flesh of 2,312 horses; at the same time 78 asses and some mules suffered martyrdom and deglutition, though that trade does not seem to increase. In Vienna, in 1863, 1,954 horses were slain for food. In Berlin, 1507, and in Turin, in 1865, a beginning of 73 was made, and the slaughter goes on. It will never do for us to be behind the world in adapting natural productions to human wants. Where are the Hippophagists?

The old Suez Canal has come back to the world, so to speak, like the Kingdom of Italy. In spite of a good many sneers and sinister prophecies, the French Emperor persisted, and now that water-way is in good working order. Last year its earnings amounted to 1,300,000 francs, and there is every appearance that it will turn out a money-making concern. The English are making use of it for the transport of war-materials and other reinforcements of NAPIER's army in Abyssinia; and the news from Cairo and Alexandria says that these cities have lost what Said and Suez have gained, and look rather dull in consequence. That Isthmus is now as French as Algiers; and France in those two places has fixed a mighty grasp on the ground of Northern Africa. England, on her side, is also doing her best in the same direction; and that quarrel of THEODORE and the English missionaries came to a head at a very appropriate crisis. The missionaries perceive something providential in it.

Dr. STRIBLING, "mad doctor," of Staunton in Virginia, in giving a report of his asylum, sets down that thirteen of the women and seventeen of the men under his charge lost their wits on account of the war, and only three men and four women for love. We have some doubts about the former clause of the statement; it is not easy to discover the exact causes of such aberrations. But there is one case in which we have no doubt—that of AUGUSTUS JULIUS CÆSAR who recently died at the Morningside Asylum, near Edinburgh. He always insisted he was about two thousand years old. It is no wonder that a man with such a name, in the nineteenth century, should go crazy. He began, of course, by fancying himself OCTAVIUS in a state of metempsychosis, living ages after his time—and the rest would naturally follow, according to the graduated scale of old *Polonius* in the play, as applied to the condition of *Hamlet*.

Domestic servants are called plagues; but they are a considerable people for all that. Of all the working classes or trades in this great country, they are found to be the largest contributors to our savings banks. That is the statistical statement; and a great fact it is, kindred to the other great fact, shown on other statistical tables, of their hundreds of thousands yearly sent to help the unforgotten homesteads of the poor old country. All this shows how respectable the domestics can make themselves, and what a lucky and most comfortable set they are, if they only knew it, and were properly thankful for it. They usually live in grand or good houses, and fare handsomely every day. But they are servants? So are the great majority of people, in one way or the other. The President in his chair is a servant. And just see what his masters are going to do with him. Let every domestic servant in the country rejoice that she is not at this moment President of the United States, and prize the genial comfort of the kitchen more than she ever did before.

Young men indisposed to attend services on Sundays allege that the sermons are all upon dull subjects. How weak this excuse is, any Sunday's column of "religious notices" in the TIMES will show. For example: to-day sermons are advertised upon "The Green Things Growing;" upon "Bigots;" upon the "Logical Impossibility of any Compromise Between the Church and the Sects;" upon "The Rider on the White Horse and his Army." The other Sunday there were sermons advertised in the same columns on "Harps upon the Willows;" on "Injunctions to Secrecy;" on "The King and the Ambassadors;" on the "Lamp of Obedience;" on "The Purim Feast;" on the "Near Closing Events of Christianity;" on an unknown subject by "that drousy prophet whose doctrine troubles the wicked." If in the variety of these titles and topics, and others of which these are only weekly examples, there be not enough to excite interest or curiosity, surely it is the fault of the youth themselves.

The late English Reform bill is producing some of its natural fruits. The workingmen of England, who are already looking to have a College of their own shortly in London, and others, no doubt, elsewhere, are preparing to send a man of their own order to speak for them in Parliament. This movement has begun in Birmingham. As the members of the British Parliament must have a property qualification, they mean to furnish their candidate with it, pay his election charges and afterwards his expenses in London. They mean to buy their man, in fact But they should take care he does not sell them in that remarkable man-mart of Westminster, where there are so many ways of undermining the political virtue of the sturdiest patriots. The movement, however, is very significant, indicating the social revolution now in progress within the British isles.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

The Board of Impeachment Managers were not in session to-day. Gen. BUTLER is still engaged in preparing his argument to open the case next Monday, and he expects to occupy the time of the Court during the entire day's session. The rush for tickets is unprecedented as the number of strangers in the city, who have come for the purpose of witnessing the trial, is unusually large. The members of both Houses have promised the tickets under their control, for several days in advance.

GEN. HANCOCK ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The long-expected order from the President, assigning Gen. HANCOCK to duty in Washington as Commander of the Department of the Atlantic, was issued after office hours yesterday, and consequently did not reach Gen. GRANT'S headquarters until this afternoon. Immediately following the publication of the order, the Senate passed a resolution calling on the President for information regarding his authority to issue it. Gen. GRANT will not promulgate the order to the army until Gen. HANCOCK returns to Washington, which will be about the middle of the coming week. The next movement in this line on the part of the Administration will, doubtless, be the issue of an order assigning Gen. GORDON GRANGER to the command of the District of Washington, in place of Gen. EMORY.

THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION.

The Reconstruction Committee, at their meeting this morning, had before them citizens of Florida, who were examined in relation to the Constitution framed by the recent State Convention. Persons were examined for and against the Constitution. The evidence elicited develops the fact that the supposed quarrel in the Republican Party is sustained on the one side by a few exclusive negro Radicals who desire to gain the control of affairs, and on the other by a majority of the white and black Unionists, including a lot of the ex-army officers now in the State. The latter have nominated a ticket, which is the only one in the field, and under Gen. MEADE'S protection controlled the Convention when it adopted the Constitution whihc is to be submitted for ratification in May.

THE TAX EXEMPTION BILL.

The debate on the conference report on the manufacturers' Tax bill was continued in the Senate to-day, and resulted in non-concurrence. It was mainly opposed on the assumption that the tax on gross receipts is virtually a tax on the necessaries of the poor, as well as the fact that the so-called distillers' amendment would work injustice to honest manufacturers, inasmuch as it provides that all the distilleries in districts where fraud-whisky is sold shall be closed at the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A NEW COINAGE BILL.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures is anxious that Mr. KELLEY, its Chairman, shall urge the passage at the earliest practicable period of his new coinage bill, which provides for a uniformity in the one, three and five cent pieces, instead of having so many varieties of those denominations, and it abolishes the five and ten cent fractional currency. The three and five cent coins are to remain at their present weight. The one-cent piece is to be smaller than the new three-cent and the latest issues of one-cent pieces. The coin will be of the same composition as the present five-cent pieces. Judge KELLEY has made the improvement in the coins from his knowledge acquired in former days while employed as a jeweler. There are many advantages in the proposed new coins over the present ones, not only as to the convenience and appearance, but in giving them a clear metallic ring, which is not now the case. The Mint has furnished specimens of the new coins, which excite general admiration.

THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION CASE.

The bill of injunction in the so-called case of the State of Georgia *vs.* Gen. GRANT et al., which was before the Supreme Court yesterday, and the consideration of which was postponed until the December term, was the old Georgia bill, originally filed by Judge BLACK and others, amended for the third time. The first portions of the bill charge the respondents ULYSSES S. GRANT, GEORGE L. MEADE, THOMAS H. RUGER and CHARLES F. ROCKWELL, with taking possession of certain lands and public buildings, the property of the State of Georgia. The amended portion sets forth that GEORGE L. MEADE, in obedience to orders from ULYSSES S. GRANT, has taken possession of a railroad running from Atlanta to Chattanooga, also the property of Georgia. It will be remembered that Gen. MEADE has lately seized this road and its funds, to pay the expenses of the Reconstruction Convention. I notice the amended bill had only been regularly served on Gen. GRANT, and Judge BLACK yesterday appeared in court and asked that argument might proceed upon the other parties being notified informally. This was denied, when Judge BLACK remarked that such decision would throw the case out of this term. The Chief Justice, however, decided that argument could not proceed until all the parties had been personally served with notice and regular return made of service in the bill. The military officers, whose names appear, are treated in all respects as citizens, and thus their authority, under the Reconstruction law is denied, although the Court allowed the bill to be filed without argument as to the question whether Georgia was a State in such a sense as gave her the right to appear as a party in the Supreme Court. It was in no sense an expression of opinion on the part of the Court that Georgia was a State. A minority of the Court desired, however, to have each question met as it was presented, and desired to hear arguments first upon the question whether Georgia was a State; but the majority thought best to get the whole subject involved before the Court at once; and so, as the matter now stands, when the case comes up in December, all the questions concerning reconstruction will be brought directly before the Court for argument and decision. The result is that, as I have previously stated, the whole matter will undoubtedly be abandoned, as it is probable that Georgia wil become a State under Congressional rule before December, and that her officers will withdraw the authority of Judge BLACK and his colleagues to act as her representatives in the case.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

It is evident from the information received from Louisiana that the Republicans will fail to elect their candidates at the coming election, unless they previously conciliate the serious differences which now exist in that party. It is also probable that the Constitution will be defeated for the same reasons, as it will not receive the unanimous support of the party. Judge COOLEY, of Parish Point Coupe, one of the leading Republican members of the Convention, refused to sign it after its passage.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28.

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Committee of Elections has placed the Utah contested election case in the hands of Mr. CHANLER, one of its members, to prepare a report in view of all the facts. The friends of Mr. HOOPER say that, although the allegation was made before the Committee, no proof was produced to show that he has taken an oath as a member of the Order of Melchisedek, in hostility to the Government of the United States.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau for the week ending to-day amounted to $413,500. The amount supplied during the same period was:

Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	100,000
United States Depository at Baltimore	70,000
National Banks and others	167,280
Total	$437,280

United States notes forwarded amounted to:

Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$2,000,000
Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	50,000
National Banks and others	92,174
Total shipment of notes	$2,142,174

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust as security for National Banking Associations, the following amounts:

For circulation	$341,643,400
And for deposits of public money	38,177,950
The National Bank Notes issued during the week amounted to	170,760,000
Total amount issued to date	307,020,091

From this deduct the following:

Mutilated notes returned	$6,783,755
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer	389,780
Leaving in actual circulation at this date	299,846,476
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	400,010

THE DE SOTO AT KINGSTON.

The Navy Department has information of the arrival at Kingston, Jamaica, of the United States steamer *De Soto*, Commodore BOGGS, commanding, after a rough passage of six days from Hampton Roads.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

An official proclamation is made of the Postal Convention between the United States and the Colonial Government of Hong Kong. The mails are to be carried by the direct line of American packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong *via* Yokohama, Japan.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day in compliance with a resolution of that body the official report of Major-Gen. MEADE to Gen. GRANT, dated Alabama, March 23, giving the following analysis of the returns of the vote in Alabama at the election submitting to the registered voters the Constitution framed by the Convention of that State:

Total vote cast for the Constitution, 70,812; against 1,005; total at the election, 71,817. Of that vote there were colored, 62 194; white, 6,702; not separated, 2,921; of the colored vote, for the Constitution, 62,089; against, 105; whites, 5,802 for, 900 against. A comparison of the vote cast in October last for the Convention with the present election shows white vote for Convention, 18,553; white vote for Constitution, 5,802; loss on Constitution, 12,751; colored vote for Convention, 71,930; for Constitution, 62,089; loss on Constitution, 9,641; total loss of vote on the Constitution from the vote of the Convention, 22,392. By a careful examination of the official returns at Gen. MEADE'S Headquarters, the registration lists show prior to the recent revision in the number of registered voters in the State, 166,685, the last revision adds 3,946; total registration, 170,631. In comparing the vote cast at the election with the registered vote, Gen. MEADE says he has deemed it no more than just to deduct the registered vote in such counties as have been rejected in the election. It will be seen that in two counties (Dale and Henry) no election was held, that in Loundes the ballot boxes were stolen, and in Sumter only a partial election was held and the vote rejected by the registras on the ground of illegality. The registered vote of all four of these counties should be deducted from the registration, and the partial vote in Sumter thrown out. Adopting this basis, the total registration, as above, is 170,631; less the registration of four counties, 13,686. Registration in counties where votes were cast, 156,945; one-half the amount required for ratification was 78,473. Now the total vote at the election was 71,817. Deducting the vote in Sumter, rejected, 1,458, the actual vote cast in the election was 10,359, and the Constitution fails of ratification by 8,114; that is to say, the whole vote cast in those counties where the election was held, falls short of one half of the registered voters in those counties by 8,114, and the Constitution, therefore, under the law requiring one half the registered voters to cast their votes is not ratified. Gen. MEADE says in conclusion: The Constitution failing of ratification the measures to be adopted become questions of importance. I have deemed it my duty to turn over to the President of the Convention the returns of the election for members of Congress and State and County officers, but I have not authorized the issue of certificates of election until the questions connected with the Constitution are definitely settled. I have received, and transmit herewith, a letter from several members of the Republican organization in Alabama, urging a recommendation on my part of immediate admission of the State by Congress, maintaining that the recent election, when properly explained, will show a majority of the registered voters as being in favor of the measure. I regret extremely that it is not in my power to coincide with these gentlemen, and cannot concur with them in their views. Acknowledging the importance of the State being at the earliest moment restored to her proper relations in the Union, I cannot but look on the result of the recent election as an expression of opinion that the registered voters do not desire to be restored under the Constitution submitted to them, and in view of the recent act of Congress, giving ratification to a majority of the votes cast, I would prefer seeing the Convention reassembled for a revision of the Constitution, and the revised Constitution submitted to the people under the new law. I am of the opinion that a revised constitution, more liberal in its terms and confined to the requirements of the Reconstruction laws, would, in Alabama—as I have reason to expect it will in Georgia and Florida—meet with the approval of the majority of the registered voters, and I beg leave to call your attention to the difficulty of carrying on a Government in a State where so small a population of those qualified to take part in the Government are in favor of the organic law, and to insure a larger proportion of what must be the governing class a more acceptable Constitution, should be presented to them for adoption.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatricals in New-York.

The most difficult thing in the world of amusements is to add novelty to the time-honored acts of the circus-ring; for the circus is the very home of conservatism, unaffected by fashion and unchanged by time. The long hose and the fanciful gold and silver laces of the riders, the cushioned backs of the horses, the banners, the hoops, the papered balloons, and the other trappings of the circle; finally, the sleek and well-oiled ring-master and the motley clown, look the same to our eyes as they did to the eyes of the fathers of generations past; and the children of the generations to come—as long as ring and riders and trappings and clown shall last—will go home, as they do now, and smash the looking glass while trying to keep up the three balls, in imitation of Signor Blanki, and scrape the varnish off the bedstead trying to turn handsprings, and flatten their beautiful noses practicing the great principal act on the bare-backed chair! Certainly, however, where traditional sameness forms so large a portion of the pleasure as it does in the circus, novelty is hardly more desirable than it is attainable. Excellence of execution is the only thing that can reasonably be looked for, and we have that at Mr. LENT'S New-York Circus. This worthy gentleman has done wonders in improving what has been considered unimprovable. The ring performances under his iron tent are full of spirit and variety, and some of the most agile somersault throwing on horseback we have ever seen is done by Mr. W. DUTTON. The RUNNELLS boys, too, display a courage and expertness rarely seen in acrobatic posturers of such tender years. Miss WATSON—who has the field all to herself since Mlle. DE BERG'S unlucky ride a fortnight ago—is certainly one of the nimblest of riders, and she does some unheard-of things in something more than a ladylike style. Hoops being the fashion, Miss WATSON leaps through a greater number in one minute than any of her sex does in any morning of their lives. Little EDDIE, who does some remarkable things on the tight-rope, and the enviable composure of the dancing horses, *Lavinia* and *Minna*, are nightly honored with noisy demonstrations of delight. Mr. JOE PENTLAND is by far the best of the two clowns; still, Mr. WILLIAMS' drolleries largely contribute to the enjoyment of the younger members of the audience. All these pleasant performers, however, merely serve to introduce the new star of the arena here—"The Cynocephalus." Since the *début* of this clever little animal on Monday last, the patrons of the Circus have been fully excited about him. He is, as we have already described him, a baboon, who goes through his act with a slender chain about his neck, by which he is held in check by the trainer, Mr. OLIVIER. "The Cynocephalus" is not a deception, that is a certainty. There is nothing human about him, except his grotesque and ludicrous imitation of humanity, as seen in the conventional circus-rider. Nothing hait so amusing as this has been shown in New-York for a season.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is to have an opportunity of playing several of his best parts at Wallack's Theatre, before he leaves the City for California. "Rosedale," though but just started on another prosperous run, is to be withdrawn after next Saturday, and on the 6th of April, Mr. DAVENPORT, Miss ROSE EYTINGE and Mr. J. W. WALLACK will appear in "Oliver Twist." Mr. DAVENPORT has been acting during the past week at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

The season at the New-York Theatre is to be prolonged during the present week, to enable some members of the company to take benefits. Monday night Mr. J. S. SCHELL, the scenic artist, and Mr. DENHAM, the carpenter of the house, offer their names for patronage; on Tuesday, Mr. G. H. CLARKE will make his appeal, and intends to revive "Light at Last;" on Thursday Mr. BONIFACE, for his benefit, will play *Hamlet* and on Friday evening Mr. HENRY TISSINGTON, the very excellent conductor of the orchestra, will appeal to his friends, with Mr. J. K. MORTIMER in "A Bull in a China Shop," and Mr. LEFFINGWELL in "Too Much for Good Nature," as his programme. The season at the New-York will close on Saturday, and after a week's recess the theatre will reopen (on Easter Monday) with Mr. MOLYNEAUX ST. JOHN'S version of "La Belle Helene."

Mr. DAN BRYANT expects to inaugurate his new hall, and reappear in the Ethiopian Minstrelsy business about the 15th of May. His little theatre in Tammany Hall will be a gem among our local temples of public amusement.

Mme. RISTORI will reappear in New-York on the 2d of May, either in "Sister Teresa" or "Marie Antoinette." She will very likely play her farewell engagement at Pike's Opera House.

GEORGE CHRISTY, the negro comedian, is shortly to go to Europe.

Mr. LACY, who has been personating *Harlequin* in the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic Theatre, met with an accident last week, and his part had to be given to Mr. WALLACE, another member of the company. In one of his "blind" leaps through the scene, Mr. LACY sprang too far and could not be caught by the men placed behind to receive him. He struck the flooring, and his hurts were quite severe. Miss EMILIE RIGL has been replaced also, in the part of *Columbine*, by Mlle. LAURENT. The theatre continues to be thronged every night and at the *matinées* on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mr. BOOTH expects to have his new theatre ready for opening by the first of November at the latest; and his business manager, Mr. MAGONIGLE, announces that he is ready to receive applications for engagements.

Notes of Country Theatricals.

The dramatic season at the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, will end on the 28th. Mr. W. R. FLOYD, the manager, will return to New-York early in April. The year has been anything but prosperous as far as theatricals were interested, in the South, and especially have managers and stars suffered in New-Orleans. From a reliable correspondent we learn that:

"The principal currency in circulation is a local one, denominated 'city notes;' and although at the opening of the season the small issues (one, two and three shillings) were at par, they were rejected by the banks, and would not be received on deposit. The larger notes varied from 15 to 20 per cent. discount. Greenbacks were very seldom presented at the theatres, and, as these 'city notes' were taken everywhere in trade, they could not be refused at the box-office. This was all very well while it lasted, but lately brokers and speculators began to manipulate, and a rapid depreciation of the city currency was the result. Large notes were refused entirely on the 15th of March, and the small ones are now only taken at 35 and 40 per cent. discount. In many places they are refused entirely—but the theatres must receive them or get nothing. And that is how they stand now."

DAN BRYANT is in New-York.

The FLORENCES are in Chicago at present; on the 6th of April they commence an engagement of five nights' duration in Detroit.

Miss RACHEL JOHNSON and Mr. B. MACAULEY played "Leah, the Forsaken," in Toledo, Ohio, last Monday and Tuesday.

Miss JULIA DALY terminated an engagement at the Griswold Opera House, Troy, last evening. Mr. GAYLER'S comedy, "Our Female American Cousin" was the play.

A magician named HASELMEYER, who calls himself "the Preceptor of HARTZ and HERMANN," is giving sleight-of-hand performances in Washington.

An opera troupe from New-Orleans is to introduce the "Grand Duchess" to the Milwaukee public in April.

Mrs. F. W. LANDER appeared as *Elisabeth* in Buffalo, last week.

Our estimable broken-English tragedian, Mr. BANDMANN, is spoken of by *Punch*, as "a clever German actor who appears to have learned his English in Ireland."

The Bostonians have recently been presented with busts of MOZART, BEETHOVEN and PALESTINA for their Music Hall, by CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK have been acting in Rochester during the past week.

OLIVE LOGAN gave her "stage-struck" entertainment in Cincinnati on Friday last.

Mobile is without any theatrical entertainment. The theatre closed on the 23d. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS concluded a very brief engagement on the 20th.

Mrs. GLADSTONE commenced an engagement in Charleston, S. C., on the 20th. She was advertised to appear as the "Corsican Brothers" and "Dora Sunnyside." Contrasts, to say the least.

In Augusta, Ga., a theatrical company, managed by a Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON, produced for the first time in that city, the play of "Mazeppa." Miss KATE RAYMOND was the *Cassimer* of the interesting occasion.

The Savannah public, at last accounts, were enjoying the opera of "Faust," given by "H. GRAU'S German Opera Troupe." Who is H. GRAU?

A German dramatic association is playing for charitable purposes in New-Haven. These are the only entertainments which are given in that place at present.

In Philadelphia, the Chestnut-street Theatre is at present closed, to admit of stage alterations for the production of the "Black Crook." At the Assembly Buildings all the living curiosities which escaped the recent destructive conflagration at Barnum's Museum are now on exhibition. At the Walnut-street Theatre Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will commence a short engagement, appearing as *Shylock*.

Mrs. KEMBLE'S plan of selling no reserved seats, in order to compel an early attendance of all who wish to hear her readings, has not worked well in Philadelphia, it seems. It was pursued throughout the first course; but last week another course was advertised—with "reserved seats" for those who wanted them.

The Albanians have no theatre, and their amusements are furnished by minstrel troupes and Blind TOM. The latter appears next week.

Mr. DICKENS' six farewell readings in Boston begin on Wednsday next and end on April 8.

Notes of Foreign Theatricals.

Mr. BOUCICAULT is to produce a new "local" drama at the Princess' Theatre next season, to be called, "London by Night." "Foul Play" will be produced earlier. Mr. H. D. PALMER announces himself as the "literary proprietor" of the unpublished MSS. of these plays.

A portrait of the beautiful MENKEN, in conjunction with the poet SWINBURNE, it is said, appears in London shop windows.

One evening recently the management of the new Greenwich Theatre, London, announced a grand extra night, on which occasion "the beautiful and accomplished" Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN was to appear. A very numerous audience met to do honor to the occasion, but placards were posted at all the entrances stating "that owing to a legal impediment, Miss MENKEN would not be able to perform that evening, but would do so on some future occasion."

A Mr. H. FORREST, announced as "The Great American tragedian," has appeared in Dublin as *Metamora*, the last of the Wampanoags. The correspondent of the London *Era* "fears" that Mr. FORREST'S "success at this side of the Atlantic will be hardly so great as what we are led to believe he has achieved on the opposite shores."

Mr. MACREADY, the tragedian, has sold his large collection of rare engravings at auction. He had affixed his autograph to each picture.

They have stirring dramas at the Surrey and Marylebone theatres occasionally. The latest sensation produced at the latter is in two acts only and is called "The Giant's Tomb and Eleanor the Accursed; or, The Sin and Sorrow of Twenty Years."

The Liverpool papers express regret that Mr. H. J. BYRON (the dramatist) has been under the necessity of abdicating the management of their three leading theatres owing to the meagre and ungrateful patronage bestowed on him by the public.

The London *Court Journal* notices that Miss BATEMAN'S success through the English provincial towns continues, and that the Press, as usual, speaks in the highest terms of her, and in the lowest of the piece by Dr. MOSENTHAL. What a disagreeable fate for the untalented author to be always thus mentioned to his detriment as a literary man in connection with the high-flown favor bestowed on the actress!

The newest piece in the London theatres is a farce by T. J. WILLIAMS, called the "Silent Protector," this title referring to the expedient of a young lady who, having a glut of admirers, and being without friends, suspends over her mantelpiece a portrait, which has been bought at a broker's shop, but which she passes off as her future husband. The real original of the portrait is, of course, unknown to her; but by one of those violent coincidences proper to farce, he soon makes his appearance in the shape of one *Mr. Quickfidget*, who bolts into her house to escape the pursuit of Sheriff's officers, and thus an acquaintance is begun, which in due time results in matrimony, so that the picture does represent the future husband after all.

The Prince of Wales has constituted a new *order* of merit, awarded solely to members of the theatrical profession. It consists of sending for a performer, who waits upon the Prince in the Royal box, and receive a few words of congratulation and praise. In this way Mr. BANDMANN was some little time ago complimented at the Lyceum, and on Friday night Mr. TOOLE, whose performance of "Michael Garner" in *Dearer than Life* is an admirable bit of character-acting, was sent for by the Prince in his box.

The new opera of "Hamlet" is said by the correspondents of the London Press to have been a success in Paris, particularly for CHRISTINE NILLSON, whose fair Northern complexion, tall yet slight figure, and golden hair, admirably suited the *rôle* she undertook. The scenery of the fourth act is specially admired. A river, forest, a lake, scattered islands, (on one of which *Ophelia* has taken refuge,) the foliage, the fresh Spring flowers, the verdure and air of Spring which pervade this scene are said to be delicious. Mlle. NILLSON is here dressed in white, her long fair hair interwoven with ferns, primroses, violets and other flowers; but in the madness scene her costume is exquisite; her dress of silk, brocaded with silver and fringed with pearls, is of the palest and most etherial blue, so becoming to her fair coloring; she wears a pearl necklace of several rows, and a comb of pearls, over which her long, fair golden hair falls most gracefully.

It is said that the Porte St. Martin, which is seeking for a sensation to attract a fickle public that has eloped with the *Biche au Bois*, intends to permit smoking in the house—at any rate, for a short period as an experiment. We have seen the same thing in Holland; but it matters not there—in fact, it gives an air of reality, as the fog without is personated by the "bacca" fog within.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* tells us that the curé of Notre Dame de Lorette addressed his congregation—the most fashionable congregation in Paris—on a recent Sunday, and after scolding them for their stiffneckedness, informed them that whoever should thenceforward attend the representation of a certain wicked play at the Théâtre Français, called "Paul Forestier," should be excommunicated, the curé of the Madeleine having uttered a similar threat on the previous Sunday. M. AUGIER, the Director of the Théâtre Français, on hearing of the ban thus placed upon his establishment, is said to have replied, "Very well, henceforward I shall decline to sell tickets of admission to my theatre to whoever shall attend the representations at the Madeleine and at Notre Dame de Lorette."

The Russians have grown enthusiastic about LUCCA. The students at St. Petersburg entered her box the other night and demanded a *souvenir* in very moving and energetic terms, and the good lady was obliged to give them her scarf and gloves, which they immediately tore up and divided among each other.

ADELINA has sung *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore." The occasion was a benefit for the "charity of St. Joseph."

LING LOOK, a Chinese sword-swallower, was exhibiting recently in Marseilles. Having swallowed the sword as far as the handle, LING fastened to the guard a rifle, pulled the trigger, and discharged the piece. Having failed to seize the sword between his teeth, to guard against the recoil of the rifle, the latter kicked and forced the sword into the coat of his convenient stomach. He fell down a prey to dreadful internal sufferings, when some doctors, who were present, rushed upon the stage, and drew the Celestial's sword from its lugubrious sheath. LING is getting better, and will have no occasion to use his coffin, which always accompanies his baggage.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen March 14 and Southampton March 17, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later intelligence than was at hand by the *China*.

In the British Parliament, the debates upon Irish reform (extensive summaries of which have already been given in our cable dispatches) continued.

The Bucharest papers announced recently that Emperor NAPOLEON, during the Salzburg visit, had promised Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH his intervention in favor of the annexation of the Danubian provinces to Austria. This report reached the Emperor, who is reported, in official circles, to have contradicted the story in the most formal and emphatic manner.

A Berne dispatch dated March 14, says that the inhabitants of one of the suburbs of Geneva had made a demonstration against the clergy, because the Ignorantine Brethren had been allowed to open a school in the neighborhood. The Communal Council had resigned.

The *Italie* of Florence has the following: "Lord CLARENDON has passed through this city, coming from Rome, and *en route* to Paris. If we believe our informants, we have positive reasons for thinking that the sojourn of the noble lord in the Eternal City has not failed to modify his views and sentiments in some degree. When he first passed through Florence he appeared inclined to strongly advise moderation as regards Rome; but now, on his return from that capital, he is said to have expressed sentiments not very favorable to the extreme pretensions of the prelates."

It is announced that the Chancellor of the North German Confederation recently telegraphed to the Minister of the Bund at Constantinople, desiring him to examine at once into the persecutions of Jews stated to have occurred at Jerusalem, and, if requisite, to take active steps for their redress. The North German consul immediately repaired to Jerusalem, and procured the release of RABBI ARJEH from confinement, at the same time removing Dragoman DAHUD, the Prussian consular representative, from his post.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, March 16, the Minister of the Interior stated that the Government had no thought of abolishing the historical division of the Empire into provinces. On the contrary, it proposed enlarging the autonomy of the different provinces, and carrying out to a certain extent the principle of decentralization.

At the sitting of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands, on March 14, the Government laid upon the table diplomatic documents tending to defend the policy pursued in the Limburg and Luxemburg questions. The papers show that no mention of Holland joining in the guarantee of the neutrality of Luxemburg was contained in the original draft of the London treaty, but that the Government ultimately consented to allow itself to be included, feeling convinced that war would otherwise be inevitable.

The St. Petersburg *Courrier de la Russie*, of March 16, referring to the rumors of Prince NAPOLEON visiting St. Petersburg, says: "We hope these reports may be true; Prince NAPOLEON might then judge for himself of the falsity of the ideas circulated in France respecting the institutions, policy, and aspirations of Russia, and we have no doubt that a change in his personal sentiments would have an influence upon public opinion in France."

Intelligence from Athens up to March 7 says that Russian vessels had arrived with upward of 1,000 refugees from Candia. Sickness prevailed among the numerous Cretans then in Athens. Many persons had perished in Candia from cold and hunger. The Greek steamer *Crete* continued her journeys to and from the island. Insignificant encounters continued to take place between the Turkish troops and the insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Estimates of the Probable Expenditures of the Abyssinian Expedition.

In the House of Commons, March 16, Capt. VIVIAN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the estimate of the probable expenditure on account of the Abyssinian expedition, which was presented to the House in November last, was likely to be exceeded; and if so, whether he was prepared to say to what extent, and what were the circumstances which accounted for the same.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he believed that it was usual for the House to be content to wait until the Budget was brought forward, in order to see whether the Estimates were exceeded or not, and it was obviously inconvenient to seek for questions to obtain piecemeal statements on the subject from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nevertheless, as some anxiety existed on this subject in consequence of statements in the newspapers, he would reply to the question put to him, though his giving an answer on the present occasion must not be considered to form a precedent for the future. In November the First Minister of the Crown stated to the House that if the Abyssinian expedition lasted to the end of April the expenditure would amount to £3,500,000, but that in certain eventualities it might extend to £4,000,000. According to the best means of arriving at a conclusion in his possession at the present time of speaking, he anticipated that the total expenditure in April would be covered by the lower sum.

Captain VIVIAN asked if the right honorable gentleman would lay the estimates on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to do so.

Mr. CHILDERS wished to know if he had correctly understood the right honorable gentleman. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the First Lord of the Treasury had said in November that if the expedition lasted till the end of April, the expense would be so much, but he went on to say that the estimate had not been exceeded. Did he mean to say that in the middle of the month of March the estimate for the expedition till the end of April had not been exceeded?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—What I stated was, that if the expedition lasted till the end of April, the expense would exceed £3,500,000, and might extend to £4,000000. But I believe that at the present time the whole expedition will be covered by the lower of the two amounts.

Supposed Poisoning of an English Lady of Title.

From the London Star, March 16.

Lady HENRIETTA TICHBORNE died very suddenly on Thursday last, and on Saturday an inquest was held on her body. The gentleman who, by virtue of her acknowledgment of him as her son, is generally known as SIR ROGER CHARLES DOUGHTY TICHBORNE—although his claim to the baronetcy is yet in dispute—was examined at the inquest, and pretty plainly intimated that he thought the death of Lady HENRIETTA had been caused by unfair means. It appears that on Thursday morning her ladyship, who was staying at Howlett's Hotel, woke in apparently her usual good health. She breakfasted, and at 11:15 she sat down to read the newspaper. At 11:30 she was found dead in her room. At the *post-mortem* examination it was found that her heart was in a diseased state. There were no indications of poison. The surgeon said her death might have been accelerated by absence from food; she was a strict Catholic, and might have been fasting. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused by atrophy and fatty degeneration of the heart. Sir ROGER declared that he had wished the *post-mortem* to be made, because he was fully aware that one of his servants had been offered £1,000 to put him out of the way.

FRANCE.

Further Particulars of the Disturbances at Toulouse.

Paris (March 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

The troubles of Toulouse, of which the conscription for the Garde Mobile was the cause or the pretext, were far more serious than generally supposed or admitted by the official organ of the Government. The last time that Toulouse was the theatre of similar events was in 1841, on the occasion of the census, when M. PLOUGUELEN, then Procureur-General, showed much firmness. The present affair is the more remarkable that it has a political character. The Restoration was the great period for plots and conspiracies—Bonapartist and Republican; the Government of July and the Republic for open revolt in the streets; but it cannot be denied by the worst enemy of the Imperial rule that material tranquillity has been well maintained for the last fifteen years. The few outbreaks that occurred had little to do with politics, and were promptly put down. This of Toulouse, however, resembles more the troubles of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S reign. A body of workingmen, summoned to attend the Council of Revision for the Garde Mobile, marched in column to the Place du Capital, the principal square of Toulouse, actually singing the *Marseillaise*, and shouting, it is said, *Vive la Republique* and *A bas l'Empire*. The troops who tried to clear the place were repulsed, and the alarm was so great that people shut up their shops. In the Place St. Etienne it was with difficulty that the mounted gendarmes and the soldiers of the line kept back the crowds. At nightfall guns were planted in both squares, and the bridges were occupied by troops, in order to prevent a threatened manifestation during the night. Gen. DE GUYON, who has been for some weeks in Paris, had to return on Thursday in all haste to the seat of his command. Acts of violence were committed. The crowd invaded the Central Police Office, smashed the lamps in the streets and the windows of the Hotel de Ville. The General and Mayor have issued proclamations announcing confidence in the generally pacific and loyal spirit of the people, and declaring that stringent measures would be taken against any persons that might attempt to provoke fresh disorders. A telegram, dated yesterday, announces that the most complete tranquillity then prevailed, and that the town had resumed it's usual appearance.

GAMBLING.—One of the topics of the day is the heavy gambling which takes place nightly at a certain fashionable *cercle* or club frequented by the *jeunesse dorée* in Paris. The average gains and losses in one night, the *Nain Jaune* tells us, are never less than £20,000 sterling. No money is placed on the tables, but each player signs an I. O. U. for 100, 200 or 1,000 louis, in exchange for which he receives counters, the value of each varying from 100 francs to 10,000 francs, and he may renew his supply (of course giving his bond) as often as he pleases during the evening. The game over, the transaction is settled in hard cash at the special office of the *cercle*, over which a cashier presides. Every player is obliged to cash his I. O. U.'s within a fortnight. The favorite game is *baccarat*—whist is voted slow. Dice are not popular.

The censorship of theatrical pieces in Rome is intrusted to a canon of the See of Rome and a functionary of the police. They each use their scissors—the first in the name of morality, and the second in that of political expediency. They are assisted by a literary hack, whose duty it is to join together dissevered parts. These clever people always set to work with great determination, and the result of their labors may be readily imagined.

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At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerchaum Pipes and Cigarholders, at their stores, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

Choice Seeds, Plants and Trees!—Priced descriptive catalogues gratis. Freight paid to Boston and New-York. B. M. WATSON, Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Money deposited now in the Third-av. Savings Bank will draw interest from April 1. 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.—Spring fashion hats for gentlemen, ladies and children. Prices reduced.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, March 26, Mrs. JANE ALLEN, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her nephews, Peter, John and George Nugent, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 74 Canal-st., on Sunday, March 29, at 2 o'clock.

BARBOUR.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, March 28, HENRY M. BARBOUR, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 12 o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 10½.

BLISS.—In New-York, on Saturday, March 28, GENUBATH BLISS, aged 83 years.

His remains will be taken to Springfield, Mass., for interment.

DAVEY.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, March 27, Miss MARGARET DAVEY, aged 19 years, 7 months and 18 days, daughter of Ann Davey, and adopted daughter of Jacob Weeks.

Her friends and relatives and also the friends and relatives of Jacob Weeks, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Jacob Weeks, No. 58 3d-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

GILMORE.—On Friday, March 27, after a short illness, of diphtheria, FREDERICK RIDDELL GILMORE, youngest son of James and Janet Gilmore, aged 3 years and 23 days.

Residence No. 158 9th-av.

GOODRICH.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, March 27, of disease of the heart, Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, in the 51st year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 30, at his late residence, New-Haven, at 2½ P. M., and at the Centre Church at 3 P. M.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 26, Mrs. CHARITY GREENE, wife of the late Lewis F. Greene, aged 77 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, corner of Myrtle and Marcy avs., to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

GRIFFING.—On Friday, March 27, AMANDA M., wife of Philander Griffing.

Funeral service at No. 87 3d-st. to-day, March 29, at 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Friday, March 27, at his residence, No. 49 West 45th-st., DENNIS HARRIS, aged 62 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

HOUSMAN.—On Saturday, March 28, NICHOLAS V. HOUSMAN, aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

LAMSON.—In Paris, on Tuesday, March 10, JOHN LAMSON, aged 46 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

LEFFERTS.—On Saturday, March 28, ANSEL GRANT, youngest child of William H. and Sarah C. Lefferts, aged 3 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 812 Greenwich-st.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

OGDEN.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, March 26, FRANK HAY, infant child of E. Hudson and Mattie L. Ogden.

PURPLE.—Fell asleep in Jesus on Friday morning, March 27, MINERVA, relict of Deacon Lyman S. Purple, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of her sons, Dr. Samuel S. and Edwin R. Purple, are invited to attend without further notice, her funeral, at her late residence, No. 36 West 22d-st., on Sunday, March 29, at 2 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Earlville, N. Y., for interment.

QUIN.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, March 28, JAMES M. QUIN, M. D.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st. and 3d-av., at 11½ o'clock on Monday, the 30th. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SANDS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, WILLIAM HENRY, son of the late William M. Sands, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner Montague-st., on Monday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 28, SAMUEL ALBERT SMITH, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 405 West 23d-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WARD.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, March 27, of capillary bronchitis, JOHN PRESCOTT, twin son of Charles H. and Mary M. Ward, aged 1 year, 11 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place at No. 189 2d-av. on Sunday, March 29, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DISTRESSING COUGH CAUSES THE friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE IRISH REPUBLIC,
(NEWSPAPER.)
A journal of liberty, literature and progress, has transferred its publishing office
FROM CHICAGO
TO NO. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
Post-office Box No. 6,203.
The first number will be issued on TUESDAY, March 31. It may be had at all news stands and bookseller's stores.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS ARE *fac-simile* reproductions of oil and water-color paintings by eminent artists. Ask for them at the art stores. Send for list to L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will officiate.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will hold its 50th anniversary on SUNDAY. Semi-centennial sermon by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M.; an historical address to the Sabbath-school by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., at 3 P. M.; addresses by the Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., and others, at 7 P. M. Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of all the old members and friends who can find it convenient to be present. All are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Christianity a Marvelous Success*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*Religious Enthusiasm*, followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

DODWORTH HALL.—A CONVERTED METhodist (Reverend) addresses First Spiritualist Society upon *Inspiration*, at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. WEEKS discourses upon *Religious Truths and Sectarian Instrumentalities*, at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at the Church of the Pilgrims. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

H. L. HASTINGS, OF BOSTON, EDITOR of *The Christian*, preaches SUNDAY, 29th inst., at Temperance Hall, corner of Allen and Grand sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., and at the Star of Hope Mission, No. 14 Laurens-st., at 7 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., will (D. V.) preach in this Church ON SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

"SWEDENBORG AS A PHILOSOPHER"—Subject of lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New-Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *The Nearness of the Lord's Coming*. Seats free. No collection.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORner Henry and Oliver sts.—Preaching by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting in the evening.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic circle THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at the rooms of J. B. Conklin, No. 100 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Circles form at 8 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching morning and evening by Rev. G. W. LORD. These services will close the pastoral labors of Mr. LORD in this charge.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES WILL PREACH for the New-York Port Society, at the corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. MUHLENBERG, OF ST. Luke's Hospital, will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SABBATH EVENING, March 29, 7 at ½ o'clock, in aid of Moravian Missions.

ANY RELIGIOUS SOCIETY IN WANT of up-town church room accommodations will find Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., desirably adapted for the purpose.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., WILL preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, in the chapel on 56th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, SUNDAY, March 29, Services by the Praying Band, S. HALSTEAD, Leader.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, whose object is to aid the whole church of all denominations in the work of evangelizing the masses, will hold a public meeting, in the church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., (Dr. John Hall's,) on SABBATH EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Judge WILLIAM F. SMITH, of Boston, D. L. MOODY, Esq., of Chicago, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of this city, and others.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-st.—The evening meetings continue in this church with increasing interest. Preaching and baptism of several young converts, by the Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, on SUNDAY FORENOON; Rev. E. F. CHASE preaches SUNDAY EVENING; Dr. DOWLING on MONDAY EVENING; Rev. JOHN A. MCKEAN, a former Pastor, on TUESDAY EVENING; Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP on THURSDAY EVENING, &c.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS have removed from Masonic Hall to the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., where N. FRANK WHITE will speak SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The twentieth anniversary of the Advent of Modern Spiritualism will be celebrated by appropriate exercises TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, at 7½ o'clock. The "Fox Sisters," the original mediums, will appear.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., REV. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; industrial for girls, free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 38th-st., from 10 to 12; the Lenten services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½; evening service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A committee, of which Rt. Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., is the Chairman, and consisting of twelve other clergymen and twelve laymen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, has been appointed to obtain means for the relief of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Southern States. Contributions are earnestly solicited and may be sent to J. J. CISCO, Esq., No. 59 Wall-st., who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., and administer the ordinance of Baptism in the evening. Preaching at Betheseda Chapel, 3d-av. and 35th-st., by Rev. E. S. FULLER, at 3½ P. M. Also, at Bethany Chapel, Broadway and 34th-st., at 3½ P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely. Bible class every TUESDAY, and prayer-meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, both at 7½ P. M. Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neuchatel, Switzerland; residence, No. 308 East 13th-st.

AMERICAN CHURCH UNION.—COURSE of Sermons on Church Principles—On SUNDAY EVENING, March 29, Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach at Christ Church, 5th-av. corner 35th-st., (Subject—*Promiscuous Interchange of Pulpits*,) and Rev. Mr. SHACKELFORD at St. Clements' Church, Amity-st. Subject—*The Objective Faith*. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH.—A REPETITION OF THE sermon preached at St. John's Chapel in behalf of the American Church Union having been asked, Rev. F. C. EWER will deliver it at Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject: *Logical Impossibility of any Compromise Between the Church and the Sects.*

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Atonement*. The different theories compared. Service at 7½ o'clock; regular morning service at the same place at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, Pastor—Rev. Mr. EARLE has consented to remain one more week with this church. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. at 3½ and 7½ P. M.; also every afternoon and evening of the week, Saturday excepted, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL preach and administer Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 29, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE will preach in the morning.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—The New-York Port Society will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, (2d of April,) at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DURYEA and other eminent clerical and lay speakers will address the meeting.

NOTICE.—THE ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN Hall, 33d-st., corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Morning, 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Religious Revivals*. Evening, 7½ o'clock, Subject—*The Modern Pulpit in Reference to the Prophecies, &c.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. G. LYON, of the Genesee Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS usual at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 29th, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Christianity on Business Principles*. Evening subject—*The Green Things Growing.* Seats free. Strangers specially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., next THURSDAY, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rev. T. K. CONRAD.—Divine Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Anthem in the afternoon service on the 29th inst., "But the Lord is mindful of his own." (Mendelssohn's St. Paul.)

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Sermon SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. ROWELL is to be installed associate Pastor of this church on TUESDAY EVENING, the 31st of March, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. S. J. PRIME will preach the sermon, Rev. Drs. SMITH and CAMPBELL will participate in the exercises.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.—A SERMON in behalf of this institution will be preached in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 29th inst., by the Rev. Mr. TIFFANY, Rector of St. James' Church, Fordham, Westchester County. Services at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR. C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 345 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to test the return of the spirits. Circle commences at 8 o'clock. Fee, 25 cents.

EBENEZER MISSION SABBATH-SCHOOL, northeast corner 8th-av. and 48th-st., every SABBATH, at 2½ P. M. Children not attending other schools are cordially welcomed. Preaching by Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS at 3½ P. M. All are invited.

"THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH NEITHER Asserts nor Denies the Validity of the Ministry of other Protestant Communions." Lecture at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st., on MONDAY, March 30, at 8 P. M., by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON WILL preach at Bethany Mission, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Bible class and Sabbath-school at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come and we will do you good.

ST. MATTHEW'S (FREE) CHURCH.—Services temporarily in Harvard Hall, 6th-av. corner of 42d-st. Rev. SYLVANUS REED, Pastor. SUNDAY, morning prayer at 9½; Litany and Communion at 10½. Evening services at 7½.

THE GREAT BATTLE.—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Rider on the White Horse and his Army*. Rev. xix.

REV. THOMAS STREET WILL DELIVER his popular lecture on *Combativeness* in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) MONDAY EVENING, March 30. Tickets 25 cents.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. A. BLOOMER HART at 7½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

RUTGER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, March 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, GREENPOINT, 4th-st., between Meserole-av. and Colyer-st.—Rev. MARTIN SOMMERBELL, Pastor. Service every SABBATH at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Subject in afternoon—*Honor to the Son.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. MR. HOMANS, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Mediator, will preach THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church, in 125th-st., near 6th-av.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway—Church Service with Sermon every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this Service all the seats are free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services (SUNDAY) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*Bigots and Liberal Christians.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Prof. MOFFAT, of Princeton, will preach morning and evening at the usual hours on SUNDAY.

BAPTIST BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH—42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. W. POPE YEAMAN Pastor.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. G. W. BRIGGS, of Cambridgeport, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, March 29; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

REV. F. C. EWER, D. D., RECTOR OF Christ Church, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., next FRIDAY EVENING, April 3. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN MILES WILL PREACH AT the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Hope.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAS. H. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 378 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 28, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '71, R.	119½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	109¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅜
5,000	do.	108⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	107¾
5,000	do.	107⅞
6,000	do.	108
10,000	do.	108⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New	106⅞
20,000	do.	106⅞
20,000	do.	106¾
5,000	do.	107
32,000	do.	107
66,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅛
4,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅝
23,000	do.	100½
173,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	106
10,000	do.	106⅛
20,000	do.	105⅞
66,000	do. 3d Ser.	106
14,000	do.	106
20,000	do.	106
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s Bounty Loan C	108⅜
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s x-c	66½
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64½
4,000	Missouri 6s	87
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	88
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M e	91
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	87
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st M	89½
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	82½
1,000	Vir. 6s, new	49
20,000	do. b3	65
10,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	69½
15,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	59½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½
9	Bank of N. Y.	135
27	Bank of Commerce	118
50	Cent. National	105
100	Mech. Bank	119
100	West. U. Tel	34⅝
100	do. b3	34½
200	do.	34⅝
900	Pacific Mail	104
800	do. b30	105
150	do.	104½
200	Atlantic Mail	86¼
100	do.	86⅜
200	do.	86
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21

300	Canton Co.	46¼
300	do. b3	47
100	Union Nav.	25¼
100	do. b10	26
100	do. b30	26
300	Adams Ex.	75
100	do. b15	75½
25	do.	75½
100	do.	75¼
2	Am. Ex.	68
200	Mer. U. Ex.	34¾
500	do.	35
5	do.	34½
100	do. b5	35
1600	N. Y. Cen.	120⅞
2300	do.	121
100	do. b30	121⅞
100	do. b30	122
200	do. b30	122⅛
200	do. b10	121⅞
300	do. b30	122¼
600	do.	121⅛
300	do. b10	121⅜
100	do.	121⅜
2600	Erie R.	70¾
100	do. s30	70⅝
100	do. b10	71
200	do. b30	71⅛
400	do. s3	70⅞
50	Mich. Cen.	114
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	89
100	do.	89
200	Reading R.	91⅜
200	do. b30	92¼
1000	do.	91⅝
200	do. c	91½
600	Clev. & Pitts R.	92
100	do.	91⅞
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
50	do.	74⅝
300	do. c	74⅝
100	do. b10	75
100	do. b15	75
100	do.	74¾
600	Clev. & Tol.	104
100	Chi. & R. I.	92½
27	M. & St. P.	56
100	do.	56½
200	do.	56⅝
600	do.	56¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	71⅞
400	do.	72
400	do.	72
100	Tol., W. & W.	49⅜
10	P., Ft. W. & C.	102¾
300	do.	102½
200	O. & Miss. R.	29⅝
500	H. & St. J. Pf.	85
100	Clev. P. & Ash.	99½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	108⅜
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, R. '65 new	107
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅛
27,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100⅞
15,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	105⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	64¾
14,000	Missouri 6s	87
100	Canton Co.	46¾
200	do.	46½
100	West U. Tel.	34⅞
100	do.	34¾
200	do.	35
800	Quicksilver	21
100	Mar. Min. Co.	6

250	Pacific Mail	104⅛
14	do.	104¼
100	do. s30	104½
100	Adams Ex.	75⅝
200	Mer. U. Ex.	35
1300	N. Y. Cen.	121¾
400	do. b30	122¾
500	do. b30	123
400	do.	122
100	Erie R.	71¼
1000	Clev. & Pitts.	91½
100	do.	91⅜
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	92½
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅝
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	30
100	do.	29⅞
200	H. & St. J. Pf.	85
100	do. b60	86

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex.	34½
100	Canton Co.	46
200	Atlantic Mail	86⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	34¼
300	N. Y. Cen. c	120⅜
1100	do.	120½
200	do.	120⅝
100	do. b10	121⅛
100	do. b3	120⅞
800	Erie R.	70⅞
800	do. c	70⅝
3200	do.	70½
1100	do. c	70½
600	do.	70⅝
600	do. b3	70⅝
100	Pacific Mail	103½
100	do.	103¾
1800	Reading R.	91¾
1000	do.	91⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	49
100	Mil. & St. P.	56½

100	M. & St. P. Pf. c	71
50	do.	70½
100	do.	71⅛
100	do.	71½
100	P., F. W. & Ch. b10	102⅞
200	do.	102¾
100	do. c	102¾
100	do.	102⅝
300	do.	103
200	Ohio & M. R. c	29⅞
500	do.	30
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅝
100	do.	88⅝
600	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	92⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	91½
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
1100	do.	74¾
200	do. c	74⅝
200	do. b3	74¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10	Mer. U. Ex.	34½
400	do.	35
100	Adams Ex.	75½
800	Pacific Mail	104½
100	do. c	104⅛
100	do.	104⅜
100	do.	104⅜
100	do. b5	104⅜
100	do. c	104⅜
100	do.	104⅜
200	do. b3	104⅜
200	W. U. Tel.	35
1200	Erie R.	71⅝
400	do. c	71⅝

300	N. Y. Cen. c	122
200	do.	122⅛
400	do. b3	122⅛
800	do.	122
200	do. b3	122⅛
200	Reading R.	91⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72½
100	Mil. & St. P.	56⅞
100	do.	57
400	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	88⅝
200	Chi. R. I. & P.	92⅜
300	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	75
100	do. b3	75

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	West. U. Tel. b3	35
1200	N. Y. Cen. R.	122
400	Erie R.	71⅝
400	do. b10	72
1000	do. b10	72
2300	do.	71⅝
200	Pac. Mail	105
200	Hudson R.	128
200	Quicksilver	22
200	Reading R.	91⅝

100	M. & St. P. R.	57
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72¾
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅝
500	Ohio & Miss. R.	30
600	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅝
600	do.	92
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75
100	do. b30	75⅛

SATURDAY, March 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 138⅛@138⅜@138½ ℔ cent. The market was stiffer in tone as well as price than on Thursday and Friday, and holders had their balances carried over to Monday at less cost in the way of interest. The Treasury Office received for the week $2,921,000 for Customs, and $500,000 from the San Francisco Custom-house, and was a seller through the week to the aggregate, probably, of $2,250,000. The Banks lose on their Gold Deposits $620,000, and on their Currency Deposits $4,046,000—the latter applied to the liquidation of Loans, which are $4,038,000 less than on the previous average. The amount of Greenback Legal Tender is about the same as last Monday—$138,000 difference in the way of increase. The general showing of the Weekly Statement is deemed favorable for an easier or less stringent Money market next week, although the full preparation for the Quarterly returns of the National Banks of the City and country, to be sent to Washington on Monday morning, April 6, will not be over until the night of Friday next.

The Money market eased up to-day. The Brokers were generally accommodated at 7 ℔ cent. without paying extra interest in the way of gold or commissions. After 2 o'clock the Street appeared be over supplied, and for the sake of two days interest a good many lenders were offering their balances until Monday at 7 ℔ cent., and in some instances at 6 ℔ cent.

The change in Money, and the gratifying result and defeat of the attempt of the plunderers of the Erie Road to have their offences condoned by the Legislature at Albany, had a marked effect on the Stock Exchange, and while the dealers in the Public Funds had the advantage of the turn in Money, the buyers of the Railways moved with increased confidence, because of the assured certainty that the Erie property is soon to be wrested from the reckless and unprincipled men who, for the basest purposes, are attempting to utterly ruin it. The congratulations on the Street at the triumph of the right on this question were quite universal, and all credit is awarded to the firmness of Mr. VANDERBILT and the integrity of the Legislature for the defeat of the bill, yesterday, to legalize this Railway scandal and iniquity. The good effect on Railway Stocks, generally, can only be measured by the consideration that if such a license had unfortunately been voted by the great State of New-York, under the circumstances of *this* case, it would have rendered dealings and investments in the Stocks of *all* Railway corporations, East and West, doubly uncertain and hazardous.

The advance in the Public Funds from Friday was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. In the Railways from 1½ to 2 ℔ cent. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅞	Missouri	87	87
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅝	109¾	Northwest	64	64
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	107⅛	N. West Pref.	74⅞	75⅛
N. Y. Central	120	123	Rock Island	92	93
Erie	69⅝	72⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅝	103
Hudson	135	139⅞	W. U. Telegraph	34⅞	34⅞
Reading	91⅜	92	M'chants' Union	34⅞	35
Mich. Southern	88⅝	89	St. Paul Pref.	70⅝	72⅝
Ohio and Miss.	29⅞	30⅛	St. Paul Com.	55⅞	56⅝
Pittsburgh	91⅜	92⅛	Pacific Mail	103½	106
Toledo	103⅞	104⅛	American Gold	138⅜	138⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅝	64⅝	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. 1868	138⅜	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	138⅜	5-20 coup. '67	107⅛
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	108
500 & 1,000, 1881	111¼	10-40 reg.	100⅞
5-20 reg. 1862	106⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅞	7 3-10 2d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108	7 3-10 3d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s reg.	108⅜	Illinois war loan	100½
N. Y. Canal 6s, '72-73	100	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1873	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	101½	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1877	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	67
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	66
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	111½	Tennessee new bds.	64⅛
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	48
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100½	Georgia 6s	73
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	88½

Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	70
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s, n. e.	66⅛
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1862	100	North Car. 6s, n. b.	69
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Missouri 6s	87
Illinois c. 6s '7? aft. 1870	100½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. 6s	88
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100½	California 7s	135½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	118½	Irving	105
Mechanics'	123½	Metropolitan	133
City	180	Market	115
Phenix	106	Nassau	107
National	112	Shoe and Leather	112½
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Corn Exchange	114
Seventh Ward	111	Continental	103
State of New-York	113¾	St. Nicholas	105
Commerce	118	Commonwealth	107
Mec. B. Association	116	Imp'trs. & Traders'	125
Ocean	102½	Park	147
American Exchange	118	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Chatham	146	Central National	105
Bank of the Repub.	111	Fourth National	104½
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	104¼
Hanover	112	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92½	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876	119	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	119½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 1s, 2d ind., 1870	102	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s 4th ind., 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Erie 7s 5th ind., 1888	90	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113½	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	101	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	87½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,864,430 19; total payments, $1,844,948 38; balance, $101,813,627 26. The receipts include for Customs, $572,000; for Gold Notes, $420,000.

The *World*, in its issue of Monday last, undertook to cast doubt upon the correctness of the figures furnished by Director DELMAR to the Sub-Committee on Retrenchment on the subject of the whisky tax in this country. The Committee asked for the facts and the Director's opinion. The Director gave the facts and asked to be excused from giving any opinion, it being contrary to his views of duty, he said, to express opinions while he was regarded as authority for facts. The facts given were very numerous and interesting. The history of the whisky tax was traced from 1792 to 1801, again from 1814 to 1816, and lastly from 1863 to 1867. Compared with the total gross revenues of the Government, the revenue from the inland taxes on distilled spirits during the first period was as 1 to 25; during the second period as 1 to 15; and during the third period again as 1 to 15. As the *World* now controverts these results, it is in honor bound to publish the figures upon which its conclusions are based. The Director's figures are a matter of public record, and are not to be doubted upon the mere *ipse dixit* of the *World*. As for the argument it makes against the director's opinion, the whole thing is absurd, since the Director not only expressed no opinion at all, but made a very appropriate and commendable point of the fact in the document itself.

The following is the result of the special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company on the 26th inst.:

We, the undersigned, appointed and qualified as Inspectors of Election, do hereby certify that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, held this 26th day of March, 1868, the following resolution was offered for adoption:

Resolved, That by and under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Ohio, of April 11, 1858, the Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to increase the capital stock of the Company to the amount of ten per cent. of the present capital stock, and to divide the same among the shareholders *pro rata* on the amount of stock held by them respectively at this date, as shown by the books of the Company, and under such provisions as to fractional shares as the Directors deem proper.

That there were cast for this resolution 76,558 votes, that being the whole number of votes cast, we do therefore declare said resolution unanimously adopted.

SAMUEL REDFIELD,
P. F. GEISSE,
D. C. LIST,
Inspectors of Election.

The Directors will meet in New-York to act upon the foregoing recommendation, about the 10th April, when the President, Mr. MCCULLOCH, will be in this City.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for the year ending November 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported in the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$788,222 77	$640,793 63
From freight	1,498,631 56	1,430,532 43
From miscellaneous	64,351 50	68,824 54
Total	$2,351,905 83	$2,140,150 60
Expenses, viz.:		
Motive power and cars	$627,880 03	$581,698 74
Maintenance of way and structures	494,567 48	428,367 66
Transportation expenses	369,874 99	307,189 36
General expenses	204,857 67	171,552 07
Total	$1,697,179 47	$1,488,807 88
Earnings less expenses	$654,726 36	651,342 77
Add receipts from P., Ft. W. & C. R.	256,065 73	158,171 08
Net earnings	$910,792 09	$809,513 85
From which there has been paid:		
Mortgage interest, &c.	$263,129 99	
Lease of P., Ft. W. & C. Railway track	85,000 00—	348,129 99
Leaving as balance of the year's business		$461,383 86

From this amount there has been paid the dividend of Sept. 16, 1867, $284,838 15, and the remainder has been expended in real estate, and new structures and improvements.

Upon the gross earnings the total expenses are 69½ ℔ cent., of which the operating expenses are 61½ ℔ cent., and showing, compared with the previous year, a decrease in expenses of 2½ ℔ cent.

During the year 1,971 tons of rerolled rail, and 70,782 cross-ties have been laid in the main track, side tracks have been extended, and new sidings constructed, to an extent of 13,403 feet.

The equipment of the road, Nov. 30, 1867, consisted of 63 locomotives, 32 first-class and 5 second-class passenger cars, 13 baggage, 9 express and 1,274 freight, &c., cars.

Miles run by passenger trains, 380,749; by freight trains, 595,196; by other trains, 452,670; by mixed trains on Tuscarawas branch, 23,063—total, 1,451,678, an increase over the previous year of 10,997.

The number of tons of coal transported in 1866 was 200,155; in 1867, 243,588—an increase of 43,433. The tonnage of ore in 1866 was 89,893; in 1867, 82,155—a decrease of 7,738.

The number of tons of useful load hauled one mile in 1867 was 69,978,055—an increase over the previous year of 1,059,951. The number of cars hauled one mile in 1867 was 11,746,751—an increase of 17,207.

The number of local passengers carried was 516,064; foreign passengers carried, 77,939—total, 594,003. Total mileage of passengers, 19,285,562.

The present financial condition is represented in the following

BALANCE SHEET.

Construction		$9,339,526 64
Machinery and tools		70,115 44
Personal property		34,323 35
Telegraph line		16,913 72
Total construction and equipment		$9,460,879 15
Assets.		
In hands of Treasurer	$103,382 46	
Lawrence R. R. and Trans. Co. stock	10,000 00	
Bills receivable	11,057 79	
Materials at shops	147,472 45	
Net balance personal ac'ts.	228,908 37—	500,821 07
Total		$9,961,700 22
Capital stock		$5,411,925 00
Scrip issues		12,166 40
Total capital		$5,424,091 40
Second mortgage bonds	$1,130,000 00	
Third mortgage bonds	1,603,000 00	
Fourth mortgage bonds	1,096,000 00	
Scrip issues	10,488 79—	1,106,488 79
Mortgage bonds of 1900		135,000 00
Bills payable		39,968 62
Due on bills and pay rolls, audited for account, November		235,900 12
Net earnings		987,251 29
Total as above		$9,961,700 22

President and General Superintendent—J. N. MCCULLOUGH.
Directors—J. N. McCullough, A. Stone, Jr., S. Witt, J. H. Wade, T. P. Handy, J. H. Banker, Jno. Steward, H. C. Stimson, Thos. Slocomb, J. H. Devereux, B. F. Jones, J. W. Chalfant.
Vice-President and Superintendent—J. H. Devereux.
Auditor—R. F. Smith.
Secretary and Treasurer—G. A. Ingersoll.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending March 27, 1868, was $3,626,993.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 25th inst., in revising its annual Pork-packing statement, gives the following as the final exhibit of the number of hogs packed:

Recapitulation.

Ohio	637,382	557,869
Illinois	851,945	1,008,704
Indiana	829,291	523,978
Iowa	115,441	177,044
Wisconsin	135,060	164,958
Missouri	233,230	330,711
Kentucky	188,442	157,880
Grand totals	2,490,791	2,781,084
		2,490,791
Increase in number		290,293

The average weight of hogs, and the yield of leaf lard per hog, for each State, compare with last season as follows:

	Average Weight per Hog. 1867. lbs.	1868. lbs.	Yield of Lard per Hog. 1867. lbs.	1868. lbs.
Ohio	234½	204½	31⅛	24½
Indiana	234⅝	205⅜	31 3-7	22 1-6
Illinois	231⅜	202¾	28	22⅝
Kentucky	228	206 1-6	27	22
Missouri	226½	198 7-9	31½	21½
Iowa	231 1-6	199¼	29 1-7	21¼
Wisconsin	218 3-5	189⅞	31⅛	19

The general averages for all are: Of hogs, 201lbs., and of leaf lard 21⅜lbs., which compare with the last two seasons as follows:

	Hogs, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1866	231 3-10	31 1-7
1867	232 1-7	29⅜
1868	201	21⅜

In order to arrive at the actual result, all that is necessary is to multiply the number packed each season by the general averages of hogs and lard, which results as follows:

Pork, lbs. last year	577,863,512
Pork, lbs. this year	558,997,884
Decrease in lbs. this year	18,865,628

This is equal to a net decrease in the crop of 3¾ per cent., and makes the crop, as regards the packing in the West, equal to 2,408,741 hogs of last season's average, not including the taking off in the shipments to the East during the packing season, which would further materially reduce the crop.

The number of hogs packed in the West, as reported by the Price Current, since the season of 1849-50, compare as follows:

Year.	No. of Hogs.	Year.	No. of Hogs.
1849-50	1,652,220	1859-60	2,350,822
1850-51	1,332,867	1860-61	2,155,702
1851-52	1,182,846	1861-62	2,893,666
1852-53	2,201,110	1862-63	4,069,520
1853-54	2,534,770	1863-64	3,261,105
1854-55	2,124,404	1864-65	2,422,779
1855-56	2,489,502	1865-66	1,705,955
1856-57	1,818,468	1866-67	2,490,791
1857-58	2,210,778	1867-68	2,781,084
1858-59	2,465,552		

Previous to 1852-53 the reports were obtained only in part.

The shipments made from the West to the East, the three last packing seasons, compare as follows:

	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Wheeling	22,951	29,487	27,641
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Parkersburg	7,250	10,556	19,993
Pennsylvania Central Railroad	10,361	472,141	287,250
Dunkirk	12,120	6,533	4,247
Buffalo, via Hornellsville Railroad	48,401	79,344	58,658
Totals	101,083	596,061	397,929
			596,061
Decrease			198,132

We have the comparative returns from many places and they compare as follows:

This season, barrels	242,367
Last season, barrels	365,846
Decrease this season	123,479

With regard to prime and prime mess, we did not get returns sufficient to make a comparison, excepting those from Chicago, Milwaukee and Louisville, and these have been published. From many places we had reported that the packers really did not know how much had been packed in barrels last season.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION—SEIZURE OF LAND—JURISDICTION IN SUCH CASES—INFORMER'S CLAIMS UNDER THE ACT OF 1862.

The United States vs. *Henry S. and John S. Gillett.* Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico. This is another case from New-Mexico under the confiscation act of July, 1862, and under the act of March, 1863, extending the jurisdiction of the District Court of New-Mexico over El Paso and other districts of Texas.

The property seized in this case consisted of real-estate in the County of El Paso, belonging to the Gilletts. The seizure was made by the United States Marshal.

The District Court assumed jurisdiction of the cause and condemned the property as forfeited to the United States, and ordered it to be sold out, half of proceeds, after deduction of all costs and expenses, to go to the Marshal, as informant. Appeal was taken from that decree to the Supreme Court of the Territory, where it was held that the District Court had no jurisdiction under the act of March, 1863, over real-estate in the County of El Paso, Texas, the decree below was reversed, and this appeal is taken to review that reversal, the same point being taken as in a case recently reported, that the act of March, 1863, did extend the jurisdiction of the District Court over the subject matter of the case situated in El Paso.

The respondents deny jurisdiction, and urge that the District Court did not in any case, as a Court of Admiralty, have jurisdiction, in proceedings pursuant to capture on land. In such a case it is asserted, the court sits as a court of common law, and that in all cases at common law the trial must be by jury. The trial is conducted in the same manner, and is subject to the same incidents as an ordinary personal action.

The act of Congress under which the proceeding is instituted provides expressly that the proceeds in such cases "shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States." There is no provision in the act whatever authorizing the payment of any portion of the proceeds to the "informant." For this reason the reversal of the Supreme Court of the decree of the District Court should be sustained.

Mr. Ashton for Government; Mr. Leech for claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SPECIFICATION OF OPPOSITION—FRAUD OF PARTNER.

In the matter of Chauncey W. Moore.—This was a voluntary proceeding in bankruptcy instituted by Chauncey W. Moore, who appears to have been a member of the firm of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. Certain creditors opposing the discharge of this bankrupt have filed specifications of the grounds of their opposition, and thereupon on notice to the bankrupt moved for a trial and for leave to take testimony. The motion was opposed on the part of the bankrupt upon the ground that the grounds of opposition set forth in the specifications consisted of an alleged fraudulent assignment by the firm of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co. in 1861, long before the passage of the Bankrupt act, and consequently not within the meaning of the 29th section, which it was contended was limited to transactions since the passage of the act.

BENEDICT, J.—It is unnecessary now to express any opinion upon the bare proposition whether the words "fraudulent payment, gift transfer, conveyance or assignment of any part of his property" in the 29th section are to be construed as if limited by the words "contrary to the provisions of this act" or "since the passage of this act" elsewhere and in the section, inasmuch as the specifications in this case appear to me to raise a somewhat different question. These specifications not only aver a fraudulent assignment made in 1861 with the intent to enable the assignors to retain the control of a large amount of property pretended to be assigned, but they go further and aver that this property has ever since been in the charge and custody or under the control of the assignors, or some of them; that no dividend or other distribution of this property has ever been made to the creditors under the assignment; that one of the members of the firm now has in his hands, or under his control, a large amount of property and assets pretended to have been included in that assignment; and that this disposition, detention and custody of the property is with the knowledge, consent and connivance of the petitioner now before the Court. Whether such a state of facts, if proved, would not amount to a fraud within the meaning of the 29th section, which should defeat a discharge, is a question which I am not inclined to pass on finally, by denying a motion like the present. Leave will accordingly be given to take proofs in support of these averments. The present motion also includes an application to amend the 6th specification, which it is conceded is not sufficiently specific. The permission will be given, as the opposition in this case is manifestly made in good faith, and the rules governing the specifications could not be considered as settled. The motion is accordingly granted.

IN ADMIRALTY—SUPPLIES TO FOREIGN VESSEL—LIEN.

Bentley C. Bibb vs. *The Steamer Washington Irving.*—This was a libel filed to recover for supplies furnished by the libelant in Baltimore to the steamer, a foreign vessel. The answer denied that the supplies were necessary or were furnished on the request of the owner or the credit of the vessel, and alleged that the owner was in good credit in Baltimore.

Held by the Court—That on the pleadings the libelant was only called on to prove that the supplies were necessary, and that the evidence in the cause makes out that fact; that the answer does not aver facts sufficient to repel the presumption raised by the maritime law in such a case, that where there is an apparent necessity for the credit of the vessel that credit is relied on; that the facts proved do not amount to a defence; they are mainly similar to those in the case of Tall vs. The *Washington Irving*, recently decided in this Court, and are not sufficient to warrant a finding that the transaction was other than the ordinary supplying of the necessities of a foreign vessel. Decree for libelant for the amount of his claim.

For libelant, Messrs. Emerson & Goodrich; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

STEAMER CHARTER—REPRESENTATION.

Norman L. Latson vs. *Herman Sturm.*—This was an action on a charter party, the libelant being the owner of the steamer *Gen. McClellan*, chartered here to the respondent for a voyage to Tampico and back. She was taken by the charterer, and dispatched on the voyage. After her arrival at Tampico she was sent by the charterer up the Panuca River, and the libelant alleged that she received some damage in going up there. The libelant sued to recover the balance due on the charter, and the damages occasioned to her by going up the Panuca River, and also damages by reason of the respondent's not keeping the vessel supplied on the voyage as was agreed.

The defence set up was that misrepresentations were made by the owner as to the speed and capacity of the vessel, and that she was unsound and unfit for the voyage, whereby the respondent was injured; that one purpose of the charter was a sale of the vessel in Mexico, which purpose was known to the libelant, and that by reason of her unsoundness the respondent lost the sale of the vessel and was greatly injured. It appeared on the trial that one of the engines broke down on the voyage. The respondent claimed that this was owing to the unsound condition of the vessel, while the libelant claimed that she was overloaded by the respondent.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the injury to the engine resulted from the overloading of the vessel; that no misrepresentations were made as to the vessel, but she was chartered on an examination of her by the respondent and his agents, and not on any representations; that the libelant is therefore entitled to recover the balance of the charter money due. That the charterer had no right to take the vessel up the Panuca River, and the injury occasioned to her by going there must be borne by him. That the libelant is entitled to recover for any injury sustained by the vessel in going up that river, and also any sums paid by him on drafts drawn by the master for stores, &c., at Galveston and Key West, all which were by the charter to be borne by the charterer. Decree for libelant accordingly, with a reference.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict & Benedict; for respondent, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Before Judge Benedict.

Joseph Gibbs, indicted on a charge of having removed a quantity of whisky in violation of law, was arraigned before the Court yesterday, when he pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 25.

Before Judge Monell.

THE TAX LEVY ACT OF 1867 A LOCAL STATUTE—THE COURTS WILL NOT TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF IT.

Jacob Bretz vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This action was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained in being thrown from a carriage in the Eighth-avenue in consequence of that street being out of repair. The defendants demurred to the complaint upon the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction of the action. Upon the argument the Court was referred to, and asked to take judicial notice of, a certain act of the Legislature passed April 23, 1867, entitled "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof; and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation."

The sixth section of said act is as follows: "No judgment in actions upon contract made in the year 1866 shall be entered by default or otherwise in any Court against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, except upon proof in open Court, that the amount sought to be recovered in said judgment still remains unexpended in the City treasury to the credit of the appropriation for the year 1866 for the specified object or purpose upon which the claim sued for is founded; and hereafter all actions against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said City shall be brought in the Supreme Court of the first judicial district, which Court shall have exclusive cognizance of such actions." (See Sess. Laws 1867, pp. 1,596, 1606.)

The demurrer was argued some time ago, and to-day the following opinion was rendered:

MONELL, J.—The act referred to is not pleaded, but I am asked to take judicial cognizance of it as a public statute. The immediate question before me, therefore, is whether such statute is a public or a mere private or local law. No objection is urged to the complaint other than that the act referred to has deprived this court of jurisdiction of any action against the Corporation of the City of New-York. The question of the validity of the act as conflicting with section sixteen of article three of the Constitution of the State, that "no private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed on its title," is not properly before me at this time, and I have therefore confined my examination to the only question which is before me. General or public acts are such as relate to or concern the interests of the public at large; and private acts are such as relate to private individuals, or which concerns a particular *species* of some general *genus* or thing. Such are the definitions given in *Smith's Commentaries on Statutes*, section 795. In his enumeration of public acts, he specifies those concerning the King, Queen or Prince, or in the American States, the Government and its coördinate departments; those concerning the whole spirituality; acts concerning trade in general, or which relate to all subjects of the realm; acts which concern all persons though of a special nature, such as acts concerning assizes, or woods, or forests, chases, fisheries, and private acts, when recognized by a public act. And in his enumeration of private acts, are such as relate to a particular place, or to divers particular towns, or to one or divers particular counties, &c. Other acts which in their objects and operations are merely local or limited, are nevertheless treated as public acts, either by virtue of a special clause declaring them to be so, or because, although limited to a particular section or locality, yet they affect the public at large when acting within that section or locality, in reference to matters within the purview of the act. Holland's case, 4 co. 76 a. "The distinction," says Blackstone, (1 Black. Commen., 86,) "between public and private statutes is this: A general or public act is a universal rule that regards the whole community, but a special or private act is rather the exception than the rule." There are statutes which are local in one sense, which are nevertheless public statutes; for it is not necessary to constitute a statute a public act that it should be equally applicable to all parts of the State. It is sufficient if it extends to all persons doing or omitting to do an act within the territorial limits described in the statute. In Pierce vs. Kimball, 9 Greenleaf, Rep. 54, an act which provided for the survey of timber in the County of Penobscott, and prohibited sales unless thus surveyed and marked, was held to be a public act, as it operated upon all persons. So an act for the preservation of fish in a particular river was pronounced a public act, inasmuch as it was obligatory upon all citizens. Burnham vs. Webster, 5 Mass. Rep., 266. A similar decision was made in Jenkins vs. Union Turnpike Company, 1 Cairns Ca., 86, where the act incorporating the Company contained a clause vesting the road, on a certain event, in the people, and for that reason it was held to be a public act. And in Bank of Utica vs. Smeeds, 3 Cowen Rep., 684, the Chancellor intimated that the act authorizing the bank to establish a branch office was a public act, because the act incorporating the bank declared it to be a public law. The point, however, was not decided. Again, the act authorizing the railroads of the State to subscribe to the capital stock of another designated railroad was pronounced to be a general law, as it applied to all railroad corporation; White vs. Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, 14 Barb. Rep., 559. But an act of Congress relative to insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia was held to be only a private statute, of which the State Courts were not bound to take notice. (Wright vs. Patin, 10 John R., 300.) Indeed all the local statutes which have, as far as my observation has gone, been declared to be public statutes, were either penal statutes affecting all citizens who might offend, or statutes of a remedial character where all persons might come within their purview. (Pierce vs. Kimball ubi sup.; Hendla vs. Ayres, 12 Peck Rep., 344.) In the case of The Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, (8 New-York Rep., 4 Selden, 241,) the validity of an act similar to the one I am considering, passed in 1850, was considered; and although it was not declared in that case that the act of 1850 was a private law, yet such result necessarily followed from the decision, which was that the act did not conflict with the constitutional provision to which I have already referred. If the Court had pronounced the act a public statute, the point decided could not have arisen. The case may therefore be regarded as an authority. In two cases also recently decided—one in this Court, (Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.;) the other in the Supreme Court of this district, (Putnam vs. The Mayor, &c.,) the same view has been taken. The title of the act under consideration, as well as the subjects embraced in it, are of a purely local nature. It is an act to enable the local authorities to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City. It empowers the Board of Supervisors of the County to cause to be levied and raised by tax, upon the taxable property of the County, for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, an amount equal to the several sums thereinafter stated. Then follows the several sums needed for the support of the City Government. The act is not penal. It relates exclusively to the raising of money by tax levied upon property belonging to the inhabitants of New-York, or such as own property therein; which money is appropriated to the support of the City Government. Its operations are confined to this county, and it has no effect, even of the remotest character, in any other part of the State, or upon the people of any other place. It is an enabling act necessary for the administration of local government, and relates to and effects the interests of this county exclusively, and in which no other part of the State can have any concern. Nor can it be questioned by any others than those who are thus immediately affected by it. By its title, therefore, as well as in all its provisions, in the effect to be given to them, and in the interests it involves, it is, within the definitions I have given, as local and private a law as any that could be enacted. If I am correct that this act, commonly called "the Tax Levy," is a local statute, then it should have been pleaded, and I cannot take judicial notice of it. My decision goes no further, as I have not deemed it either necessary or proper to look into the act to see whether it is or is not exposed to the constitutional objection urged upon the argument. That question can be determined when the act is formally brought to the notice of the Court. There must be judgment for the plaintiff upon the demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendants to withdraw the demurrer and answer the complaint on payment of costs.

For plaintiff, A. H. Reavey. For defendants, D. J. Dean.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION.

The United States vs. *John H. Eagan and William Martin.*—Defendants are charged with fraudulently attempting to procure prize money due the heirs of John Martin, deceased, formerly an employe on a United States steamer. The certificate of the death of Martin was made and signed by Dr. John A. Osborn, whose office is at No. 39 Front-street, Brooklyn. Osborn has already been examined on a charge preferred against him in the matter, but pending the decision in his case he has been used by the Government as a witness against Eagan and Martin, Osborne testifying that they induced him to make and sign the paper by false representations and after getting him intoxicated. Martin was committed for trial, and the further examination in Eagan's case was adjourned.

Before Commissioner Betts.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. *Theodore Turner.*—Wm. Kleinnesch, a restaurant-keeper, doing business at No. 124 Chatham-street, caused the arrest of Turner, who, he alleges, passed a counterfeit $10 Treasury note to him, in payment for a glass of ale. The prisoner was held for examination.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 28.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ann Angevine vs. Levi Angevine; I still think this question as to the legitimacy of the children is improper and should be stricken out. However, as the General Term is about to meet, the question had better be submitted then, and for that purpose I will stay any proceedings in this order to allow such appeal.

Hackley vs. Hope et al.; motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 28.

By Judge Sutherland.

The Waverley National Bank vs. Mary A. Halsey et al.; judgment for the defendants, dismissing the complaint, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Wm. Fowler, vs. Charles Huber; motion granted.
Wm. McKay, vs. Samuel Crump, et al; finding settled.
Eliza Adams, vs. Wm. McKellar, et al.; motion granted.
Nicholas Doll, vs. P. Louis Foulke, et al.; motion granted and proceedings dismissed.
Wm. Austin, vs. Gilbert Giles, et al.; motion denied.
H. M. Stewart, vs. Sheldon A. Ball; motion granted without costs.
Wm. M. Smith, et al., vs. Mark J. Bendall; motion granted.
Henry Weil, et al., vs. Morcelin Bourdon, et al.; motion denied with $7 costs.
Chas. Dauneberg, vs. Peter Ringel; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event.

By Judge Barbour.

Elizabeth Russel, vs. The Metropolitan Ins. Co.; case and amendments settled; papers in Clerk's office.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: John Cartin, Isaac Guenther, Jacob Le Roy, Samuel Fox Johnston, Daniel H. Curtis, Conrad Fleischauer, Sarah Hayward, John D. Hanniston, Ira Campbell, Maria Van Zandt, Elizabeth L. Heitman and Franz Briton.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted upon the estates of the following persons: Frederick Imhof, Christopher B. Monell, Mary E. Gamble, Wm. Bryant, Daniel Schaffner, Fitz Muller, A. S. Miller, David Bowne, Ann Hillier, John Henry Stroeker, Regina Solinger, Julia Kinstle, Wm. Hoffman, Jane Smallie, Josiah B. Hammond, Hester Valentine, Mary Carr, James Kenny, Wm. J. Williams, Augustus H. Mansfield, Samuel Reid, Elias Adler, Chas. S. Warren, Margaretta Apper, Wynan Buck, Stephen Hills, Jr., Edmund Gree, Wm. H. Lingo, John Trohey and Elizabeth Brandt.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Guardianship papers have been issued to the following persons: Beulah Withers guardian of H. Van Allen Anderson; Julius Kotzenberg of Abraham S. Nordlinger; Bridget Carney of William and Jane Welch; Sarah M. Safford of George M. Safford; Robert P. Getty of John J. Duffy; Joseph Smith of James and Mary J. Small; Mary L. White of Harriet L. and Mark W. White; and John Keiler of Charlotte E. and Harrietta L. Kieler.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar presented for consideration a total of twenty-two cases, of which thirteen were charges of petit larceny, seven assault and battery, one keeping disorderly house, and one carrying burglars' tools. None of the cases presenting any intricate points of law, or involving disputed questions of fact to be resolved by a numerous array of witnesses, the court concluded its session at an unusually early hour. The labor of the day was much shortened by the fact that in several instances the accused, having been liberated on bail, failed to appear, and the cases were continued, and bench warrants issued for the arrest of the delinquents. The most noticeable case of the day was one showing

WOMAN'S TRUST.

Ann Cassidy appeared on the witness stand, her face a discolored mass of bruised flesh. She had received a beating at the hands of her brother, Henry Cassidy, who begged her, as only a coward can beg, "not to be hard on" him. It did not need his prayers to move her; he was her brother, and despite her mangled face, she pleaded more fervently for him than could the brute for himself. He was drunk, she said, and did not know what he was doing; he would never do it again, and if the Judge would only forgive him she was sure he would do better for the future. Justice DOWLING, glancing from the disfigured face to the quaking prisoner, refused to have faith in him and sentenced him to one month in the Penitentiary.

A CONFLICT OF FACTS.

Adolph Katz was arraigned on a charge of beating Louis Dreisner in the store No. 79 Chatham-street. The complainant swore positively in the usual way that he had given no provocation for the assault, except to ask for some money that was due him, whereupon Katz had struck him over the head with a cane, making an ugly wound, which he exhibited with that degree of interest with which a man shows a ware from which he expects a fair profit. The defence called witnesses, one of whom, Kymen, passing in a car deposed to seeing Dreisner strike Katz with his fist while on the sidewalk. Not satisfied with stating matters of fact, the witness decided a point of law, and said that in the store Katz had struck the complainant in self-defence. Other witnesses, less voluble but equally positive, swore on the part of the accused, who having managed in the race for testimony to secure a preponderance, had his reward in an acquittal.

STEALING AN UMBRELLA.

James Gilmore, a small boy, was called to answer for stealing a silk umbrella from the residence of Samuel C. Boehm, No. 239 East Thirty-ninth-street. The facts of the case seemed involved in the same uncertainty that has always surrounded the legal problem whether an umbrella is property and can be stolen. The complainant was certain of nothing except that he had once possessed an umbrella. The officer who made the arrest was sure only that he had heard a servant girl call out that an umbrella had been stolen, and that, finding a boy and umbrella in the street, he had taken both to the Station-house. The servant girl was not present to testify; the complainant and officer were equally unable to connect the prisoner and the umbrella found in his company with the umbrella which had disappeared from the complainant's hall. Finding the matter in this condition of vagueness, the magistrate told the prisoner he was doubtless a very bad boy, and acquitted him.

HEAVILY STOCKED.

At 1 o'clock in the morning Officer Pigot, of the Fourteenth Precinct, met a man in Broome-street carrying a carpet-bag, apparently of some weight. There was nothing very unusual in the circumstances, for men very often traverse the streets at a late or early hour with heavy carpet-bags on their way home from some belated train. Nor was the bag of that incendiary color which once made its possession fatal to the liberty of the bearer. But the man carrying this particular carpet-bag attempted to elude the observation of the officer by darting into a dark area when the uniform of the law came into bold relief under a lamp-post. Therefore Pigot arrested the man and investigated the carpet-bag, and hidden under innocuous apparel he found a "jimmy," some braces and a bit, and in the pockets of his prisoner discovered a bundle of false keys and a quantity of matches not necessary for a legal expedition. The prisoner called himself John Dunn, and the name will, by order of the Court, appear on the penitentiary rolls for the ensuing six months.

APPROPRIATELY NAMED.

William Fagin was put at the bar to answer the charge of stealing a piece of pork from a butcher-wagon in Washington Market. He appeared not unworthy of his illustrious name. The low receding forehead, heavy under jaw, matted hair, drooping mouth, leering eyes, and exceedingly dirty face completed a "make-up" of the low villain which any actor would have envied. The fact that he had stolen the meat was positively proven by eye witnesses, but true to his instincts, he braved the matter with a flat denial. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE MARY ANN DEAN LIBEL SUIT AGAIN.

Ex-Gov. Lowe yesterday moved for a new trial in the case of Mary Ann Dean vs. Moses S. Beach, in the matter of the alleged libel upon the character and standing of the plaintiff published in the New-York *Sun* as previously printed in the columns of the *National Intelligencer* at Washington. Counsel argued that the verdict of the jury was unjust and not in accordance with the law. The defence took the ground that no irregularity had taken place in the trial; that the paper in question had merely reprinted what had been previously published in another paper; that all the reparation that could be made in the case had been made; that the verdict of the jury should not be disturbed, because it had been found upon testimony and was in strict accordance with the charge of the Court.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

Yesterday afternoon the Police of the Forty-first Precinct arrested Lawrence Maxwell and Bartlett Gunning on a charge of removing five barrels of whisky, in violation of law. They were taken before the Commissioner, who held them to answer.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Bankruptcy Jury will be called on Monday, the 30th inst.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

GIFT JEWELRY SWINDLERS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Police Court reports frequently mention that strangers are inticed into sundry gift jewelry establishments, and there swindled out of all their ready money, the sharpers contrive to reap an abundant harvest among the countless strangers who swarm in our streets. Yesterday THOMAS MCCOY, an engineer, was induced to enter one of these places in West-street, near the Battery, being mulcted in the sum of $24. He then appealed to Officer COFFEE, of the City Hall Police, who arrested MATHEW GRAY on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, and subsequently arraigned him before the magistrate, where the prisoner alleged that he was only arrested through spite on the part of the policeman, because he would not pay him "hush money." He also stated that he had paid Officer COFFEE and other officers various sums of money, thereby securing an immunity from arrest or interference. As a matter of course the Officer denied these statements, and succeeded in strengthening his denial by a series of questions to the accused, who equivocated in such a manner as to lead the magistrate to doubt the charge. The case was finally settled by GRAY's paying MCCOY the $24 claimed, whereupon he was released.

AUGUSTUS BROWN was arraigned on a similar charge, the complainant being a different person, and the sum $40. As the charge was not sustained, he was discharged.

A DESPERATE THIEF.

JAMES MCSORLEY, aged 16, entered the store of PATTERSON, MILLBANK & SEYMOUR, No. 436 Broome-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, secreted a piece of silk plush, valued at $100, under his coat, and endeavored to escape. He reached the door without hindrance, but was stopped there by THOS. HENNESSEY, an employe, who demanded his business. MCSORLEY, by way of reply, dropped his plunder and attempted to escape. HENNESSEY followed the fugitive, who, finding himself overtaken, suddenly turned and dealt his pursuer a terrific blow on the breast, which staggered the recipient but did not prevent him from grappling with the thief. Officer BUSTEED, of the Yorkville Court squad, happened to come in sight of the two young men struggling on the sidewalk, when he ran up and arrested MCSORLEY. The magistrate remanded the desperado for trial, in default of bail. He gave his residence as No. 104 East Broadway.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

JAMES PRATT, an emigrant, arrived in this City a few days ago, and on Thursday left Castle Garden, and went on board one of the Hudson River steamers for the purpose of securing a passage to Troy. As he turned to leave the boat, PRATT was accosted by JAMES EDWARDS, who scraped acquaintance with him, and informed him that he was going up on the same steamer, proposing to give PRATT twelve dollars for his services in taking charge of some horses he pretended to have shipped. PRATT was of course glad to make an honest penny, on the journey, and thereby lighten his expenses, so he agreed to the preposition and took a stroll round the block with his employer. They had scarcely turned the first corner when EDWARDS was accosted by a well-dressed, off-hand confederate, who repeated the time-honored dodge of requiring payment of a debt. EDWARDS, of course, had plenty of checks and gold coin, but unfortunately no greenbacks, so he borrowed all the money PRATT had, $9, giving him in exchange two imitation $20 gold pieces as security. Scarcely was the operation performed when both sharpers disappeared, nothing since being seen of them until yesterday, when Officer COWAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested EDWARDS, the magistrate remanding him for examination.

PICKPOCKET IN A CHURCH.

While Mrs. ELLEN GUIDER, of No. 133 Mulberry-street, was attending divine service yesterday, at the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott-street, she had her pocket picked by MARY ANN DESMOND, who stole a wallet containing $8. As she was found in possession of the plunder, MARY ANN was arrested and committed for trial by the magistrate.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Yesterday morning Mrs. FANNIE MARKIS, a member of the Jewish Church, attended divine service, and on coming out of the synagogue was met by one ANNIE BROWN, of No. 165 Greene-street. Mrs. MARKIS wore a handsome valvet cloak, and was altogether elegantly dressed, but Mrs. BROWN claiming to identify the cloak as her property, caused the arrest of Mrs. MARKIS on a charge of grand larceny. The case being brought to Court, ANNIE BROWN made oath that on the Sunday prior to Thanksgiving her house had been robbed of apparel to the value of $800, and she enumerated several of the articles, putting down the velvet cloak as worth $300. This cloak she swore she found upon the person of Mrs. MARKIS, and she had come to Court with a dressmaker to corroborate the identification. Mrs. MARKIS stated that her husband had purchased the cloak, and the gentleman being in Court, said that on Monday he would produce the person from whom he had purchased it. The lady was then held for further hearing and bail taken for her appearance.

AN OLD CASE.

DERCIL BAILEY was arraigned upon a charge of fraudulent practices, based upon a transaction occurring in November, 1866. In that month it is alleged that he purchased from GEORGE M. WEMUETER, No. 122 Varick-street, an overcoat valued at $52 and gave in payment a check for $79, purporting to be drawn on the National Citizen's Bank by J. TYLER & Co. The check was received and the coat delivered and BAILEY given the difference of $27 in money. The check being presented at the bank was good for the information that J. TYLER & Co. did not keep any account there, but was otherwise valueless. Why the arrest was so long deferred does not appear, but having been made, BAILEY answered that he had given the check, but with the idea that it was entirely good. He was committed in default of $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Reception of Post Phil Kearny—Resignation of Brig.-Gen. Jesse Smith—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following list of changes are officially announced by Adjt.-Gen. Marvin as occurring during the week ending March 21:

COMMISSIONED.

Sixth Regiment—Charles McGronigle, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Burke, resigned.
Eighth Regiment—A. Gano Dunn, Adjutant, *vice* Duriee, promoted.
Twelfth Regiment—Isaac Whitenack, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Donald, promoted.
Thirteenth Regiment—Charles C. Hallock, Captain, *vice* Smith, resigned.
John G. F. Powell, First Lieutenant, *vice* Hallock, promoted.
Twenty-third Regiment—Edward F. Choate, First Lieutenant, *vice* Barnes, resigned. Robert Prince, Jr., Second Lieutenant, *vice* Choate, promoted. Hamilton Fulton, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Burtis, resigned.
Twenty-fifth Regiment—John Apply, Captain, *vice* Andes, promoted.
Fifty-second Regiment—Ebel Valentine, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Kilb, resigned.
Seventy-ninth Regiment—William Manson, Major, *vice* McLellan, deceased.
Squadron of Washington Grays—Robert M. Cook, Second Lieutenant, *vice* O'Donnell, resigned.

RESIGNED.

Eleventh Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Jesse C. Smith, full discharge March 19.
Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Wm. F. O'Reilly, March 20; Capt. Caspar Schneider, March 20; Quartermaster Wm. M. Banks, March 20.
Seventh Regiment of Infantry—Captain Edwin P. Rogers, March 20.
Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Eugene Durnin, March 20.
Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Joseph Hettenbach, March 20.
First Regiment of Cavalry—Second Lieut. Geo. Eull, March 20.

RESIGNATION OF BRIG.-GEN. JESSE SMITH.

Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea, commanding the Second Division, announces in a recent order the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Jesse Smith, of the Eleventh Brigade, N. Y., which has been duly accepted by Gov. Fenton. In his order Gen. Duryea takes occasion to pay the retiring Brigadier a deserved compliment for his services in the State Forces, and states that Gen. Smith entered the militia service when it was an object of popular contempt, with the determination to make it worthy of public support and favor. After some service in inferior grades, he became Major of the Fourteenth Regiment, soon after the organization of the Fifth Brigade and Second Division, under the law of 1847, which gave us our present system of uniformed militia, subsequently remodeled by the law of 1862, when the name of "National Guard" was given to the organization. In the passage of this last law, Gen. Smith, who was then a State Senator, took a prominent part, having previously become Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned as Brigadier-General, and organized the Eleventh Brigade of the National Guard, of which he was the first commandant. During the rebellion he assisted in the organization of several regiments of volunteers, particularly the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, organized in his Senatorial District. In 1863, he went with his brigade to Harrisburg, to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania. Gen. Smith has been twenty years an active, industrious and valuable officer of the Second Division, always giving his personal influence and exertion in favor of measures for the improvement of the military forces of the State, and he carries with him, in his retirement, the respect and good wishes, not only of his own command, but of the officers of the National Guard throughout the State. Col. Jeremiah V. Meserole, of the Forty-seventh Regiment as senior Colonel, will assume command of the Eleventh Brigade until an election is had to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Smith.

In obedience to orders from the Commander in-Chief, an election to fill the vacancy of Brigadier-General of the Eleventh Brigade, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Smith, is ordered to be held on the 10th prox., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Major-General Commanding, No. 151 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT CONCERT.

The officers and members having decided upon giving one more promenade concert this season, preparations are now on foot for the event to take place on Friday evening, the 24th of April. The affair promises to be a grand one, as it will be strictly an invitation concert. Each member and attendant ladies will be admitted without tickets, provided the former is in uniform, and each member will be granted one ticket for the use of a friend. By this arrangement it is expected that the number of persons admitted will be restricted to three thousand, so the room will not be unnecessarily crowded. The Twenty-second Regiment will parade under arms during the early part of the evening, when Gen. Aspinwall will present the medals of merit to the best soldier in each company who has been adjudged the member who has contributed the most exertion to the advancement of his company during the past two years. After the ceremony of presentation the battalion will be dismissed for the purpose of enjoying the promenade music to be furnished by Dodworth's full band. The committees intend decorating the large drill room in an effective manner with banners, flowers and evergreens. As the concert will be a full-dress one, the display of toilettes will be undoubtedly a superb one.

REUNION OF POST PHIL. KEARNY.

On Wednesday evening a promenade concert and flag presentation to Post "Phil. Kearny" No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, took place at Irving Hall. In every respect it was a perfect success. The music was exquisite, being furnished by the Governor's Island Band, whose services were due to the kindness of Major-Gen. Butterfield, and they rendered the "March of the Grand Army of the Republic" and selections from "La Grande Duchesse" and other operas in a superb manner. The flag or banner was a very fine one and the design very tasteful. One side presented a capital equestrian portrait of Gen. Kearny, taken from the original picture in possession of the donor. The reverse displayed the "Kearny Cross," with appropriate devices and inscriptions. Gen. De Peyster, cousin of Gen. Kearny, presented the banner, with a neat address in which he briefly rehearsed the patriotic career of the dead hero, and set forth the services which constitute the claims of the members of the Grand Army to the gratitude of their countrymen. He likewise made concise but eloquent allusions to the careers of prominent members of the Post—Major-Gen. Charles K. Graham, who reopened the James River in 1865, and the Department Commander, Major-Gen. Sickles. One portion of the speaker's address was taken from the French and deserves reproduction here. "Bear with me a moment while I render into English for you the eloquent and pertinent language of the French author of *Eighteen Hundred Years*. 'I have oftentimes,' says he, 'reflected upon the different kinds of glory. I know of none which, even distantly, approaches military glory. In fact, after all, what is the real devotion of other careers, which presents scarcely any risk and whose votaries die of old age, in comparison to that devotion of every one of his days, of each hour of his days, on the part of a soldier, to whom his General has the right at any minute to say Go die! and whose duty it is to answer I go! A soldier is a man consecrated to his country. In the same degree as danger rises before him, he must rise to the occasion to meet it, and brave it even to the loss of his life. In every army worthy of the name there is many a Leonidas. Before such sacrifices who will not pay homage to a soldier when he does not take advantage of or abuse this title? No! who will not bow to such a generous career? The thought often suggests itself that all men who sacrifice their lives upon a field of battle have in their last expiring breath bequeathed to their surviving comrades their rights to the gratitude and the admiration of their common country. In truth, as those who survive demand no better fate than to die like them, they have a right to harvest the heritage of glory which they have cultivated with their arms and watered with their blood. Yes, even as the sun shines, and the multitude of stars, even so the true patriot soldier shines among men. His duty is to die for his countrymen; theirs it is to render justice to the first of professions and the Queen of all Glories.'"

The donation was received on behalf of the Post by its Commandant, Col. Morgan, whose telling remarks were admirably spoken. Shortly after the military band was replaced by music for dancing, which was kept up until 1 A. M. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Battalion drills are ordered in this command as follows: Companies C, D, F, H and I in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening, March 30. Companies A, B, E, G and K on Friday evening, April 3. Line on each occasion will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. First Sergeant's call at 7:45 o'clock P. M.

Promotion—First Sergeant Isaac Whitenack, Company K, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Donald, promoted.

Discharged—Gurdon S. Ireland, Company I, and John T. Brady, Company K; physical disability.

Dropped from Roll—The following members of C Company, having failed to equip: Archibald Hill, William F. Seymour.

Reduced to Ranks—Corporals George Zimmerman, Robert Parr and Moses H. Ryer, H Company, for total neglect of duty.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, gave their annual hop on Tuesday night, which proved wholly successful, owing to the untiring exertions of Capt. McGowan and his associate officers and committeemen. During the evening the festivities were interrupted by the presentation of a handsomely engrossed testimonial to Major Edward Gilon, Inspector of the First Brigade, and the former commandant of the company. Surrounding the testimonial were grouped the photographs of the members of Company G, the whole neatly framed in black walnut and gold. The music was furnished by the Seventy-fourth Regiment Band, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

CAVALRY COURT-MARTIAL.

We present the following abstract of recent orders issued by Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, relative to the case of Second Lieut. Frederick Breivogel, Company E, First Regiment Cavalry, who was arrested by his Regimental Commander for unofficer-like conduct, a court-martial subsequently being ordered. At the trial the accused pleaded guilty, expressed deep regret for his conduct, and submitted to the Court a statement of extenuating circumstances in mitigation of judgment. The Court sentenced the accused to be publicly reprimanded, which sentence is approved by the Brigade Commander, who adds:

"The record shows that the unofficer-like conduct charged consisted of a seeming willful disobedience of orders and disrespect to a superior company officer, growing, as the accused alleged, out of a mistaken conception of facts. Obedience is the magic power of military success; therefore disobedience is the highest military crime. Military law tolerates no want of comprehension on the part of an officer. Obedience, prompt and unhesitating, is required. He who deliberates disobeys. A want of knowledge is no excuse. Ignorance is rather an aggravation of the offence. Lieut. Breivogel is admonished that a stain upon a soldier's escutcheon can only be removed by his after good conduct. Lieut. Breivogel is relieved from arrest."

The court-martial, of which Lieut.-Col. Gells was President, has been dissolved.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, (without overcoats,) on Monday, April 20, in honor of the birthday of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The regiment will form in Hester-street, in front of the regimental armory, at 1:30 P. M. Wing drills, ordered in General Orders dated Dec. 7, are countermanded. This regiment will assemble for military instruction and drill, uniformed, armed and equipped, on Monday, April 13, in Hester-street, at 1:30 P. M. Colors to be received on the ground. The commandant requests all officers and members to be punctual. The monthly meeting of the Board of Officers will take place to-morrow evening, at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock.

Gen. Burger announces in a recent order that as the leave of absence to Col. Anton Meyer has been extended for three months from the 17th inst., Lieut.-Col. Hillenbrand will continue in command of the Fifth Regiment until further orders.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

The practice of granting furloughs to men upon frivolous excuses having become very general in the regiments of the Fourth Brigade, Gen. Aspinwall directs that such practice be discontinued, and that all men so absent be at once ordered back to duty.

Lieut. Frederick Bandmann, of the Eleventh Regiment, having been arraigned before a court martial, pursuant to special orders of the Fourth Brigade, on charges of unofficer-like conduct and disrespect to a superior officer, in having maligned the Colonel and other officers of the Eleventh Regiment on the 18th of November, 1867, and the 30th of December, Gen. Aspinwall has announced the result of the Court's proceedings, which were that the Lieutenant is guilty, and he is sentenced to be reprimanded. The General-commanding has disapproved the findings of the Court, adding that, of the charges and specifications containing accusations of improper conduct on the part of the accused when in the line of his duties as an officer, the Court find him "not guilty." The charges and specifications of which the Court find the accused "guilty," contained accusation founded upon actions or words of the accused, indulged in when out of uniform—out of the line of duty—not in the presence of either the officers or the men of his regiment, in uniform or in the line of duty; and while the Reviewing Officer deprecates any acts upon the part of officers, at any time, which may tend to lessen the authority of other officers, he does not believe that the military law should be carried to such an extent as to hold a man responsible to a military tribunal for acts committed at a time when such person is in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with his line of duty. The language made use of by the accused, Lieut. Frederick Baumann, was ungentlemanly, and ill became any man, whether citizen or soldier; and while he has escaped the sentence of the court-martial, he cannot escape the judgment of all who are cognizant of the facts as proved upon the trial.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Brig. Gen. Burger, of the 2d Brigade, has issued an order directing all sappers and miners or engineers of the different regiments of that brigade to report to their respective commandants of regiments to be enrolled in such companies as they may select.

Major-Gen. Abram Duryee has declined the position of Colonel tendered him by the officers of the 71st Regiment. We think Lieut.-Col. Rockafellar had better reconsider his declension of the honor, for the introduction of Brevet Generals as outsider candidates always has a bad effect.

Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, has announced to attend the following regimental drills in the Third Brigade, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue: First Regiment, Tuesday, April 7; Eighth, Monday, April 13; Fifty-fifth, Wednesday, April 15; Ninth, Monday, April 27; Thirty-seventh, Tuesday, April 28.

An election is ordered to be held to-morrow, at the

room of "D" Company, Centre Market Armory, at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Captain in the Seventy-first Regiment, which has become vacant by the promotion of Capt. Geo. D. Wolcott.

The Fourteenth Regiment will have a battalion drill, the last of a series of four, to-morrow evening, at the State Arsenal in Portland-avenue. A regimental court-martial will be held in this command for the trial of absentees from these drills and other delinquents. Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. De Bevoise acts as President of the Court.

A petition is being circulated in the First Division, asking the Legislature to set apart a portion of the Central Park as a National Guard drill ground. Such a proceeding is contrary to the charter of the Central Park Commission, and we hope the attempt will be a failure.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES.
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
RICH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to retail
MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. per yard.
FAST COLOR MADDER PRINTS, 10c.
NEW PATTERN PRINTED DE LAINES, 18c.
NEW-YORK MILLS SHIRTING, 27c.
WAMSUTTA SHIRTING, 23c.
4-4 HILL SHIRTING, 17c.
1,000 PIECES JACONETS, SWISS CAMBRICS, MULLS, NAINSOOKS, &c., about half price.
250 "Richardson" and other LINENS, from 40c. up.
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS at low prices.
1,000 PIECES CHENE PLAID and STRIPE POPLINS at 25c. less than ever.
1,000 PIECES NEWEST STYLES, from 30c. up.
150 PIECES IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, $1 40 up.
150 PIECES BLACK SILK, all qualities, great bargains.
250 PIECES COLORED, STRIPED, CHECKED and CHENE, from $1 up.
BLACK ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, 6-4 DE LAINES, "LUPINS" WORSTED GRENADINES, 3-4, 4-4 and 8-4, greater bargains than ever.

HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES in great variety.

1,000 DOZEN KID GLOVES at $1 per pair; best ever sold at that price.

SHAWLS in great variety.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT CLOSING OUT AT HALF PRICE.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
Novelties in DRY GOODS opened on MONDAY, March 30.

SILKS FOR DRESSES.
Plain, in all the new shades, striped, Paris style, and an extraordinary bargain in black Pouit de Soie, Gros Grain and Taffetas—specially Gros Grain at $2 50, worth $3 50.

DRESS GOODS.
Argentine, Droguet de Lyons, Silk Serges and Taffetas, really new; plain French Silk Poplins, in all colors; largest assortment in New-York.
Corded and Poplin Alpacas in all colors.

PIQUES AND PERCALES FOR DRESSES.
French Piques of the best makes—Paris designs; also, Percales, guaranteed fast colors; white Marseilles and a case of English Printed Piques.

CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS, DRESSES AND BOY'S WEAR.
Full assortment from auction, at great bargains.
AMERICAN CALICOES—NEW DESIGNS.
BLACK GOODS.
Have been removed from the first loft to the first floor, and reduced 25 cents per dollar.

LEGRAIN,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.

SMILLIE & CO.,
will open on MONDAY, several cases of NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.
ALSO BLACK SILKS,
With five cases of white Piques from 37½c.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th-sts.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTHS, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTHS, $5 PER DRESS, WORTH $7 50.
MUCH FINER CRAPE CLOTHS, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
GRAY CHENE POPLIN DE PARIS, NEW DESIGNS, $4 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $7.
PURE MOHAIR CHECKS, $4 PER DRESS, worth $7.
FINE TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CANVAS AND IRON HERNAINES, all widths, at less than gold prices.
HANDSOME FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $3 AND $4 50.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 37½c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c., WORTH 50c.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

AT GAYNOR'S.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
IN BOTH OUR STORES.
500,000 PAIRS OF CORSETS
MUST BE SOLD BEFORE 1ST OF MAY.

In consequence of a change in business, we offer our varied stock of elegantly-shaped PARIS CORSETS 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
ALSO,
A miscellaneous lot of slightly soiled Corsets, best shapes and qualities, at the following comparatively low prices:
Corsets at $1 00, original price $3 50.
Corsets at $1 50, original price $5 00.
Corsets at $2 00, original price $8 00.
ALSO,
A lot of elegant quality BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3, $5 and $7, original prices $7, $12 and $16.
This is a rare chance offered. Ladies will please call and see for themselves, at—
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.,
And No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
A fine assortment in long and square Shawls, with plain and filled middles. J. RUSSELL, 33 East 20th-st.
N. B.—Doing personally my own buying and selling, I can undersell the lowest quotations of larger houses with heavier expenses.

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS, at ADOLPH KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., ends on April 9, when the store will close to make extensive alterations. Be sure to go this week. You can save money.

REMEMBER THE GREAT CLOSING Sale of Dry Goods, Cloaks and Shawls at ADOLPH KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av. Store will be closed April 9 for alterations.

THE CHEAPEST MUSLINS OF THE age, at ADOLPH KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av. Great closing sale ends on April 9. Muslins sold for scarcely half prices; yard wide, extra quality, 12½ cents, cost now by the case 17 cents. Cheap muslins at 8 and 10 cents, worth double.

DRY GOODS

NOVELTIES IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, PIQUES,
IRISH POPLINS, ORGANDIES, BRILLIANTS,
FRENCH POPLINS, JACONETS, PERCALES, &c., &c.

Also, a full line of low-priced and medium silks, including all the very latest styles just landed, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROAWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and to close, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
ALSO, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Also, a full assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND PLAIN AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
BROCATELS, DAMASKS, REPS, PLUSHES, MOREENS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—Particular attention given to fitting up or furnishing hotels, steamers, ships and private residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
OPENING DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868,
when we will offer many new styles, just received from Europe, which have never before been exhibited.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

HOTEL
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS AND DAMASKS;
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS AND TOWELS;
COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and
WHITE GOODS
in general, of all the
POPULAR MAKES, AND AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
PRINTED PERCALES, CAMBRICS, PIQUES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
a fine stock of Spring and Summer
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
AT LOW PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

SPRING SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open the finest assortment of
PARIS AND LYONS SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, IN PLAID, STRIPED, CHENE AND BROCHE.
PLAIN-COLORED TAFFETAS, POULT DE SOIES AND FAILLES,
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.
ALSO,
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF MEDIUM AND RICH BLACK SILKS, OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN
THE FINEST STOCK OF
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS, POPLIN ALPACAS,
MOHAIR LUSTRES,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
SERGES, DELAINES, CRAPES, &c., &c.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
SILK GRENADINES, SILK AND WOOL DITTO.
BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS, PARIS ORGANDIES,
LAWNS, &c., &c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
In great variety of fabric adapted to
SLIGHT AND DEEP MOURNING,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
TAMBOUR CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
CORNICES of every description,
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
EMBOSSED, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
Replete with every Novelty.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES, LISLE THREAD, AND SILK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
HANDKERCHIEFS—
TAPE-BORDERED, PLAIN, HEMMED, INITIAL, COLORED, BORDERED AND EMBROIDERED.
THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY,
AND AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

PARIS SILK GRENADINES,
MOUSSELINE DE SOIES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GRENADINE BAREGES,
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

TRAVELING
AND WALKING SUIT MATERIALS,
PLAIN AND CHENE POPLINS,
3-4 AND 6-4 GENUINE MOHAIRS,
(WHITE AND COLORED,)
SERGES, PONGES, TAFFETAS, &c., &c.
THIS STOCK UNEQUALED IN VARIETY BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering the largest and finest selection of
NOVELTIES
IN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS AND SCARFS
to be found in the City, and at
REASONABLE PRICES.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY,
"ALBANIAN" STRIPED SILK,
REVERSIBLE STRIPED CASHMERE,
BAREGE, GRENADINE, AND FANCY WOOL
SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GO TO FOSTER & WELSH'S THIS WEEK
FOR CHEAP MUSLINS.
Good muslin, 10c., yard wide, like Wamsutta, 12½c., worth at least 20c.
We have only 2 cases at that price.
Prints, 6c, 8c., 10c., 12½c.
Double width poplins, 25c.
Alpacas, 25c, 31c., 37c., 50c.
Table linens, very cheap.
5,000 parasols and sun-umbrellas, $1.
227 8th-av., up near 22d-st., New-York, and 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF DIETRICH & CO. IS hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. L. A. DOCHEZ will sign in liquidation.—NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
C. DIETRICH,
LOUIS A. DOCHEZ,
J. C. DIETRICH.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
The three-story, high-stoop House,
No. 308 West 38th-st.
House 25x55, and Full Lot.
Frescoed, and in First-class Order.
Particulars 380 West 33d-st., or 75 Reade-st., up stairs.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE Auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway, offer at private sale the following first-class high-stoop brownstone-front houses and lots, with possession May 1:
5th-av., near 42d-st., 21x86x100.1
5th-av., full size lot, well built.
5th-av., corner, 21x85x100.
Lexington-av., corner, full size lot.
East 89th-st., near Park-av., full size lot.
East 42d-st., near 5th-av., (new,) 22x52x100.5.
West 46th-st., near 6th-av., lot 18.9x100.5.
West 47th-st., near 6th-av., lot 20x100.5.
West 52d-st., near 5th-av., (new,) 22x55x100.5.
East 45th-st., near 5th-av., (new,) 25x60x100.5.
West 56th-st., near 8th-av., (new,) 20.8x52x100.5.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND FORT WASHINGTON. For Sale—
On Grand Boulevards, half a block.
On 10th-av., 90 lots.
On 156th-st., 60 lots.
On 155th-st., 4 lots.
First-class country seat (furnished)..........$60,000
First-class country seat..........40,000
First-class country seat..........75,000
At Inwood, country seat..........75,000
TO LET—Several magnificent country houses, furnished, with extensive grounds, stables, gardens, greenhouses, &c.; rental $4,000@$5,000 per year. Apply only to ROB'T A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK, 117th-st., $800 ea.; 4 s. br., a. c. 28th-st., $28,000; 3 s. Eng. b. br. s., fur., e. 25th-st., $25,000; 4 s. Eng. br. s., 2d-av., above 51st-st., $16,500; 4 s. br. s., W. 49th-st., $32,000; 3 s. brick, W. 43d-st., $20,000; 4 s. Eng. b. brick, fur., W. 35th-st., $45,000; 4 s. br. s., W. 24th-st., $35,000; 4 s. Eng. b. br. s., W. 36th-st., $10,500; 4 s. br. s., 49th-st., $17,250; 4 st. br. s., 41st-st., $30,000 in ex.; 4 s. br. s., fur., 9th-st., $25,000; 3 s. br. s., 128th-st., $9,500; 3 s. br. s., 73d-st., $19,000; 3 s., Thompson, near Broome-st., $20,000; 3 s. and attic br., St. Mark's-place, fur., $30,000; 3 s. br., with lot adj., 50th-st., $24,000; 4 s. br. s., W. 52d-st., $26,000; 3 s. br., 43d-st., $20,000; 3 s. frames, Broome, near Thompson-st., $20,000; 8 3 s. br., 78, near 3d-av., $7,000 each; 4 s. br., E. 5th-st., $20,000.
Also, houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, in New-York and Brooklyn, by
TITUS & TIFFANY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE—The first-class three-story high stoop brick house and lot, No. 419 West 34th-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs.; house 20.10x55 feet, new and in perfect order, with all modern improvements. Lot 20.10x98.9. Possession immediately. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—PROPERTY NO. 105 St. Mark's-place; dwelling 37½ by 56 feet; in best order; lot 37½ by 188 feet, with brick stable on 9th-st.; price $33,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises before 10 o'clock A. M., or of B. H. DAY, No. 48 Beekman-st.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE magnificent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 279 Madison-av., between 41st and 42d sts.; size of house, 24x60; lot, 100; bay windows and all the latest improvements. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN HARlem for sale; two handsome frame houses (new) on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., filled in with brick, and all first-class improvements; three minutes' walk from three railroad lines and steamboat dock. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY PRETTY little brown-stone house, newly furnished, Lexington-av., near 28th st., $16,000; also, three-story cottage, No. 38 West 54th-st., lot 25x100, $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 16.8x45, No. 226 47th-st., ½ block from Broadway; every improvement; is in splendid condition from top to bottom; $14,500; easy terms. Apply at 149 West 46th-st., before 12 and after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 22.6x50x80, finished in hard wood, tiled hall, parlor frescoed, and perfect order; very cheap; location 2d-av., near 50th-st. J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order, No. 23 West 46th-st., for sale cheap; also, No. 137 West 43d-st., Nos. 74 and 170 West 47th-st., No. 10 East 54th-st., and No. 28 West 54th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY E. B. brick and brown-stone house on 29th-st., near Broadway; size 25x60x98.9; all improvements. Price, $40,000; very little cash needed. Apply to McCAHILL & SMYTH, No. 454 6th-av., or No. 692 3d-av., cor. 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone high stoop house No. 115 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, well built, 20x56, No. 55 West 52d-st. Inquire of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

A NEW FRAME BUILDING ON WEST-st., covered with iron, 50 by 75 feet; can be bought for half its cost; suitable for shop or storage.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 40 Bank-st.; 21x48; lot half the block; all the improvements; fine location. Inquire of PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN BEDford, Brooklyn; double house built of Philadelphia front brick, with brick stable, and eight or sixteen lots of ground, laid out in garden with fine ornamental and fruit trees, and grapes in variety; house has gas and hot and cold water throughout, and all modern improvements, frescoed walls, &c. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 3,263 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FRANKLIN AV., between Dekalb and Lafayette avs., three new three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses; brown stone basements; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the houses, or of Bulin & Son, builders. 288 Navy st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON DIVISION-av., between 3d and 4th sts., near the fountain, a three-story brick house, 25 by 40, with all modern improvements. Also, two lots adjoining, 25 by 100 feet. Apply to
BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, on second floor, front, with board. References given and required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY, A suite of three rooms, (with bath,) furnished or unfurnished, with board in rooms, or convenient to a good restaurant. Address, giving full particulars, VAN DEUSEN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED—WITH board, by a gentleman, wife and child, 13 months old; partial board for gentleman; west side preferred: Address, stating full particulars, W., box 179, *Times* office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON Stuyvesant-square wish to let permanently two or three well-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen only; references exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMOdations upon advantageous terms to family or party advancing $1,000 or $1,200; ample collaterals. Address PERMANENCY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SECOND-STORY SUITE OF ROOMS, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without board, or private table; no moving in May. Call at No. 13 Washington-place, five doors from New-York Hotel.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. No. 263 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO FIRST, SECond, and third story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

NO. 20 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR Broadway; second and third floor rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent table.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT B HIGHET and JAMES F. CLARK, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert B Highet and James F. Clark, in the said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLANDRAU, Jr., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Flandrau, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other debts provable under said act, and that the 25th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. JONES.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of WILLIAM B. JONES, formerly a member of the firm of Lyons & Jones, residing in Brooklyn, New-York, and carrying on business in New-York City, in said District, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON EMANUEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simeon Emanuel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh29-1aw3wSu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
ON THE HUDSON, FULLY FURNISHED.
Apply to COVELL & CO.,
No. 554 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED—AT FORDham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds; large and commodious house, with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem river. Apply to
R. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIFTEEN minutes' walk of railroad station, beautifully situated on high ground, on Bayside-av., a handsome double two-story and attic modern frame house, in perfect order, containing eleven rooms; the lawn is tastefully laid out with evergreens, shrubs, &c., of rare varieties, together with a spacious barn and carriage house, and one acre of land. Apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 11 Broadway, basement; or near the premises to WM. MITCHELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, (FURNISHED,) A fine large house, with suitable grounds, situated on a slight elevation, sloping gradually to the Harlem River and surrounded by magnificent forest trees, within one hour's ride of the City Hall, and accessible at all hours of the day and night, by four different means of communication. Is well adapted for a boarding-house or a club of gentlemen, for Summer or Winter. Terms easy. Apply to LEWIS B. or FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESidence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situate in Westchester County, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park, with a fine water view. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, partially furnished, to let or for sale; 36 acres of land, beautiful, with walks and drives; an abundance of fruit, a good garden, and every convenience for a moderate sized family; adjoining the Roosevelt and Stuyvesant residences, 2½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. Apply to JAMES SMILLIE, No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—IN RYE, THE DESIRABLE RESIdence of the late Hon. N. D. Halsted, partially furnished, with a lawn of five acres, garden and large carriage-house; a high healthy location; unsurpassed in Rye; adjoining Rye Beach; fine bathing, fishing, &c.; will be leased for one or three years. Inquire of G. B. HALSTED, No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York; or WM. B. HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT BARRYTOWN STATION, ON THE Hudson, the large mansion of the late Robert Swift Livingston, known as Almont, with stable, coach and other outhouses; surrounded by a very extensive lawn, and affording one of the finest and most extended views on the river. Apply to EDWARD SCHELL, No. 644 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH ABOUT TWO acres of lawn and garden, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated about nine miles from Brooklyn ferry on the Jamaica road; great facilities for reaching the City at any hour and short time. Rent $750. Apply to WILLIAM H. ROSS, No. 117 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON.—TO RENT—FINE RESIdence, completely furnished, barn and stable; fine grounds, fruit, shade, &c. Others, variously located, convenient to City: furnished and unfurnished; $70 to $300 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house on 106th-st., 70 feet east of 3d-av.; has all the modern improvements; is a new house; possession immediately; rent $800. Also frame house on 105th-st., north side, second house east of 3d-av.; rent $500. Inquire of PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

TO RENT—NO. 99 EAST 60TH-ST., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, hard-wood finish; rent $2,400. Also, one of those three-story brown-stone high-stoop houses south side of 78th-st.; rent $1,400. R. WILLIAMSON, owner, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, or for sale, at Tarrytown, a first-class house, twelve rooms, two cellars and garret, gas and water, three-quarters of an acre ground in lawn, fruit and garden, half mile from depot; location every way desirable. Apply to L. J. MABIE, No. 14 Warren-st.

TO LET, AT FORDHAM—ONE QUARTER of a mile from the depot, a country place containing 13 acres of land, large house, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c; will be let for one or more years. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 31 Pine-st.

NORTHERN N. J. RAILROAD.—BEAUtifully located, fine modern residence, barn and stable; fine grounds, fruit, shade, &c.; $8,000. Others, 1 acre to 200, $3,000 to $80,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON AVENUE, A FINE, new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order, and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN.—HOUSE AND large lot, with carriage house, well situated; five minutes' walk from the depot; apples, pears, &c. Apply to L. H. HOLMES, No. 77 Cedar-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, LARGE BROWN stone house, handsomely furnished and frescoed throughout, fronting Gramercy Park. Rent $500. Principals only. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York.

TO LET—AT FACTORYVILLE, STATEN ISLand, 10 minutes' walk from ferry, a double and single cottage, with about three acres of ground each, carriage-houses, stables, gardens, fruit, &c. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—TO A VERY SMALL AMERICAN family, a second floor, part of third, and basement kitchen, in West 4th, near West 10th-st. Rent $540, gas inclusive. Address NINTH WARD, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A small, well-furnished house, with every convenience, in best part of West 30th-st. R. STUYVESANT, No. 4 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—LOW TO GOOD tenant; one hour New-York via New-Jersey Central Railway; commodious house; considerable fruit, &c.
DELANO T. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & E. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

NEWARK, N. J.—TO RENT OR SELL—FIRST-class double house, 18 rooms, garden, lawn, coach-house; No. 3 Wallace-place; Market-st. horse-cars. Apply on premises after 1st of April. JAMES FRENCHE.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON STATEN Island, from $125 to $300 per month. CHARLES E. CATLIN, No. 25 William-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS, and four rooms on third floor; all improvements. No. 98 West 45th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT IN PLIMPTON'S NEW BUILDING, intersection of Stuyvesant and Ninth sts., rooms suitable for savings bank, insurance company, real estate, dentists and other offices; splendid location for drug store, clothing, dry goods, &c.; also, large hall for masonic society and other purposes. Apply upon the premises, from 4 to 6 P.M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business or manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

A TWO-STORY AND A HALF BRICK stable, with accommodations for 22 horses and extra large yard, to rent for $1,800. Located on 6th-av., near 29th-st. Apply to McCAHILL & SMYTH, No. 454 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., or 692 3d-av., cor. 47th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY MARBLE-front store, No. 738 Broadway, near Astor-place; size 25x110 feet. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS, NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, at No. 211 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, FROM May 1, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman, lady, three children and two nurses. Address, stating lowest terms and locality, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

SEWING MACHINES.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING-MACHINES are at BARTLETT'S Machine and Needle depot, No. 569 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD REGAINED BY USING DR. Powers' elixir, and private diseases cured without. Office, No. 191 Stanton st., N. Y.

LADIES TROUBLE CURED BY DR. POWers, 191 Stanton st., with or without medicine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS standing, and experience in this City, who is about to visit London, Liverpool and Glasgow, would attend carefully to any business matters intrusted to him for a moderate compensation. Address J. H. R., Box No. 2,2 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN NEW-YORK!
BATEMAN'S RENOWNED
PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 30,
AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN OFFENBACH'S
LA BELLE HELENE.
OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS,
produced with the utmost SPLENDOR IN COSTUMES, with a GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS, SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ALL THE ARTISTS
COMBINING TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE WORK,
THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH IS
UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED TO BE
ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH!
SCENERY:
ACT I.—THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE QUEEN'S PALACE.
ACT III.—THE SEA SHORE AT NAUPLIA, the Newport of ancient Greece.
Characters by Mlle. TOSTEE and the other artists.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 212 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, the free list must be suspended.

STEINWAY HALL.
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
The sale of tickets for the Course of Five Readings only will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY, March 30, commencing at 9 A. M.
Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of on TUESDAY, March 31, and following days, at the same time and place.

BENEFIT OF THE
BOONE FAMILY.
At Steinway Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1868. Mrs. ANNA B. BOONE and her four CHILDREN, including Daniel, the youngest orator in the world, will appear at Steinway Hall, assisted by Mme. Marie Abbott, Vocalist; J. R. Thomas, the Vocalist; J. E. Frobisher, the Reader, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

MISS LACOSTE'S RECITAL OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
DE GARMO'S HALL—5th-av. and 14th-st.,
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, AT 8.
Tickets $2, at Hall, Nos. 895, 711, 701, 692, 114 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ALOIS F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Two-story and attic frame house with extension, together with three acres of land; location half a mile from depot and steamboat landing, three minutes' walk of two churches, 300 feet from and fronting the new central avenue; house very convenient; first floor has two parlors, library, sitting-room, dining-room, hall kitchen, washroom, closets and pantries; second floor, six bedrooms, with presses; third floor, large attic, with bedroom, good cellar, with milk-room; house warmed by portable heater; carriage-house, with room for five horses, hennery, &c.; fine lawn in front of house, with ornamental trees; garden well stocked with a variety of large and small fruits; a never-failing stream of water, with fishpond; everything in first-rate order; also three acres of land, with fine building site adjoining; it not sold by April 15, may be leased; partly furnished. Permission to examine or further information may be obtained of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a photograph of premises can be seen.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN A DElightful location, rapidly improving, within eight minutes' walk of station, an entirely new and thoroughly built high basement two-story and French roof attic house; lot 26x108 to an alley; house 21.6x38.6; dining-room, kitchen, laundry and cellar on ground floor; parlors, hall, with closets, on main floor; four rooms, bathroom and closet on the second floor; two rooms and large finished garret in attic; marble mantels and wash-basins with hot and cold water throughout. A most desirable genteel home for a small family, being 45 minutes' only from Wall-street. $8,500, $5,000 of which may remain. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

EAST ORANGE.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat; new last year; built by the owner (who occupies it) for his own use, and in the very best manner; the house is large and contains every modern improvement of a first-class City house; stables, coach-house, &c., very superior; grounds, handsomely embellished, 100x600, running from street to street; will be sold at $20,000 if sold at once; $10,000@$15,000 may remain; time by Morris & Essex Railroad, 35 minutes' from foot Barclay-st. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

$3,000,000 OF REAL ESTATE FOR sale in and near Rahway, N. J.—Consisting of houses and lots in towns and fine farms in the country; some pleasant homes in Rahway for the sum of $3,000 and upward; the time now to purchase to advantage, as some of the above places will have to be sold before the 1st of April next; farms near Rahway and Elizabeth of various sizes, prices and quality; some of them in good state of cultivation, and as low as $100 per acre, with terms easy. Great bargains are now being offered, and inducements to purchase seldom presented.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

$25,000.—FOR SALE—MIGHT EXchange; a model shore farm near Huntington, L. I., near depot; boating, fishing and fowling at the door, unequaled for fertility of soil, beauty of location and sporting facilities; house, 22 rooms, suitable for boarding-house or private residence. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., (NEAR DEPOT,) FOR SALE AND TO LET—One splendid new French-roof house, 12 rooms; grounds 37.6x150; $6,000. One house, 7 rooms; grounds 45x130; $4,000. A first-class building site, 100x261.6, cheap. To let—cottage in first-class location, 7 rooms; rent $400. Apply to owner.
M. B. WALLACE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND PLEASantly located place in Flushing, within an hour's ride of the City; the house contains ten rooms; and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 262 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, A country seat with 20 acres, on high ground, with extensive view; photographs of house can be seen at our office; two miles from ferries. J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, CAPITAL RESIdence, newly and completely furnished: nine bedrooms, bathroom, &c.; thirty acres, with stock and farming implements; an uncommon bargain. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SARATOGA COUNTY, FIRST-rate farm of 150 acres, six miles from Saratoga Springs; thirty acres woodland; good house and outbuildings; price $10,000. Apply to or address H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT RYE, Orange County, Washington Heights, Fordham, Tremont, Yonkers, Sing Sing, Huntington and various places on Long Island and in New-Jersey. GRADY & McGRATH, No. 65 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND lands late of F. W. Edmonds, at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 70 acres, with improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., ONE HOUR from the City, ten acres of land within three minutes' walk of the Montrose Station, at a great bargain. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—farm of fifty acres, on south side Staten Island, near railroad station; extensive ocean view.
J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PLACES ON ERIE RAILROAD, within 1½ hours' ride, from $4,000 upward; beautiful property at Englewood and other points.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN Park, at Orange, N. J., one hour from the City,) for sale. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO FIRST-class brown stone high-stoop houses, above 34th-st.; price not over $45,000. Address GRADY & McGRATH, No. 65 Liberty-st.

ROOM OR ROOMS WANTED—UNFURnished; suitable for house-keeping, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, E. box 179, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, in a good location, below 30th-st.; rent not over $1,300. Address, with particulars, M. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—H. O'FARRELL has just received in his Spring stock of royal velvet body and tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain do., oil-cloths, lace curtains, window shades, &c., &c. The largest assortment of parlor, bedroom and office furniture to be found in the City; everything just as represented; call and see our large assortment. Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and around the corner, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 vols. books for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
DOORS OPEN 7½; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.
It is respectfully announced that
ROSEDALE,
although in the zenith of its attraction and success, can only be performed
SIX NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
The performances of the great drama of
OLIVER TWIST
will be resumed on MONDAY EVENING, April 6.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last week of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blanchard and the Dogs. Wandering Harper and his Dog, Brownie, of the Brig. Two-Bedded Room, songs, dances, acrobats.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL
Will give a
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
(Positively his last in New-York,)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.
Assisted by the following artists:
Mme. ELISA LUMLEY, Prima Donna,
Paris, Madrid, Milan and Florence.
Signor SEVERINI..........The popular Tenore.
Signor RANDOLFI..........Baritone.
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN......The celebrated organist.
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, the eminent Pianist and composer.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Sale of reserved seats will commence at Steinway Hall, MONDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. Tickets and seats for sale also at Schubert's and Schirmer's music-stores, and No. 114 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS,
Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS
known in the Equestrian arena has attended
THE MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES OF
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
which in this City, as
IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE,
has proved
THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY
AND THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
ever brought to the notice of the public.
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE RING,
BY THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
COMIC EDUCATED MULES.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 63 Madison-av.
And No. 141 8th-st., (Steck's Building,) between Broadway and 4th-av.
Applications received at No. 63 Madison-av.

THE CHOIR OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 8th-st., will sing the whole of Rossini's Stabat Mater THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in place of Vespers. Solo parts by Miss A. Wells, Soprano; Miss O. Gourien, Contralto; Signor Errani, Tenor, and Signor Remi, Basso, assisted by a full chorus under the direction of M. Louis Dachauer, Organist.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, FROM 9 A. M. to 7 P.M., in the parlors of Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, Mr. JEROME THOMPSON'S new picture, "The Old Oaken Bucket," representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS
Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
CHARTERED 1853.
Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of next month. Five cents to $5,000 received.
J. SLOAN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
COMPRISING
TWO VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARIES,
Consisting of choice editions of works in every department of literature, many privately printed and large paper works; travels; scarce histories; fine illustrated works; a large number of very scarce and valuable botanical works, &c., &c., most of the books being in the finest bindings, forming one of the richest assortments of books ever offered at auction.
The whole to be sold at auction, without reserve, at the
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES,
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers,
On TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., each day.
Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully attended to by the Auctioneers.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 University-place, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood piano, made by Munns, piano stool, carved rosewood suite in crimson plush, elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantle mirrors, carved gilt divans in crimson figured brocatel, gilt marble-top centre-tables, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, elegant orange-figured brocatel lambrekins, lace curtains and cornices. BEDROOMS—Carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fine hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved rosewood chairs in orange-figured satin, black walnut dining chairs, black walnut extension table, china, crockery, glassware, &c., lounges in morocco, lounges in hair cloth, rosewood suite in blue reps, together with other furniture, consisting of every article requisite for furnishing a first-class house. Sale without reserve.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 53 Varick-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in reps, Plimpton secretary bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany lounges, oak chairs and rockers, mahogany chairs and rockers in hair cloth, mahogany arm chairs, china, crockery and glassware, plated ware, cutlery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
On WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 42 Great Jones-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 82 5th-av.
BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
At No. 12 East 37th-st., at 10½ o'clock, MONDAY, March 30, all the elegant furniture contained therein, including superb rosewood piano, rich velvet carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, chamber furniture, extension tables, bookcases, hair mattresses, bedding, china, glassware, silver ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.
BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
At No. 72 West 19th-st., TUESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the above dwelling. Particulars to-morrow.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—By JONES, NICHOLS & CO., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold at auction, by order of the executors of J. W. SCHMIDT, diseased, the beautiful island country seat, owned by the late J. W. Schmidt, Esq., and occupied by him up to the time of his demise, (formerly owned by Louis Depau, Esq.,) known as Locust Island, situated opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, New-York, accessible by steamboat and railroad.
The island proper consists of 27 acres, more or less, of land, with adjacent small islands, handsomely laid out in garden and lawn, beautifully embellished with shade and ornamental trees. On the premises there is a three-story basement dwelling-house, about 70 feet front by about 42 feet deep, with wing extensions of 20 feet each, with bay windows. The house contains 11 large bedrooms, large parlors and dining-room, butler's pantry, bathroom and closet, wine and vegetable cellars, large kitchen and servants' hall; also, large and spacious stone stable, with gardener's cottage attached; also, a large two-story stone laundry, with large drying-room, with all the necessary appurtenances; fine stone ice-house, cow-house for six cows, duck-house, large hennery, tool-house, dairy, &c. Two large, elegant green-houses, about 2½ acres (2½) in garden, containing choice fruits; extensive strawberry, Lawton and raspberry beds; fine large asparagus bed of the best variety.
There are also on the place an extensive bathing pond and house. It is stone walled, hard bottom with sluice gates, to let the tide in and out, insuring a bath any hour of the day. There is also a fine two-story gothic cottage, very prettily situated, overlooking the Sound; also, a beautiful Chinese pagoda summer-house, with stained glass top, commanding a most beautiful view of the Sound and the surrounding country.
There is connected with this property a private ferry, with landing docks on each side, which have recently been put in complete order with new floats; a large ferry-boat, copper bottomed, perfectly sound and in good order, occupying but about three minutes to cross. The dwelling-house, greenhouses, etc., have been recently painted throughout. It is one of the most beautiful and comfortable private residences in the country, or as an investment; fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars and permits to view the premises, apply at the office of JONES, NICHOLS & Co., Auctioneers,
No. 113 Pearl st., Hanover square, New York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, SILVER PLATE, PARIANS, CLOCKS, &c.
H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of receiver, the balance of stock of an importer of fancy goods, comprising as follows, viz.:
Elegant Bohemian glass vases, toilet and liqueur sets, cologne bottles, card receivers, Parian groups, statuettes and vases, marble and bronze clocks, silver-plated tea sets, urns, ice-pitchers, castors, cake-baskets, butter-dishes, spoons and forks of various sizes and styles, card-baskets, turrenes, &c., &c.; also, canes, whips, Swiss-carved mantel and etagere ornaments, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
ON MONDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, one Payne's patent secretary bedstead, all the carpets, beds and bedding, China, crockery, cutlery and glassware, kitchen arrangements, contained in the four-story residence No. 156 Waverley-place. Catalogues at house morning of sale, near 6th-av.
N. B.—Mr. D. Will give his personal attention, either at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping, or at his old established rooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FOURTH WEEK.
A REMARKABLE TRIUMPH.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
"In one moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty, to say nothing of other trifles, including a live donkey and a crying pig."—*Art Journal.*
Mlles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL.
Mons. BAPTISTAN and Mlle. LEAH.
LITTLE VIOLA RAVEL.
The Child Danseuse. Grand Skating Scene, with Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Begins at 8; closes at 10¾. Admission, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, Balcony Chairs, $1; children, 50c.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. Devoted to benefits for the following artists, March 30, Monday, joint benefit to J. S. SCHELL Scenic Artist, and J. C. DENHAM, Stage Machinist—HIDDEN HAND and the farce entitled NO. March 31, Tuesday, benefit of G. H. CLARKE, "Light at Last" and a comical burletta. April 1, Wednesday, H. C. RYNOR, with two excellent pieces. April 2, Thursday, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, "Hamlet." April 3, Friday, HENRY TISSINGTON, Musical Director, "Bull in a China Shop" and "Too much for good Nature," in which Mr. J. K. Mortimer and Mr. M. W. Leffingwell appear, having kindly volunteered. Through the week a host of New-York celebrities will appear in favorite characters. Admission, 50 cents. Box book open for the week. MATINEES ON SATURDAY.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC
PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP
of
MANAHAN'S BAND,
IRVING HALL, MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1868.
GRAND STEWARDS.
Col. REID, Col. CAVANAGH,
Col. ROBERTS, Capt. McQUADE,
Capt. MAGUIRE, C. F. CAMPBELL, Esq.
The Concert will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. Hop from 10 o'clock P. M. to 2 o'clock A. M.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
APPEARS IN EVERY PERFORMANCE
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
HAS A TRUE CONCEPTION OF ART,
SAYS THE NEW-YORK WORLD.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
HAS CREATED A DECIDED SENSATION,
SAYS THE NEW-YORK SUN.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
IS MILD, BENEVOLENT AND SAGACIOUS,
SAYS THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
IS LEARNED BEYOND HIS AGE OR RACE,
SAYS THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
IS "AN AMOOSIN' LITTLE RASCAL,"
SAYS THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
IS MOST ADMIRABLY TRAINED,
SAYS THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
EVINCES GREAT INTELLIGENCE,
SAYS THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
IS THE GREATEST OF MARVELS,
SAYS EVERYBODY.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS
RIDES EVERY NIGHT,
AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

LA BELLE HELENE.

Paris Galop	30	Potpourri, J. S. Knight	[illegible]
Waltz, Strauss	50	Fantaisie, F. Beyer	[illegible]
Quadrille, Strauss	40	Polka Francaise	[illegible]
Lancers Quadrille	50	Belle Helene March	[illegible]
Belle Helene Galop	40	Belle Helene Redowa	[illegible]

VOCAL.

Au Cabaret. (Song of Orestes.)	35	Jugement de Paris. (On Mount Ida.)	[illegible]
Amours Divin	30	Invocation a Venus	[illegible]
Un Mari Sage	40	Voici les Rois. (March.)	[illegible]
C'est un Reve, (duo.)	40	Trio Patriotique	[illegible]

DITSON & CO.,
Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

SEE THE APRIL NO. OF NICK NAX.—Only ten cents for a dollar's worth of fun.

LECTURES.

HAWKINS' LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY.—Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, the distinguished English Naturalist, and the restorer of the gigantic fossil forms in the Crystal Palace grounds at Sydenham, will deliver a course of FOUR LECTURES on *The Animal Kingdom, Past and Present*, illustrated by extensive diagrams and graphic blackboard delineations, on April 6, 7, 11 and 13, at the Great Hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets to the course, $1 50; securing reserved seats, $2 50; for single admission, 50 cents; to be procured at Appleton's; at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the office of the Cooper Union.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.—All pupils entering their names this month will save one-half the usual charge for tuition. Specialties, Penmanship and Book-keeping. Private instruction given. College, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

LINDEN HILL SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., in North Jefferson-st., four blocks from Orange depot. In this school boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and enjoy true home comforts. The grounds are spacious and high. The most beautiful site in Orange. Two vacancies. This Seminary, for $250 per school year, is equal to the best, charging $400 and $600. Limited number, 14 boys, (no day scholars.) Address the Principal, C. O. HERDSMAN, Post-office Box No. 152, or come and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 408 West 16th-st., in the rear, to-morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to a plain garden; has good City and country reference. Call on or address M. C. W., at the livery stable, No. 20 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A French single man; speaks a little English; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to go to the country. Address R. CLOY, No. 878 Broadway, at Mr. Bridgeman's, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business—graperies, greenhouse, flowers, vegetables, &c. Inquire of present employer, J. W. WENTWORTH, No. 119 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm-work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SOBER, trustworthy man, with first-class City references; express driver, clerk, porter or watchman, &c. Address J. F., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT book-keeper and to do general desk work. One who has had practical experience as above, is good at figures and a fair penman, may apply this morning, between the hours of 8 and 10; after that time by letter, stating references and salary expected. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER, in a publishing and bookhouse. Address in handwriting, stating particulars as to age, salary expected, references, and residence, Box No. 1,741 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship UNITED STATES,
Capt. G. L. NORTON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 4,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, April 25.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, April 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—More City Railroad Schemes—The New Capital—Garbled Correspondence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

In the Assembly, last evening, the Arcade Railroad bill, to authorize the construction of a substreet, for railroad traffic, was moved to a committee of the whole, briefly considered, reported to the House, ordered to a third reading, read and passed; yeas 101, nays 1—Mr. FLAGG, of Troy.

This morning the House was on the general order of business, receiving reports, moving bills ahead, introducing bills, presenting petitions, resolutions, &c., &c. Among the bills reported favorably this morning was the bill to authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct certain railroads in the City of New-York. The route is changed from the bill of last year (which was west of the Fifth-avenue) to west of the Sixth-avenue, so that uppertendom may rest in peace.

THE SENATE

did not hold a session last evening, and but a short one to-day.

Senator HUBBARD introduced a bill to grant State aid to the Oswego and Midland Railroad, or so much of it as passes through the Counties of Delaware and Sullivan, where, it is understood, the towns are too poor, or unwilling to be bonded. As one of the Senators said, "this straggler from the ranks," was referred directly to the Committee of the Whole, without report from the Standing Committee. This makes the seventh customer of the same sort. If any more are to come, they had better hurry up.

Four Savings Banks bills were referred back to report complete, viz.: West Side and Fulton, of New-York; Greenpoint, of Williamsburg, and the National of Albany.

EDWARD H. UNDERHILL was appointed stenographer to the Senate, and then the Senate adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. It is understood that henceforth, to the close of the session, there will be no more long adjournments.

The Assembly also adjourned until Monday evening.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

I have not noticed, until yesterday, an article published some days since by Mr. GILMAN, in which he asserts that certain letters of his, read before the Committee of Finance of the Senate, were garbled, and implying that the correspondents who published those letters were guilty of thus garbling them. If all Mr. GILMAN's statements are as false as this, little reliance can be placed on what he says. He and a former partner had a quarrel, and a Mr. TOWNE, who had been their lawyer in Boston, solicited and obtained a fee for coming to Albany, appearing before the Senate committee, and making an argument against GILMAN. In the course of that argument he read from certain letters written by Mr. GILMAN to his former partner. He did not read all of any letter, (save one,) but such sentences as suited his purposes. The correspondents never saw the letters, but took down what TOWNE read. Nothing more and nothing less, except that I omitted certain names which I thought it improper to allow Mr. GILMAN to connect with his own, as he did in the originals. There was no garbling except what Mr. TOWNE did, and the insinuation against the correspondents betrays a characteristic in Mr. GILMAN that unfits him for any position of public trust. He and his partner and TOWNE having accumulated a large quantity of dirty linen, brought it before the Senate Committee to be washed. He ought not to complain if the correspondents tell what an unsightly mess it was. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Saturday, March 28.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. CREAMER—For the extension of Lexington-avenue, New-York, from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-seventh streets.

By Mr. FOLGER—Incorporating the Isthmus Ship Canal Company.

Requiring searches in the office of the Register and Clerk of New-York to be made on a written request within ten days, (a majority report.)

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Extending the time for the construction of thirty-five miles of the Adirondack Railroad to three years.

Also, authorizing the Company to construct a branch to connect with the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. TWEED—Fixing the capital stock of the American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company at $200,000.

By Mr. HALE—Authorizing appeals from the decisions of the Canal Appraisers to the Canal Board by the Canal Commissioners, on the part of the State, or by any claimant affected by such award or decision.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the City of Ogdensburg.

Allowing the Hudson City Savings Bank to invest ten per cent. of its deposits in bonds of towns situated in Columbia County.

Amending the charter of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

Amending the charter of Buffalo.

Changing the name of the Dramatic and Musical Benevolent Society of New-York.

Incorporating the village of Greenpoint, Suffolk County.

Incorporating the Free Will Baptist General Conference of North America.

Incorporating the Manhattan Express.

Authorizing all life insurance companies to make annual dividends.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill providing that no person shall charge or receive for the examination of any property, real or personal, on which a loan shall be made, more than fifty cents in $100.

Also, a bill repealing article 1, title 19, chapter 20, part 1, of Revised Statutes, relating to regulations concerning brokers.

The President stated that, under the laws of the State, it has become his duty to call together the Court of Impeachment for the trial of ROBERT C. DORN, to meet in the Senate Chamber at noon on Tuesday next, and notices to that effect had been issued to the members of the Court.

Adjourned until next Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for bonding certain towns.

To facilitate the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad.

To prevent the overcrowding of city railroad cars.

To authorize the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct certain railroad tracks in New-York.

To widen Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn.

Appropriating $125,000 to aid in the construction of the Southern Central Railroad, which was reported for the consideration of the House.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Trust Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By J. L. FLAGG—To amend the act for the relief of the Adirondack Railroad Company. Also, to amend the Troy City Charter.

The Speaker presented an annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of Savings Banks. Also, a report of the Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the Orthopedical Dispensary of New-York.

By W. S. CLARK—Repealing the act requiring railroad employes to wear uniforms.

Mr. SELKREG moved that the New-York Central Railroad Company report without delay the object they had in view in changing the line of route across Cayuga Lake, which was laid on the table.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the National Savings Institution of New-York.

To incorporate the Clinton Savings Bank of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Up-town Savings Bank of New-York.

To widen Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn.

To divide the Eighth and Tenth Wards, and to create a new ward in Brooklyn.

To improve Middle-street, Brooklyn.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

CONNECTICUT.

Great Democratic Meeting at Stamford—Speeches by Hon. John T. Hoffman and Hon. E. O. Perrin.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Saturday, March 28, 1868.

The Democracy held a very large, respectable and enthusiastic campaign meeting last night in Stamford, Conn. The town was thoroughly aroused. Fireworks were displayed, an excellent band serenaded Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN and Messrs. JAMES H. HOYT and EDWARD A. QUINTARD, and long before the meeting commenced crowds assembled in the vicinity of Seeley's Hall, where the meeting was held, impatiently awaiting the ball to open.

EDWARD A. QUINTARD, Esq., presided, and the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was a long one, comprising most of the substantial citizens of the place. A large number of beautiful and elegantly-dressed ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

Mr. HOFFMAN, on being introduced to the audience, was received with much applause.

He deprecated the prejudice and passion which now keeps the people of this country divided. The people of this country are still estranged on account of the action of Congress, and likely to continue so indefinitely, unless the people speak in tones of thunder against their unconstitutional measures and stop them in their mad career. When the war ended by the surrender of LEE, the Union could have been immediately reconstructed. Representatives could have been sent to Congress to represent the South, and if unfit, they could have been excluded; but this did not suit the Radical Party, they wanted such reconstruction as would give the Radicals the predominance (at all hazards) in governing this country. Until reconstruction is consummated, where is your market in the South for your manufactures? Another question: Where is the high crime and misdemeanor in turning a Radical out of office? It is a high crime and misdemeanor, God have mercy on the American people, for thousands of Radicals will soon be turned out of office by them. GRANT and SHERMAN coincided in their views of the propriety of STANTON retiring from office, and yet the President is charged with a high crime in removing him. Congress impeaches the President in the name of the people, and yet Congress does not represent the people. New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California and other States are not represented properly in Congress. There is a majority in all these States against the policy of Congress. The tax taken off one thing by Congress to conciliate one interest is put upon another, and if the debt is to be paid there must be the same amount of taxation. If taxes are taken off manufactures, they are paid in another form.

The speaker closed by giving a vivid picture of the present prostrate condition of the business interests of the country, ascribing it to the conduct of the Radical Party, and depicting a dismal future, unless the Radicals were soon restrained by the people speaking in tones that could not be misunderstood.

At the conclusion of Mr. HOFFMAN's speech the Hon. C. O. PERRIN was introduced, and made a most eloquent and telling speech.

Both gentlemen were frequently applauded. The meeting was the largest political one ever held in Stamford.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

A Description of the Office and the Process of Assaying the Precious Metals.

Adjoining the Sub-Treasury in Wall-street is a granite building of modest appearance, bearing over its entrance the words "Assay Office." In the same building are a number of bankers' and brokers' offices; but passing these and keeping along the passage-way the visitor finds himself in the receiving bureau of the Assay Office. It is fitted up in the same style as a broker's office, and three or four clerks appear to be quite able to transact all the business pertaining to this Bureau without over-exerting themselves. In fact, it would not appear at a first glance that much business is ever transacted there; yet there from $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 of the precious metals are received and accounted for during the year. The larger portion of this is in the form of gold dust from California, Nevada, Montana and Idaho. Much the larger portion of all the bullion received is either in the form of dust, grains, bars or amalgam. A comparatively small quantity comes in the shape of gold and silver plate, watch-cases, foreign coin and ornaments. These are sent in by jewelers or private parties to be remelted, for plate, watch-cases and ornaments change their fashion like other things of less value, and have to be remodeled to be salable. To the Assay Office, in fact, comes a very large proportion of the products of the California and Nevada gold and the Mexican silver mines. Each steamship arriving from the Golden State brings several hundred thousand dollars in gold as remittances for goods purchased here. All of this, provided it has not already passed the Assay Office in California, goes at once to the establishment in Wall-street. Here also come occasionally "the family plate," and many a golden toy and delicate ornament, gifts, perhaps, of love or friendship, and which caprice has induced, or stern necessity compelled their owners to part with.

Few persons are aware of the actual quantity of gold produced by our mines since their first discovery. In a recent official report this amount is placed, in round numbers, at $1,000,000,000. Since 1849 California has produced $900,000,000. Her productive powers, however, for the last thirteen years have steadily decreased, and for 1869 the estimate is only $25,000,000. Montana has produced $65,000,000; Idaho, $45,000,000; Colorado, $25,000,000. The estimated production of Nevada in 1869 is placed at $20,000,000; of Montana, $12,000,000. It is believed that not more than 50,000 persons are now engaged in mining in this country—a considerable falling off from the numbers of previous years.

THE MELTING ROOM.

The deposits received having been carefully weighed and a certificate given therefor, they are numbered and sent at once to the melting-room, a spacious apartment provided with furnaces, tanks, &c., and floored with iron tiles. Each deposit, or as much of it as can be conveniently handled at once, is placed in a crucible, and as soon as melted is poured into iron moulds. If the deposit is of gold, two pieces are cut from the lump and set aside for the Assayer. If of silver, a small portion of the fluid metal is dropped into water, which granulates it, and these granules are used by the Assayer. The crucibles are carefully scraped after being used, so that not a particle of the metal is lost, for the Assayer, it must be understood, has to account for every grain of the metal received. On being taken from the moulds, the mass is stamped with the number it received on being deposited, and is carefully weighed on scales of the most accurate construction, and its weight entered on the books of the office. It is there placed in a vault secured by double doors, the keys being kept by Mr. MASON, the head of the melting and Refining Department.

THE ASSAY BUREAU.

The pieces of gold and silver taken from the moulds, of which we have already spoken, are conveyed from the Melting Bureau to the Assay Bureau. The apartments in which the bureau is located are fitted up with small furnaces, scales, &c., and an abundant supply of various chemicals, chiefly acids. About 7½ grains of gold are used in each assay. This small quantity, with the right proportion of silver, which is estimated by the Assayer with an accuracy attained by incessant practice, is placed in a cupel—a cup of calcined bone—and deposited in a small furnace heated to redness. A strong current of air passes over the contents of the cupel, oxydizing the lead. The oxyd dissolves the oxides of the other base metals, which are absorbed by the cupel, and the result is a button of pure silver and gold. This button, after being hammered and rolled, is placed in a bottle partly filled with nitric acid, which is set in a sand bath. The acid dissolves the silver, leaving the gold untouched. When the process is finished, the pure gold left in the cupel resembles tinder. It is then annealed, rendered into a compact coil, called the "cornet," and weighed. The weight gives the exact amount of pure gold. For the purpose of weighing, scales of the most delicate construction and the greatest accuracy are required. Those used in this department are manufactured by BECKER & SON, of Hudson City, N. J. They will indicate a difference of the 10,000th part of a grain. A fly's wing, or the smallest grain of sand that the human eye can detect can be accurately weighed in these scales. The lightest breath disturbes their equipoise. Should their accuracy become impaired, even to the extent of the 1,000th part of a grain, the result of the analysis would be seriously affected, for it must be remembered that the assayer has from a piece of gold weighing originally 7½ grains to determine the value of a deposit worth perhaps $100,000.

Two pieces were, it will be remembered, taken from the metal after it had been melted. Each of these pieces is assayed separately, and the results must of course agree. If they should not do so, it is evident that a mistake must have occurred somewhere, and the whole process has to be repeated.

The assaying of silver is a much more simple process than that of gold. Chlorine and silver combine in definite proportions, forming chloride of silver. Upon this fact the process is based. A small quantity of granulated silver, taken from the crucible in the melting-room, is dissolved in nitric acid. The quantity of silver is estimated so that at least one gramme of pure silver shall be contained in the solution. A standard solution of salt, one hundred grammes of which will precipitate just one gramme of pure silver—not an atom more or less—is added to the nitrate of silver and thoroughly mixed with it. The result is a precipitate of chloride of silver. One gramme of a solution of salt, one-tenth of the strength of that first used is next introduced. If silver is still present in the liquid a cloud is formed, the density of which enables the assayer to determine approximately the quantity of silver remaining in solution. He then adds a sufficient quantity of the weak solution, to precipitate all the silver that remains in the liquid. When the assay is completed, by a table of computations the precise amount of pure silver in the specimen is determined, and by a simple arithmetical computation the value of the deposit is determined. This process is so accurate that one-twentieth of one-thousandth part in fineness can be indicated.

PAYMENT OF DEPOSITORS.

As soon as the assays are completed, the Assayer reports to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Mr. VAN DYCK, and, on this report, the depositor is paid. If he desires to receive gold coin, one-half of one per cent. is charged. For gold bars, which are handier for shipment, he has to pay six cents for $100. For every ounce of pure gold which his deposit has yielded, he receives $20,672 less the charges stated above. Depositors of silver receive its full value less what is called the "parting charge," which is about five cents per ounce. British metal has, however, to be toughened, for which there is an extra charge. The private assayers of California, before the establishment of a Government Assay Office there, used to make no charge for the assay, taking their pay out of the drippings from the crucibles. The Government Assayers account for the entire weight of the deposit.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE BULLION.

The depositor having received the full value of his deposit, the latter of course becomes the property of the Government, and it now has to undergo a process called "parting" before it is sent to the Mint, or used in any way for commercial purposes. In parting gold, silver is added in the proportion of about two parts in weight of silver to one of gold. Formerly no account was taken of the silver already in the gold, but Mr. MASON, in charge of the melting and refining department, found that a great saving might be effected if it was first ascertained how much silver the gold bullion already contained. This practice is now carried out, and instead of invariably adding two parts of silver to one of gold, only sufficient silver is added to make the proportions above stated. There is thus a saving by Mr. MASON's method of about 30 per cent. in the material, and in one year the sum of $22,000 was saved. The mixture of gold and silver is next melted, thoroughly mixed and poured into water, by which it is granulated. The granules are placed in porcelain jars containing nitric acid. Heat is then applied, and as the acid boils, the yellow fumes which our readers have doubtless so often seen proceeding from the chimney of the Assay Office, are given off. This process goes on for about 24 hours, when the jars are emptied, and in the bottom is found a brown substance resembling mud or anything else upon earth rather than "gold—glittering gold." It is in fact, however, pure gold, or at least very nearly so. The silver has been dissolved by the nitric acid, and is in solution. It is carefully put aside for future treatment, for in the Assay Office nothing must be lost or wasted. The brown substance found at the bottom of the jars is placed in large wooden tubs and washed by percolation in warm water until all traces of acid have disappeared, and it is said to be "sweet." The gold is then of 940–1,000 fineness. Formerly it was subjected to a second boiling in nitric acid, which left it about 993-1,000 fineness, but by the process at present in vogue it is treated with sulphuric acid, by which a fineness of 998-1,000 is attained. This is termed pure gold, although it is not actually so, but to deprive it of the two parts of alloy it now contains would involve an expenditure of time, money and trouble, altogether useless. After its treatment with sulphuric acid, the gold, which still looks more like red mud than a precious metal, is again washed until "sweet." It has now a reddish yellow hue. After being dried, it is taken to a hydraulic press, where it is made into "cheeses," so called from the color and shape. The cheese made in the Assay Office is richer far than the most fertile vales of Gloster ever produced. Each "cheese" is but 13 inches in diameter, but it is worth about $20,000. These cheeses are baked in an oven heated by steam until all remaining moisture is expelled, when they are remelted, cast into bars or bricks, assayed and stamped with the weight, fineness and value. And now they look like gold indeed.

The reader will remember that the nitric acid poured over the gold and silver granules, in the porcelain jars, and now containing a large quantity of silver in solution, has yet to be disposed of. A solution of chloride of sodium—common salt—is first added to the solution and a deposit of a white powder is the result. This powder is chloride of silver. The next process is to free the chlorine from the silver, and this is done by placing it in vats with granules of zinc. The chlorine and zinc readily combine, and the silver is set free in the form of a light gray powder. This, like the gold, is washed, pressed and formed into "cheeses" worth $800 each. These are melted, weighed, stamped and ready to be disposed of as occasion may require. The silver obtained by the above process contains but one part of alloy in 1,000. Some silver is so pure that it requires no "parting," and, after being assayed, is sent at once to the mint.

ECONOMY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

It has been already said that the Assayer has to account for every grain of the metal that comes into his hands. *Shylock* was not more determined to have his pound of flesh than are the customers of the Assay Office to have every grain of the precious metals belonging to them accounted for. There must be no errors, no short weights, no mere approximations to correct balances. If 1,000 ounces of gold were sent in to the office, 1,000 ounces must be accounted for, no matter what the processes through which the metal has passed. It is evident, therefore, that the greatest care must be exercised in the entire management of the department. The flooring of the rooms is constructed of iron tiles, which can be removed and swept. The filters are made of cloth, so that the minutest particles of the metal are retained. The tanks are cleaned out periodically. Even the crucibles and the cinders from the furnace are broken up and ground to powder. This powder with the sweepings is triturated in a mill, and afterward passes into a vessel filled with water, where the sediment falls to the bottom. This sediment is treated with mercury, which takes up any portion of the precious metals it may come in contact with. The mercury is afterward distilled and made to deliver what it has taken up. The residue of the sediment is dried, packed in barrels and sold for about 5 cents per pound, for it still has an appreciable value. The acids used in the department cost about $35,000 a year; other materials from $15,000 to $20,000.

The Assay Office was established in this City in October, 1854, and since that time over $160,000,000 have passed through the hands of its officers. The present officers of the Department are GEORGE F. DUNNING, Superintendent; Dr. JOHN TORREY, Assayer; ANDREW MASON, Melter and Refiner; GEO. W. EDELMAN, Deputy Treasurer; CARL SCHULTZ, Assistant Assayer; DANIEL L. DOUGHERTY, Foreman of the Melters and Refiners' Department; Mr. SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, Chief of the Receiving Bureau.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A remonstrance against altering the grade of William-street, between Duane and Franklin streets, was received and referred to a committee.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Croton Department to advertise for bids for laying the McDonegal wooden pavement in Twenty-fifth-street from Second to Madison avenues, and from Fifth-avenue to the North River; in Twenty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues; in Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first to Thirty-fourth streets, and in Forty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the North River.

A resolution to pave Twenty-second-street, from Third to Tenth avenues, with Nicolson pavement, was laid over.

On a resolution to open Eighty-fifth-street being read, Mr. HARDY said it was useless passing such resolutions, as the Central Park Commissioners have charge of all streets above the commencement of the Park.

Mr. COULTER said that the Park Commissioners merely have charge of the grade of the streets, and have nothing to do with the opening or paving of them.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

The Committee on Railroads presented a report in favor of allowing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay switches and turnouts in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between First and Third avenues, which was laid over.

A quantity of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVING UP.—SLOAN & Co., dealers in ribbon, etc., have leased the residence of the late PETER LORILLARD, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. Considerable money is to be expended in making the necessary alterations, and the tenants are to pay an annual rental of $25,000, ten per cent. on the cost of improvement and the taxes—amounting probably to about $40,000. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. have purchased the property on the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth-street, 82 feet front and 175 feet deep, where they propose to erect a suitable building. The northwest corner of Broadway and Eighteenth-street is to be occupied by Messrs. AIKEN, MILLER & Co., dealers in lace trimmings, etc., who are to take possession on the 1st of May next. LE BOUTILLIER BROS., also, have leased some valuable property up town.

THE SHAD SEASON.—Capt. A. SIMONSON, of Staten Island, caught the first shad of the season off Robin's Reef yesterday morning. Preparations to make large captures of this epicurious fish have already been commenced by fishermen in this vicinity. Men are engaged in setting poles and fastening nets in the North and East Rivers, and other streams, and are looking forward to an ample reward for their labors. But however active the fishermen may be in this respect, they cannot influence the markets to wait for their movements, which of course are dependent on the movements of the shad, inasmuch as for some weeks past they have been forwarded to this market in large quantities from the South.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Major-Gen. Hancock, of the United States Army; Gen. L. S. Walker, of Washington; Gen. A. S. Buford, of Virginia; Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easter, and Gen. T. W. Egan, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Gen. L. B. Tower, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Hon. G. G. Pugh, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, is at the New-York Hotel.

AT THE MORGUE.—There was taken to the Morgue yesterday, from Bellevue Hospital, the body of an unknown man, supposed to be RICHARD KENNEFICK, aged about twenty-nine years, five feet seven inches high, with black hair, and beard of about three weeks' growth. The letters R. K. were tattooed on the right arm, and a star on the right shoulder. He wore a brown frock-coat, light-mixed pantaloons, a plaid shirt, gray knit undershirt and drawers, black cloth cap, blue woolen socks, and laced shoes. The body was placed on Morgue for identification.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Postmaster KELLY has ordered a letter box to be placed in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. It will receive letters under the United States mail lock for all offices on the line of railroads going eastward. The letters will be distributed by the clerks on the New-York and Boston Railroad postal cars. Those for morning distribution should be deposited by 1:35 A. M., and those for evening at 7:30 P. M.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—This institution now has 400 pupils, requiring the services of twenty teachers and of about sixty other persons. About 300 of the pupils of the New-York Institution are beneficiaries of the State, nearly ninety of the counties of New-York, and twenty-five of the State of New-Jersey. The remainder belong to families able to pay for their education.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.—The officials of Deputy Commissioner HARLAND's office were engaged yesterday morning in an investigation respecting the Pearl-street tobacco manufactory, seized Friday evening. An opportunity was afforded the proprietor to prove that no fraud was intended or practiced. The inquiry stands adjourned to enable him to produce additional testimony.

ROBBING A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—It is reported that on Friday night the office of Messrs. RAPALLO & [illegible], attorneys on the Vanderbilt side of the Erie litigation, was entered by burglars, and one or two articles of small value stolen. It is also said that several desks were searched, and a bundle marked "Private—Erie," searched through, though no paper is reported missing.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE FORCE.—The following changes, besides a large number of transfers, have taken place during the past week: Dismissed—Patrolman JAMES O'CONNOR, Tenth Precinct; Doorman JOHN DUKE, Twenty-ninth Precinct. Resigned—ANTHONY MCGRATH Fiftieth Precinct. Deceased—CHAS. CUMMINGS, Twenty-eighth Precinct.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS.—There is a rare collection of paintings by celebrated artists on exhibition at the Leeds Art Gallery, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street. They were selected by J. P. BEAUMONT, many of them from among those exhibited at the late Exposition at Paris. They will be visible at the gallery until the sale, which takes place on the evenings of the 2d and 3d of April.

THE LICENSE BUREAU.—City Marshal TAPPEN reports the following licenses issued during the past week: Expresses, 20; venders, 54; public carts, 42; dirt carts, 19; drivers, 31; porters, 5; second-hand dealers, 15; coaches, 1. Total, 187. The fines collected amounted to $31. Total received, $581 50.

A VISIT TO MOSCOW.—Rev. JOSEPH R. THOMPSON will deliver a lecture entitled, "A Visit to Moscow" at the church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, on Thursday evening next, the 2d prox. Dr. THOMPSON always succeeds in interesting his audiences.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., having become convinced that S. SICRDE, arrested a few days ago on a charge of larceny, had no felonious intent, and the accused having produced testimonials of good character and standing, Justice HOGAN has discharged him.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next discourse under the auspices of this Society will be delivered this evening, by Rev. Mr. TYNG, Jr., in the church in Madison-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

MORRISANIA.—ANTON RUP was brought before Justice HAUPTMAN, on Friday afternoon, charged by BALTHASE SWAB with coming into his room and stealing a silver watch and gold chain, valued at $30. The defendant pleaded not guilty, but was committed for trial....LIZZIE MEYER was arrested for a robbery committed on the 17th of January, on the premises of PHILIP SALIZMANN. The prisoner had been employed as a domestic, and removed property valued at $130. She was committed to the County Jail to await her trial....A large sewer across the Boston road, near Melrose, fell in yesterday, the sidewalk and part of the roadway having been taken up for repairs. None of the workmen engaged were injured, although many were close to the spot where the accident took place.

WEST FARMS.—A large Democratic meeting will be held here on Monday night to ratify the recent nominations and take action on the Albany Convention. The Mayor of New-York, Messrs. SCOTT R. SHERWOOD, ANGELL and others, are advertised to speak.

TREMONT.—A meeting of the Town Auditors was held at the Police-station yesterday afternoon, when the bills of the Road Commissioners, Overseers of the Poor and other public officers were audited and passed.

WHITE PLAINS.—Mr. FREDERICK C. BURRHUS has received the Republican nomination for Supervisor in opposition to the Democratic nominee and present holder, Mr. SUTHERLAND.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—Yesterday morning THOMAS JONES, an enterprising young man, was arrested by Officer ROMAINE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, under the following circumstances: He broke into the house of Mr. S. S. WHITMORE, No. 205 Schermerhorn-street, while the family were absent, and Mr. WHITMORE happening to enter the house, was saluted by the thief with a pleasant "good morning, Sir," as the cool operator made his way into the street with all possible speed. Mr. WHITMORE gave chase and overtook the burglar, when a scuffle took place, during which Mr. WHITMORE received a wound in the arm from the thief's "jimmy." The officer, who had joined in the chase, came up and took charge of the fugitive, in whose possession were found a "jimmy," three skeleton-keys and half a dozen napkin rings. The latter were identified by Mr. WHITMORE as his property. The burglar, it appears effected an entrance to the house by forcing open the front basement door with the "jimmy. He was taken before Justice MOREHEAD and held for examination.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—During the past week the Police made 328 arrests.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH OF AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN IN PRISON.—A man named PETER RILEY, who, with PATRICK MURRAY, was confined in the Hudson County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery and attempted highway robbery, died in that institution at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The circumstances under which the accused were arrested are as follows: About 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Feb. 9, Mr. EDWARD WALTER, a New-York jeweler, and a man named SIEBERT started to walk from Union Hill to Hoboken. When they had arrived at a lonely spot near the foot of the hill, they, as is alleged, were suddenly set upon by two ruffians and a desperate encounter followed. WALTER dealt his adversary a heavy blow over the head with his cane, but the latter got him down and would undoubtedly have overpowered him, had not the ruffians been frightened away by the approach of a car. One of them left behind a drab hat, which Mr. WALTER secured, and he and SIEBERT were taken to Hoboken. Mr. WALTER found a knife-cut through his coat, his pantaloons pocket torn, and he received such bodily injuries that he was confined to the house for several days. By means of the hat, Capt. DONEVAN, of the Hoboken Police, gained a clew to the highwaymen and effected their arrest. At the time the deceased was found, he was in bed with his head bandaged up and quite ill. He and MURRAY were committed to the County Jail by Recorder POPE, and since that time RILEY has been under the care of the County Physician, but whether the injuries sustained were the indirect cause of death, we are unable to state. RILEY, who leaves a widow residing in Weehawken, was in the Indian war, and was suffering from a wound in the leg caused by a poisoned arrow.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—At 11:45 o'clock on Friday night, GEORGE SCOTT, aged 28 years, was arrested by Aid IRA SMITH, charged with burglariously entering the store of JOHN KELLY, corner of Henderson and Gregory streets, Jersey City. JOS. STILLWELL, who was sleeping in an adjoining apartment, separated only by a board partition, heard a noise in KELLY's room, and called for the Police, whereupon the prisoner jumped out of a window, and attempted to escape, but was overhauled by the officer, and taken to the lock-up. The evidence being conclusive, SCOTT was committed for trial.

ALLEGED DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Yesterday morning ALBERT SCHARFE, keeper of a drinking house at No. 220 Orange-street, Newark, was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The complainant, ANDREW GINTER, who had received a pummeling at the hands of the bar-tender, made an affidavit that the accused kept a resort for males and females of bad repute, and also permitted gambling on his premises. He was held to bail for trial.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—WM. MCANALLY, who was thrown from a wagon in Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, died from the injuries yesterday....HENRY KEIRNAN, who was crushed between a Desbrosses-street boat and the ferry-bridge on the Jersey City side, died of his injuries Friday night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An aged man named MICHAEL FOLEY, who was employed as flagman at the Jersey City Railroad crossing, at Greene-street, Jersey City, was prostrated with an apoplectic fit, about 12 o'clock Friday night, and died in a few minutes thereafter.

HOMICIDE.—Two men named WM. WAMBAUGH and TIMOTHY CORBETT, had a quarrel at the house of the former in East Amwell, Hunterdan County, on Monday last. WAMBAUGH becoming greatly enraged, seized a gun and shot CORBETT in the leg, causing his death on Wednesday.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of a lad found on the Newark meadows near the Hackensack bridge, on Friday, was yesterday identified as that of the son of THOMAS DOREMUS, of No. 20 Eighth-avenue, Newark. In the early part of last Winter he broke through the ice and was drowned.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About two weeks since, the clothing-store of HAPP & BETZ, No. 271 Grove-street, Jersey City, was burglariously entered and robbed of $200 worth of clothing. Several [illegible] found on GEORGE SCOTT, [illegible] for burglary, Detective [illegible] yesterday visited New-York, and recovered a portion of HAPP & BETZ's goods at MARTIN's pawnshop, at No. [illegible] Mulberry-street.

DEAD CHILD FOUND.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the body of a new-born infant, nailed up in a small box, was found in a vacant lot in Hudson City. Coroner WARREN was notified, and will investigate the case.

AWAITING TRIAL.—There are at present 85 prisoners in the Hudson County Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury; among them one for manslaughter and several for burglary.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon WM. MCANALLY, while driving through Morris-street, Jersey City, was hurled headlong from his vehicle and sustained very severe if not fatal injuries.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28—11:15 A. M.

Consols quiet and steady at 93@93¼ for money and the account.

American securities are somewhat firmer than at the close last evening, and are generally a fraction higher in price.

Illinois Centrals	89¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 1862 coup. quiet at 72@72¼.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 28.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 1862 coup. .. 75¾@75⅞

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 28—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant and excited. Prices of American descriptions have advanced ¼@⅜d. per pound. The sales of the day will reach 20,000 bales. There is a large speculative demand, and a sharp upward turn in prices of cotton to arrive. The following are the authorized quotations:—

Middling Uplands on the spot	10¾
Middling Uplands afloat	10¾@10⅞
Middling Orleans	10¾

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Corn 42s. 3d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat—16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 120s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 62s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese 55s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 43s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina: 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. for standard White, and 1s. for Spirits. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28—3 P. M.

Consols 93@93¼ for money and the account.

American securities close at the following prices.

United States Five-twenties quiet at	72@72¼
Erie Railway Shares	47
Illinois Central	89¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 28—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 75¾@75⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 28—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed excited at a still further advance in prices. The sales of the day have largely exceeded the estimate made at the opening, and have footed up quite 30,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm, but without quotable alteration. Corn, 42s 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 62s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. for the best grades of fine. Bacon is firm at 43s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores dull. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon for Standard White, and 1s. for Spirits. Linseed Cakes. £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 28.

PETROLEUM—The market is steady, and Standard White is quoted at 44f. ℔ barrel.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 28.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:

SUGAR—No. 12 D. S. 7@7¼ reals ℔ arrobe. Cristalized scarce; is quoted to-day at 7¼@7¾ reals ℔ arrobe. Molasses Sugar 5¾@6¼ reals for No. 7 to 10. Muscovadoes and lower grades have met with a slight advance. MOLASSES—4¾ reals for Clayed and 5¾ reals for Common, or Muscovado.

FREIGHTS to United States are scarce. The following are the quotations: To Northern ports, ℔ box, $4 25@$4 75; ℔ hhd. Sugar, $10@$10 25; ℔ hhd. Molasses, $5 75@$6. To Southern ports—℔ hhd. Sugar, $7@$7 50; ℔ hhd. Molasses, $5 25.

BUTTER—34c.@35c. PETROLEUM—None in market. LARD—16¾c. ℔ ℔. in tierces, and 18¾c. ℔ ℔. in 25-℔. tins. WHITE PINE LUMBER is scarce. ONIONS $12. POTATOES $5@$5 50. TALLOW 12¾c. ℔ ℔.

EXCHANGE—On United States, in Currency, short sight, 28 ℔ cent. discount; on London, 10 ℔ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	March 31	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	April 2	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	April 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	April 4	New-York	London.
Borussia	April 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Europe	April 4	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	April 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	April 2	New-York	Havana.
Virgo	April 4	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Havana, *via* Baltimore, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office at 5 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on her Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 28—*In steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool*—Two Misses Langtons, Miss Annie Young, Philadelphia; Mr. Rennie, wife and daughter, New-York; P. K. Teddon, Master G. S. Oliver, Chicago; Mr. Nelson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ashroth, Thomas Selby, England; H. M. Keiven, Ralph Williams, Jas. Henderson, Mr. Zinche, James Albert Sykes, Philadelphia; J. G. Gray, England; George H. Warner, Mr. Bajalgetti, Jose R. Manbria, Juan Fernandez; J. Mazerma, Capt. Parker, Capt. Watson and wife, Hamilton; James Nesmith, Rev. Anthony Becker, Cincinnati; C. A. Joseph, Mrs. M. Lyons and child, Mrs. C. Pullam and child, Dr. Mason and wife, Miss Mason, Annie Mason.

MARCH 28—*In steamship Columbia for Liverpool*—Jas. Pool, Bath; Rev. Thos. Grevar, Glasgow; Chas. G. Ewing, James McConnell, California; Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Nixon, Isabella, John and Mary and J. B. Nixon, T. F. and Misses Sharpe, Indianapolis; Ed. Taylor, Dryridge; Mr. and Mrs. August Marmont, Brooklyn; Miss L. Wells, St. Louis; C. B. and Mrs. Ingham and child, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Preterre, J. R. F. Kelly, D. M. Grubrey, Mr. Eckles, Mrs. Eckles, Mrs. Maclellan and child, Jas. Harvey, Howard Harvey, Adele Leclereque, New-York, and other steerage passengers.

MARCH 28—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—R. A. Condit, Arthur Lewis, Mrs. Julia Griffin, Master Griffin, Miss Mary McDonald, R. J. White, Robert E. Tibbets, Mr. Cleyhorn, and 57 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. M. B. Hassett, A. J. Roundtree, H. M. Perry, J. N. Scott, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sponell, Dr. Stearns, R. Stewart, Rev. J. A. Hicks, Wm. H. Appleton and wife, Miss Appleton, Miss Robinson, C. B. Taliaferro, Mr. Budd and family, D. Solomon, W. G. Solomon, Eugene Gilbert, wife and child, J. L. Saulisbury, Miss Anna Saulisbury.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—H. W. Walker, W. Clark, E. H. Clark, Miss Neilson, H. Homer and lady, J. C. Bessell, J. Wiley, A. C. Andrews, J. C. Lawrence, H. T. White, A. T. Williams, J. T. Black, H. Bellows, S. Skru.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 28—*In steamship Europe from Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Miss Reitze, E. Greenleaf, S. Hilton, Mrs. Cloquite, R. S. Engel, Mr. Steinhart, T. E. Broure, T. C. Winthrop, T. Denis, Mrs. Schulz, Mrs. Bene and child, Christopher Watson, Mrs. C. Walsch, Miss Mary Heinkel, Miss M. Marchal, J. Questi, J. E. Blancen, Janes Sargent, Marc Chambettaz, J. Scefer, Mr. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Hecotera and baby, Mr. Hecotera and son, Mr. L. Gantulon, Mrs. Sauvent, A. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Mahler, Miss Farden, Mr. Heveux, Julius Carlier, Mr. and Mrs. Heveux Hoiret, Mr. and Mrs. Castagnet, Miss Castagnet, L. Courette, Miss Amelie Castagnet, Mr. and Mrs. Bordenave-Mereduz, Mrs. Provot, Mr. and Mrs. Katorigh, A. Alfred, three Misses Schepper, Mr. Postal, Mr. Edwards, S. Bernheimer, E. Bernheimer, C. Morell, Leon Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Gallesxue de Lavtana, Mr. Cyr, Mr. Morse, Mr. Bechner, Jose Arques, C. C. Arques, Mr. Fates, S. de Kay, J. Stewart.

MARCH 28—*In steamship Union, from Bremen*—Friedrich Reuter, August Koch and wife, J. M. Farre, wife and nurse, T. E. Harthorn, J. Emmet, J. W. Eschenberg and family, R. Blumenthal, T. Saull.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall.—E. M. Furbush, W. H. Wilson, Mrs. Jno. Centu, Jr., and child, Miss A. M. Benjamin, Mrs. R. P. Spier, Jno. Corain, T. Brown, Mrs. Landen, Mrs. S. Ford, H. Moleneaux, Thos. H. Kernal, John J. McEwen, Mrs. E. P. Smith, Wm. M. Badger, J. Enscoe, wife and child; Wm. Traubman, Mrs. R. Traubman, Mrs. E. Traubman, H. Traubman, wife and children; Thomas Traubman, John Traupman, O. H. Statt, G. O. Perkins, R. Carrington, F. V. Moss, George Green, Thomas H. Rodgers, E. Barain, H. Lervis, Louis Fensuir and wife, Mrs. E. Hill and daughter, Charles Hall, J. C. Thomas, M. Jovencracker, R. Hewson, James Cassidy, George Booth, J. Lott, Charles A. Hudson and wife, Mrs. Percival and 3 children, T. J. Haines, Mrs. E. McNamara and child, Mrs. C. Brouet, Mrs. B. T. Beckwith, Chas. Greene, Mrs. T. Stepfoot, Mrs. V. Woolsey, T. J. Roscoe, W. C. Cunningham and wife, C. H. Brown sen., G. Ludwig, W. S. Watson, R. Launes, R. S. Woods, Capt. Preble, Mr. Martinez and wife, Mr. Alvida, L. G. Lewis, P. Maloin, J. Mann and wife, F. Learyfort, J. Sharboro, Wm. Petts, W. P. Kelurhaupt, J. E. Cooper, Thos. Grey, W. J. Cromwell, G. A. Waltenspeil, R. Q. Erkeldson, A. J. Davis, H. Maginnis, H. Nichols, T. B. Rice, A. W. Holbrook, B. Athery, J. Dray, Thomas J. Fellows, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. K. Snow and 2 children, Mrs. M. L. Tase and 2 children, James Campbell, Thomas Dickson, Charles Miller, M. O'Connor, Mrs. Tinson, J. Mitchel, H. McDonald, James Brandon, T. Dickson, L. T. Bush, Edward Dove, Mrs. Curtis, H. Duncan, T. Raynor, E. Price, Jno. Oldham, A. Murphy, J. Baker, B. Bruce and wife, A. Burger, wife and child, E. S. Yates, wife and 4 children, S. Yehner and wife, J. Dunster, Thos. B. Dewing, J. E. Plaskett, R. S. Stevens, S. S. Seeley, J. W. Major, S. Carina, J. Cole, H. Chapin, Mrs. Mary Snyder, J. R. Ronig and wife, B. Tibbitts, Mrs. S. S. Wright, R. B. Martin, W. Fielding, O. O. Lackney, John Clark, John F. Mulligan, Jos. Ropda, T. Pierce, John Holman, John Hennessy and wife, H. Washburn, Mrs. A. D. Wright, J. Nicolle, S. N. Curtis, Mrs. J. Nelson and 4 children, C. S. Schaffer, J. D. Westgate, Wm. McNeil and children, Jno. B. Meyer and wife, Jno. Ward, Robert Ward, H. Doyle, L. M. Newhall, M. M. Johnson, S. Russell, W. S. Smith, Mrs. Ruth Hansley, J. C. Dervin, J. H. Baldwin, J. M. Peck, J. Prise, H. McDonnell, C. R. M. Cook, Jos. R. Ashton, R. Irving, D. P. Tompkins, A. Sole, wife and sister, W. H. Reynolds, J. H. Kelley, Mrs. Wm. Egenhart, M. Carter, J. E. Johnson, M. Mulligan, Wm. Davidson, Thos. Pall, L. G. Wilson, E. Taylor, Jno. Barrett, R. Tibbitts, H. G. Hall, Thos. Lang, J. R. Russell, J. S. Sawyer, Ellen Gallagher, Ellen Welsh, Henry Cleveland; and 46 in steerage.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—A. G. Draper, Daniel Hill, E. R. Harden, J. J. Tryon, A. Biber, Miss Wilmer, Miss Harris, Mrs. Bernard and infant, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 49 | Sun sets..... 6 21 | Moon sets....11 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate .. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamships George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Lebby, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington J. Hand; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Valley City, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Gen. Grant, Hildreth, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; E. C. Knight, Denty, Alexandria, Phillips & Brown; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Cardenas, Paine, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Carlton, Trecartie, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Locke, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Bowdoin, Randall, Portland, B. J. Wenberg; J. B. Knowles, Scott, Ponce, P. R., Bryan & Pease; Jos. Hall, Penfield, Hartford, G. J. Rackett & Bro.; Thomas Jefferson, De Waters, Inagua, Ferguson & Wood; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Sullivan, Laguna and Campeachy, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Union, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen March 14, and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 647 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has experienced westerly winds and rough weather during the passage. March 20, lat. 50 05, lon. 20 10, saw a bark-rigged Br. steamer, with red funnel with black top, bound W. 22d, lat. 48 16, lon. 32 52, passed one of the National steamers bound W. 27th, lat. 41, lon. 63 20, passed a Br. steamer bound E. 28th, lat. 72 10, lon. 63 35, passed a steamer bound W.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Roussau, Havre March 13, and Brest 15th, with mdse. and 72 passengers to George Mackenzie. March 24, at 4 P. M., 970 miles east of Sandy Hook, met French steamship Periere, hence for Havre.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. March 25, off Cape Lookout, passed steamship Gulf Stream, bound south: 26th, off Cape Hatteras, passed bark John Griffin, bound north. The V. has had strong N. E. winds the entire passage.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence.

U. S. revenue steamer Hugh McCulloch, Merryman, from a cruise to sea in search of distressed vessels.

Steam-yacht Gov. Fenton, Conley, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal 2 ds. The Gov. F. is to be used by the Health Officer for boarding vessels arriving at quarantine.

Lightship Relief, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., in tow of the tug America. The R. comes to this port for repairs, and is to be stationed on the wreck of the steamship Scotland as soon as the necessary repairs and lights can be arranged, which will take but a few days.

Bark Palestina, (of Walton, N. S.,) McCulloch, Palermo 45 ds., and 32 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Peniston & Co. Had light winds and calms in the Mediterranean, and since that time has had heavy westerly gales; split jib and other light sails.

Brig Peerless, Phillips, Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliz. Cowell, Smith, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Elizabethport, for Middleton.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Sarah L. Thompson, Thompson, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Holmes, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. P. Stickney, Mathews, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Crockford, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. N. Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. S. Cunningham, ——, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Hudson, Harding, Chatham.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Pould, Gloucester.

Schr. Maria B. Heard, Merrill, Stamford.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Wareham.

Schr. Belle, Rose, Boston.

Schr. Marietta, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Rockport.

Schr. Hase, Carter, Greenwich.

Schr. Maria, Lane, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Elizabethport, for Middleton.

Schr. Althea, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester.

Schr. J. Irving, Sandford, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hickory, Manahan, Great Neck.

Schr. George Downing, Mott, Glen Cove.

Schr. Oliver H. Perry, Palmer, Glen Cove.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. O. Owen, Davis, Greenpoint.

Schr. Julia, Nash, Huntington.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Riker's Island.

Schr. Jane, Smith, Oyster Bay.

Schr. William Jones, Davis, Northport.

Schr. William Voorhes, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Angeline, Kelsey, Rockland.

Schr. Harvest Queen, McBride, Cornwallis, N. S., 5 ds.

Schr. Adrian, Everett, Rockland.

Schr. Wellington, Barber, Rockland.

Schr. Cornelia, ——, Southport.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Lynn, Mass.

Schr. Emil, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Rival, ——, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephenson, Providence.

Schr. Geo. S. Lamplear, Williams, St. George's Banks.

Schr. Vintage, Frisbie, Portland.

Schr. Harriette Corey, Edwards, Boston.

Schr. Brave, Snow, Providence.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hutchinson, Portland.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Sloop Deep River, Burley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Erin, Tarifa and City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Columbia, Glasgow; George Washington, New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Jacinto, Savannah; E. B. Souder and Champion, Charleston; Fairbanks, Wilmington; E. S. Tarry, Newbern; Albemarle, Norfolk; ship Energy, Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia: ship Rainbow, Padang; brigs Chilian, Barbados, and J. W. Drisko, Matanzas; schrs. Eva May, Cardenas, and Island Home, Fernandina.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—Arr. steamer Pioneer, from Liverpool; schrs. J. A. Parton, Philadelphia; Mitoaka, New-York.

Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore; ships Gorilla, Liverpool; Kate Troop, Savannah; bark Queen, Daboy, Ga.; schr. Grace Girdle, Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 26.—Arr. schrs. David S. Siner, from Philadelphia for Boston; Wm. Walter, do. do.; Daniel S. Meerschaum, do. for Marblehead; Sarah J. Bright, do. for Boston; J. W. Van Name, Cienfuegos for do.; D. Gifford, New-York for Salem; Jas. Satherwaite, Philadelphia for Boston; S. J. Waring, Charleston for do.

27th.—Arr. schr. John S. Higgins, Wellfleet for Norfolk; sloop Reindeer, Greenport for Bristol, Me.

All the vessels are going out.

28th.—Arr. brig P. M. Tinker, from Matanzas for Boston.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Arr. ship Enterprise, from Havre; schrs. R. R. Townsend, Boston; Isaac Banter, do.; Hope, Charleston.

Cld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Union and Wyoming, Philadelphia; Fannie, Baltimore; ship New-Zealand, Liverpool; bark Roby, Havre; schr. Elias Moore, New-York.

WILMINGTON, March 28.—Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamer Japan, of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, went out to sea this A. M. on an engineer's trial trip.

Spoken, &c.

James R. Keeler—ship, bound N., March 25, lat. 31 55, lon. 78 20.

Pleiades—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, March 24, lat. 27 20, lon. 77 47.

Foreign Ports.

At Aspinwall, March 19, schr. W. M. Ames; Br. steamship Solant; bark Bolivia, from New-York; steamship Henry Chauncey; U. S. gunboat Marblehead, for Key West and the North.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. March 17, schr. A. F. Ames, Ames, from Savannah; 18th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 19th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; U. S. gunboat Penobscot, Old Providence.

Cld. March 19, steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, for New-York.

HAVANA, March 28.—The steamship Missouri, Capt. Palmer, sailed to-day for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, March 28—Noon.—The steamship Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, which left New-York on the 11th inst., arrived in the Thames late last evening, on the way to this port.

WARD'S
CLOTH LINED
PAPER COLLARS
AND CUFFS.
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE.

MANUFACTORY, NO. 387 BROADWAY, New-York

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 249, March 28, 1868.
39, 11, 13, 56, 35, 28, 18, 24, 41, 71, 21, 75, 4.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 250, March 28, 1868.
44, 18, 5, 33, 45, 35, 30, 21, 58, 8, 28, 24, 72.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 301, March 28, 1868.
12, 30, 21, 34, 5, 42, 58, 72, 76, 26, 77, 46, 67, 51.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 302, March 28, 1868.
49, 63, 44, 58, 24, 22, 66, 75, 68, 40, 69, 76, 67.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND ALL INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker. No. 176 Broadway and No. 158 Fulton-st.

To Mr. Ferdinand Fuchs,
ST. LOUIS,
NO. 13 SOUTH SECOND-ST.,
AGENT OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

PEORIA, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Please send as soon as possible two dozen more of HOFF'S splendid MALT EXTRACT, C. O. D. It is an excellent beverage, and a better tonic, and the best remedy I had ever tried. For years I have suffered from indigestion, loss of appetite, acid stomach and many other ills to which my stomach is subjected, but HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has relieved me from my pain, and I can now digest all kinds of food.

WILLIAM MEYER.

Sold by druggists and grocers and by the agent. HOFF'S Depot, No. 542 Broadway, New-York. Agencies established everywhere.

PRICES FOR HARD TIMES.

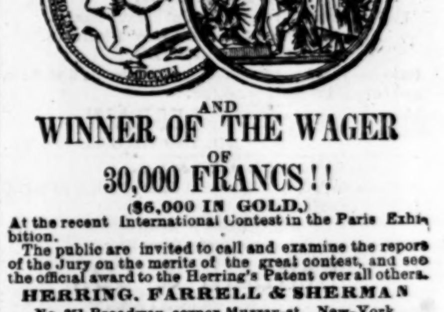
Davis Collamore & Co.,
NO. 479 BROADWAY,
FOUR DOORS BELOW BROOME-STREET.

White China Dinner Sets, second choice, 143 pieces, good style	$35
White China Tea Sets, second choice, 44 pieces	$7
White China Tea Cups and Saucers, per dozen	$2
White and Gold China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$11
Plain Goblets, Cut Bottom, per dozen	$1 75
Colored Finger Bowls, per dozen	$2
Service of Cut Glass, viz.: 12 Goblets, 12 Champs, 12 Wines, 12 Clarets, 2 Decanters, 2 Salts	$24
Service of Engraved Glass, Same number of pieces	$35
Decorated Dinner Sets, $75 and upward.	
Parisian Granite China Dinner and Tea Sets, 136 pieces	$25
Parisian Granite Chamber Sets, 11 pieces	$4

Plated Ware from the celebrated house of
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT,
BALDWIN,
THE CLOTHIER,
CONTINUES
The Great Success of Low Prices!
AT THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-STREET, already famous for the LARGEST STOCK of CLOTHING and LOWEST PRICES in the City!
SPRING OVERCOATS.
Supply will be equal to the demand in a few days.
The Price Tells!
BALDWIN takes the lead in revolutionizing the unreasonably high prices.
50 to 100 Per Cent. Reduction!
THE PEOPLE in City and Country appreciate the difference and see it.
BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, sells STRICTLY for CASH. He has ONE price marked in plain figures on each garment, much
BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
Corner Broadway and Canal-st.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.



AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY is the only logical treatment extant. It kills the root of all disease, deafness, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, blindness, baldness, catarrh, &c., &c. The discovery penetrates the system by absorption through the eyes, ears and scalp, and is safe for a new-born babe. $3 per package.

Extracts from a letter from a gentleman in California.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20, 1868.

I talk to you as a philosopher, so that I shall say something I otherwise might not. Well, the Catarrh is gone, and my hearing wonderfully improved.

I have been deaf for more than twenty-seven years. For twelve years past I have had piles—blind, bleeding and itching. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of flesh under my arm, as large as a finger end, and torpid. Now, after two months' use of your Metaphysical Discovery, the piles, lumps, &c., are all gone.

What shall I say? I feel jubilant like a freed bird—like one free after twenty-seven years' imprisonment. Thank you. The song of my heart is—God bless Mrs. M. G. BROWN."

Many such letters are in my possession.

Thousands die at the age of fifty who might have lived fifty years longer had they occasionally, through life, used the Metaphysical Discovery.

Understand! Remember! People are sinking into the arms of Death many years before laid in the coffin.

Full directions accompany each package.

The Metaphysical Discovery is put up in neat cases. If you cannot get them of your druggist send to No. 51 Bond-st.; will be forwarded to any address on receipt of the price, THROUGH POST-OFFICE ORDER.

Mrs. M. G. Brown will be at her office, No. 51 Bond-st., EVERY MONDAY; hours from 9 to 1. PERSONAL CONSULTATION and EXAMINATION, $5. ADVICE BY LETTER, $1.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

J. SANGER & CO., NO. 355 BOWERY, Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our Paris, London, Florence and Rome Correspondence.

Interesting Sketch of the Paris Press.

European Literary, Musical and Theatrical Intelligence.

Sad Accounts of Crime and Destitution in England.

THE PRESS IN PARIS.

The Cheap Newspapers—Their Circulation and Influence—Names and Description of the Small Journals of Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 9, 1868.

The Press bill which has passed the Legislative Body is likely to introduce such important changes in the condition of the French Press that it has struck me that some account of the position of cheap journalism in Paris might prove interesting to your readers, as indicating the tendencies of the population in that direction under a more liberal *régime*. With the character, position and circulation of the larger journals they are more or less acquainted, but of the class of publications to which I allude they can have but little knowledge, although they exercise a vast influence both for good and for evil.

The *petite presse* of Paris may be classed under three distinct heads, namely, political, literary and literary illustrated. It must be borne in mind, however, that this classification is not technically correct, being adopted merely for the purpose of arrangement and description. Every journal published in the French metropolis gives what is termed a *feuilleton*, that is to say, a portion of its space is devoted to the successive chapters of a romance written by one of the popular novelists of the day. Consequently the whole of the Paris newspapers, large as well as small, may be considered to fall within the denomination of literary journals. It is this portion of the newspaper which is perhaps read with most avidity by the French public, a fact illustrative of the craving for amusement which distinguishes the Latin from the Anglo-Saxon races in both hemispheres. The following is a list of the journals composing what is called the *petite presse* with their circulation as nearly as I can get at it. As the Government does not exact a stamp duty from non-political newspapers and they are therefore not registered, it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable returns of their daily issue. The data on which the subjoined table is based I owe to a friend employed in one of the public offices. It may, therefore, be regarded as sufficiently accurate for my purpose:

	Circulation.
Political.	
La Situation	3,000
Le Courrier Français	5,000
L'International	2,000
Le Journal de Paris	2,000
Le Globe	2,000
Le Petit Moniteur	200,000
Literary.	
La Petite Presse	150,000
Le Petit Journal	245,000
Le Petit Figaro	18,000
Le Philosophe	1,000
Tintamarre	12,000
La Vogue Parisienne	1,000
Le Refusé	1,000
D'Artagnan	1,000
Satan	500
Gazette des Etrangers	3,000
Literary Illustrated.	
L'Image	1,000
L'Independance Parisienne	1,000
Le Bouffon	1,000
Le Petit Journal pour Rire	4,000
La Vie Parisienne	7,000
Charivari	3,000
Eclipse	1,000
Comete	1,000
L'Hanneton	1,000
L'Auvergnat	1,000
Diogene	1,000
Illustration	15,000
Monde Illustré	8,000
Journal Amusant	200,000
Total circulation	891,800

A total of thirty newspapers, with a combined issue of nearly 900,000. Now, when we consider that none of the seventeen *grands journaux* are taken into this calculation, and that the population of Paris does not quite number 2,000,000, I think you will say that the supply of intellectual *pabulum* in newspaper form is a very fair one. It is not my purpose to examine whether the quality of the article is always what it ought to be. A slight sketch of each journal and its contributors will occupy as much space as you will be inclined to devote to the subject.

The first in position of the cheap journals, because of its official character, is the *Moniteur du Soir*, or *Petit Moniteur*, as it is more generally called. This sheet is sold for a sou, and appears every evening between 5 and 6 o'clock. It is a partial reprint of the *Moniteur* of the morning, and contains all the official and non-official news, the reports of the debates in the Chambers, and the latest prices of stocks and shares dealt in on the Paris Bourse of the same day. As these quotations are published by authority of the Tribunal du Commerce, their accuracy is unimpeachable. The *Petit Moniteur* likewise publishes every Thursday a weekly summary of all the foreign intelligence collated from the most authentic sources, and arranged in the form of a leading article. This journal is very much sought after on account of the reliability of its information, and, although an official organ, does not consider it beneath its dignity to publish a *feuilleton* like the other newspapers. The story at present appearing in its columns is from the pen of the Vicomte PONSON DU TERRAIL, and is entitled *Le Grillon du Moulin*—"The Cricket of the Mill." This writer is one of the most prolific of the day. Descended from an old Legitimist family, he began life in what is considered the most aristocratic service in France—the navy—but soon abandoned it for the more congenial pursuit of literature. His extraordinary fecundity of imagination may be judged of from the fact that in the years 1858 and 1859 the catalogues of the libraries specify no less than seventy-three volumes of novels which had been already written by him. At the present time he is contributing six separate romances to six different journals. As regards the extent of each story it is sufficient to state that the novel called the *Gandins de Paris* was continued in the columns of the *Opinion Nationale* every consecutive day during the whole of 1860.

La Situation is in the second year of its existence. M. FERDINAND LANGLE, one of the principal editors, belongs to the "old guard" of French *litterateurs*, having been born in 1798, and having held the office of Historiographer of the Musée Dauphin, when LOUIS XVIII. was King by the grace of God and the Allies. The politics of the *Situation* are ultra liberal. The *feuilleton* is monopolized by LEON CLADEL, one of the prominent romance writers of the day. The title of the story which he is at present publishing is a very curious one. He styles it "A Legend relating what happened more than a thousand years after the death of Jesus of Nazareth to Renaud, Lord of Puylarogue and Arguilhem, in Languedoc." It is a strange dreamy sort of tale, half chivalrous, half monastic, and illustrative of the superstitions of the Middle Ages. The theatrical criticisms are written by JULES NORIAC, and are very cleverly done. In the review of EMILE AUGIER's new comedy, which appeared in the number of the 3d inst., he is very severe on the unnatural character of the incidents, though at the same time he renders full justice to the genius displayed in the piece. JULES NORIAC was formerly one of the principal editors of *Figaro*, and is the author of several serio-comic works, the most popular of which are *The Grain of Sand* and *Human Folly*, a philosophical romance.

The *Courrier Français* has been established about eight years, and is edited principally by M. LUCIEN DUBOIS. Its politics approach as close to Republicanism as is safe under the present *régime*. It is occasionally very personal and virulent, and its editors are always getting into trouble. Sometimes it has the public on its side in these quarrels, as for instance in the attack made upon M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, who was formerly an ardent Republican, but is now an ultra Imperialist, more *prononcé* even than the Ministerialists themselves.

The *Globe* is edited by M.M. ULRIC DE FONVILLE and THEODORE DURET. The latter has been publishing a series of clever articles under the title of "*Le Regime de L'Inconsequence*," which animadvert in the bitterest terms on the inconsistencies of the present Administration. The politics of the journal are nevertheless a shade or two more moderate than those of the *Courrier Français*. Notwithstanding this it has incurred the displeasure of the Government, and, like the journal just mentioned, is not allowed to be sold in the kiosks on the Boulevards. It is for this reason, I presume, that its fusion with the *Interet Public* is announced under the new title of the *Tribune*.

The *Journal de Paris* is a paper a good deal quoted for its news. One of its principal editors, M. J. J. WEISS, was formerly on the editorial staff of the *Constitutionnel*, one of the seventeen great journals and an avowed organ of the present Government. M. WEISS was also one of the ablest and most regular contributors to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a periodical of great value, and which has a large American as well as European circulation. The politics of the *Journal de Paris* are liberal Conservative.

The *International* is a paper which is rapidly rising into importance. It has been about six years in existence. During the exhibition of last year it was purchased by an English proprietary, and is now published in London as well as in Paris. It appears in both cities on the same day. It is very widely read here, and contains, beside its political articles, which are written with great spirit and independence, a new historical romance by two young pupils of ALEXANDRE DUMAS. This journal is also valuable to commercial readers, for it furnishes them with a price current of all merchandize bought and sold in the Mincing Lane and Mark Lane Exchanges.

The *Petite Presse* treads close in the tracks of its rival, *Le Petit Journal* whose circulation it is rapidly approaching. One of its principal guiding spirits is M. TONY REVILLON, who is famous for the concise and perspicuous manner in which he treats domestic subjects. An excellent specimen of his ability in this line is his recent article on the *Bureaux de Placement*, (offices for procuring places) in which he exposes with an unsparing hand the abuses that have crept into these institutions. ALEXANDRE DUMAS having used up the "Comte de Monte Cristo, has taken to the Countess of that ilk, and is now immortalizing her in a feuilleton in the *Petite Presse* which threatens to be as interminable as those of M. PONSON DU TERRAIL. I forgot to mention, when alluding to this last-mentioned writer, that not content with ransacking the stories of French legendary love, he has betaken himself to England in search of materials for his literary enterprises. Under the title of "The Miseries of London" he is publishing in the *Petite Presse* a story which is sentimental enough to please the taste of the most ardent admirer of highly-seasoned romances.

The *Petit Journal* was founded in 1862 and in 1864, only two years after, it printed and circulated daily 200,000 copies. Its present issue is about 45,000 more, and even this enormous aggregate is rapidly increasing. The founder and editor-in-chief is M. LEO LESPES, better known under his pseudonym of "Timothée Trim," with which all his articles are signed. If success be a test of ability, M. LESPES is one of the most talented journalists of the day, for nearly all the newspapers with which he has been connected have proved paying concerns. He was at one time sub-editor of *Figaro*, and contributed greatly to the present prominent position of that journal. M. LESPES served eight years as a private soldier in the Fifty-fifth Regiment of the line, but civil pursuits were more to his taste than a military life, and in 1840 he commenced his present fortunate career as a journalist. He is likewise the author of several amusing sketches of manners. Perhaps the most interesting of his numerous works is a little volume published in 1843 and called *The Mysteries of the Grand Opera*. EMILE GABORIAU, who writes somewhat in the style of Miss BRADDON, the authoress of *Lady Audley's Secret*, contributes at present the *feuilletons* to the *Petit Journal*. The story which he furnishes to its columns is styled *Les Esclaves de Paris*, and exhibits considerable power. The new establishment of the *Petit Journal*, in the Rue Lafayette, has been built at a cost of 2,000,000 francs, but it will form only a portion of the edifice which the proprietors contemplate erecting. Its *façade* is a highly ornate one, and through the large windows on the ground floor one of its steam cylinder presses is seen constantly at work. Of these there are four in the building, each of which has cost 40,000 francs. They are built somewhat on the Hoe model, but considerably amplified and improved by the French engineer, MARINONI. These presses possess the advantage of printing both sides of the paper at once, and they throw off 144,000 perfect impressions per hour. The following is an exact statement of the time occupied in setting up and printing the *Petit Journal*:

Composition	2 hours
Stereotyping	1½ hours
Press-work	2½ hours
Total	6 hours

All these facts considered, the prices charged for their presses appears extremely small compared with that demanded by Mr. HOE. The total number of persons employed in the two establishments of the *Petit Journal*, Rue Lafayette and Rue Richelieu, is 300, inclusive of the compositors. It will take five or six months more to finish the upper portion of the building in the Rue Lafayette, destined to receive the editoral and commercial staffs. The *Petit Journal* is in the hands of a proprietary formed on the principle of "limited liability."

The *Petit Figaro* is a reprint of the larger daily journal of the same name, the political portion being omitted. It is now in the fourteenth year of its existence, having been founded in 1854 by M. DE VILLEMESSANT, assisted by some of the ablest journalists of Paris. The course of these gentlemen in connection with the journal would almost give ground for the belief that pugnacity is intimately associated with talent. They have fought in the period named no less than twelve duels, three of which were assumed by the Editor-in-Chief, M. DE VILLEMESSANT, as his proportion of responsibility. A report of all the prosecutions which M. DE VILLEMSSANT (who is of Legitimist tendencies) has had to defend, and of the imprisonments he has suffered for contravention of the Press laws, would fill a moderately-sized volume. HENRI ROCHEFORT, ALBERT WOOLF and AURELIEN SCHOLL are the principal contributors of those caustic articles on passing occurrences for which the two *Figaros*, parent and offspring, are noted. M. SCHOLL, who was the founder of the satirical journal called *Le Nain Jaune*, (which was suppressed a few weeks ago,) is almost as famous for his duelling propensities as his editor-in-chief, M. DE VILLEMESSANT. He may literally be said, throughout his stormy career, to have wielded the pen with one hand and the sword with the other. The *feuilleton* of the *Petit Figaro* is also occasionally contributed to by ERNEST FEYDEAU, who wrote "*Fanny*" and the "*Coup de Bourse*," and JULES CAUVAIN, the author of *Les Ardents de Picardie*. The sensational story now being published in its colums under the title of *Le Roi Misere*, is by that ingenious writer, PAUL SAUNIER. A series of interesting articles have lately been communicated to this journal by Madame LOUISE COLET, who stands preeminent among the literary ladies of France in her triple capacity of novellist, poetess, and dramatist. It is to this graceful writer that the French are indebted for the best translations that have appeared of Shakespeares "Julius Cæsar," and "The Tempest."

Le Philosophe is in the first year of its existence, and has only reached its fortieth number. It is edited by MM. GILBERT MARTIN, TRIBELO, &c., and was forbidden to be sold on the public highway by the Minister of the Interior, on account of a scurrilous article which appeared in its columns under the title of "The Athletic Arena." The *Tintamarre* and *Charivari* are kindred publications, alike good humored, witty and satirical. The *Charivari* has been edited by PAUL VERON since 1859. This gentleman has been a valuable contributor to no less than nine different journals, two of which, the *Avenir National* and the *Opinion Nationale*, rank among the seventeen leading political Paris journals. The *Refusé* has been recently started, and is merely a revival, under another name, of the *Satan*, which was suppressed since the commencement of the debates on the Press law. *D'Artagnan* is the latest offspring of that literary veteran, the elder DUMAS. His daughter, Mlle. DUMAS, contributes to it a tale of powerful domestic interest, entitled "Mme. Benoit." *La Vogue Parisienne* is exclusively of a literary and artistic character, no sort of political influences being allowed to interfere with its management. One of its principal editors, GUSTAVE AIMARD, resided for upwards of ten years in America, and for a considerable portion of the time sojourned among the Indians in the Far West. He is a prolific writer, and, like "Ponson de Terrail,' seems to work off novels from his brain almost as fast as the novels themselves are worked off from the press. M. AIMARD is well-known in the States as the author of a number of works illustrative of Indian life.

L'Image is an illustrated daily paper somewhat in the style of the *Charivari*. It has only been about two years in existence. It scatters its caricatures over its pages in reckless profusion, no less than 2,000 of them having been published in one year. *L'Independance Parisienne* is got up somewhat in the same style as the *Image*, but is greatly inferior to it both in its articles and illustrations. It is about five years old. *Le Bouffon* is edited by HENRY LECOMTE, but its articles are spiritless and its illustrations coarse. *Le Petit Journal pour Rire* is decidedly the best of the cheap caricature newspapers. It has passed the critical period of French journalism —the third year—and may now be considered as established. The illustrated sketches by A. GREVIN exhibit a good deal of talent and life-like fidelity. *L'Eclipse* is newly born, and for a literary bantling may be said to be doing well. *Le Hanneton* has been established about seven years, and it is a wonder that a publication of such a character could have maintained its existence so long. It possesses neither literary nor artistic merit. *L'Auvergnat* is of the illustrated, satirical order, but it occasionally contains articles of a more serious character. It has its circulation principally amongst the people from the province from which it takes its name. When it is remembered that the coal and wood dealers, the water carriers the hawkers of umbrellas, the dealers in old iron and in rabbit skins, and a multitude of street venders of similar articles, all hail from it, it will be seen that it addresses itself to the sympathies of a class considerable in itself and well able to support a publication of this character. Dr. ALLARD, the great authority in mineral springs, contributes to its columns a series of interesting papers, devoted to an account of the Thermo-mineral waters of Auvergne.

La Vie Parisienne, *L'Ilustration*, *Le Monde Illustre* and the *Journal Amusant* are superior, both as regards literary matter and illustrations, to most of this class of publications. In fact, the illustrated papers of Paris would furnish material sufficient in itself for a long article. *La Gazette des Etrangers* is the last of the journals on my list of the papers comprising the *petite presse*. It was founded about ten years ago, and is conducted by HENRI DE PENE, formerly editor of the *Figaro*, which paper he quitted after his duel with M. DE VILLEMESSANT. The *Gazette des Etrangers* is distributed every morning gratis at the principal Paris hotels, and travellers can receive a copy of it during their stay without payment. It contains complete lits of the strangers who arrive in Paris, with the fullest information regarding the theatres and other places of amusement. The American *soirees* and balls receive their full share of attention in its columns.

Literary, Musical and Theatrical Intelligence—New Work by the Abbe *—The Memoirs of Maximilian—A Libel Suit—New Oratorio—The Drama "Le Vengeur"—Personal.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, March 12, 1868.

The author of *Le Mandit* has just finished an important work, which sketches out a programme of ecclesiastical reforms for the grand council which is to be held in Rome early in December next. This writer, a French abbe, who preserves his incognito from the fear of being visited by censure or suspension, is a man of advanced opinions, and the reforms which he advocates would no doubt contribute greatly to correct the abuses of the Papal system, and to place the Catholic Church more in accordance with the spirit of the age. Whether his views will meet with any attention from the body on whose deliberations it is desired to produce an impression is another question. All rational Catholics admit the necessity of reforms in the government and discipline of the Church, but in the present temper of the Holy Father and his advisers there is very little hope that the initiative will be taken by them. The book will nevertheless excite great interest, as it will show how reform can be safely carried out without interference with doctrinal principles. The council which the book is intended to influence will be the most important that has been held in Rome for several centuries. EDGAR QUINET's new work, *Quinze ans d'Exil*, is also finished and in the hands of the printers. The souvenirs of such a man must be at all time interesting, but clothed in the charms of a style which is unrivalled for its force and picturesqueness, they cannot fail to insure translation and reproduction in the United States. A work which will also excite a good deal of curiosity at your side is the *Memoirs of the Late Emperor Maximilian*, by Dr. BASCH, which will shortly be published by DUNCKER & HUMBLOT, of Leipsig. The author was physician to the Emperor, and it is stated that among the new and interesting documents which the work will contain will be a brief history of his reign, written by His Majesty himself. There will also be published in it a portion of the journal kept by him during his imprisonment at Queretaro. These features, with the Emperor's correspondence, give to the work a degree of importance and authenticity which no other publications on the same subject have presented up to the present time. A *History of the Mexican Empire*, by the Abbe DOMENECK, is also announced. Although merely a compilation, it will have a certain value as grouping together all the important facts and documents which have been published from time to time in connection with the brief reign of MAXIMILIAN.

MUSICAL.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just given judgment in the Bagier-Escudier affair. The prosecution, it will be remembered, was instituted by M. BAGIER against M. MARIE ESCUDIER, the proprietor and editor of the *France Musicale*, for the injury done to him by the criticisms published in that paper, in connection with ADELINA PATTI's engagement. Although there was a great deal of truth in the remarks of M. ESCUDIER on the mischievous effects of the star system on the interests of the opera and of music generally, it must be owned that he pushed rather far the campaign he had undertaken against it by attempting to depreciate the qualities of an artist whose merits are so universally recognized. The judgment of the Tribunal, after reciting that he had not confined himself to his rights as a critic, but had put forward the assertion that "the unreasonable salary and fabulous exigencies of a single artist (PATTI) swallowed up all the receipts and accelerated the ruin of the enterprise," an assertion obviously intended to do the plaintiff injury, condemned M. ESCUDIER to publish in the next number of his paper the motives and conclusions of the judgment, under a penalty of twenty francs for each day's delay in complying with the order of the Court, and sentenced him, moreover, to pay all the costs. The critic, no doubt, congratulates himself on getting off so cheaply. Had he been an offender against what are called, under the present *régime*, "the political or religious interests of society," he would have been brought before the Tribunal Correctional and probably condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 1,000f. Let me add that apart from the injustice with which Mlle. PATTI was treated, there was much in the articles complained of by Mr. BAGIER that applies to the present system of operatic management in America, and that could be reproduced to the profit of both public and directors. I would suggest to the musical journals—those which can afford the space—the policy of republishing them in their entirety. The opinions of a writer like M. ESCUDIER, who thoroughly understands the subject, cannot fail to exercise some influence, as indicating the views that are taken here of the ruinous effect of the policy which is at present being pursued on both sides of the Atlantic in connection with the opera.

Perhaps the best evidence that can be adduced of the justice of M. ESCUDIER's strictures is the arrangement which M. BAGIER has been compelled to make with M. CARVALHO. If the "Italiens" was properly managed, it would certainly not be compelled to submit to a duality of uses and denominations. Such arrangements invariably tend to a confusion in the ideas of the public as well as of the management, which are injurious to the interests of all concerned. The economy of expenditure which is sought to be effected by them can never compensate for the falling off in enterprise and individual ambition to which it must lead. Thus devoted to Italian opera three nights in the week and to French opera the three other nights, the Salle de Ventadour will cease to have any distinctive character. The same scenery will be used for both, and, in all probability, the same costumes. Occasionally, too, the poverty which necessitates such shifts will lead to the employment of the same artists. Of the effect of all this, I leave you to judge. I shall merely add that M. CARVALHO opens his Theatre de la Renaissance with *Faust*, the work in which his wife has won such honors.

A grand oratorio by DUPREZ is the latest musical novelty announced. It is entitled "The Last Judgment," and has been inspired by a picture of MICHAEL ANGELO. The words and music are by DUPREZ, who will himself sing the recitative parts at the first performance, which is to take place at the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, at the end of this month. One hundred and fifty artists are engaged for the occasion. The proceeds of the performance are to be given to the Asylum for the Aged, in the Faubourg St. Martin.

ADELINA PATTI has been creating a great *furore* at Lille, in the French version of the *rôle* of *Marguerite*. Her pronunciation of the language is now so accurate that she can safely venture on repeating the experiment in other parts.

THE THEATRES.

The new piece at the Chatelet, "Le Vengeur," is a complete failure. M. HOSTEIN is unfortunate. His "Gulliver," mounted at great expense, was but a mediocre success, and his last venture, also costly, has not succeeded in eliciting a single favorable criticism. A drama professing to be strictly historical, and laid at a period full of glorious *souvenirs* for France, it had a reasonable chance of securing the sympathies of the public. The causes of its failure are thus indicated in an excellent criticism by M. EMANUEL ARAGO:

"At times through ignorance, at times through the total absence of talent, our authors continually pervert the truth. Add to these drawbacks the fear of Government censorship, or the desire to flatter those in power, and you can understand the regrettable causes which render almost always wortoless or unsuitable the dramas which claim to be historical, and to serve as an initiation to the knowledge of our national past. And yet to insult by means of the arts, or to corrupt the conscience of the people, is nothing less than a profanation. The candor with which it receives the impressions which the theatre communicates to it should be scrupulously respected. There is a strict obligation that nothing should be exposed to its view which tends to give it false impressions of the past."

In the presence of criticisms like this, which, be it observed, are confined to no particular class of political opinions, it is not probable that the piece will live beyond the period usually allotted to the condemned.

It is announced that the dramatized version of one of CHARLES DICKENS' tales, now being performed with so much success at the Adelphi, will be produced at the Porte St. Martin immediately after the withdrawal of "Glenarvon." The part played by FECHTER in London is to be given to BERTON.

PERSONAL.

The weekly evening receptions at the American Legation have been suspended by Lent. Gen. DIX has been absent from his post for a few days, having been called to London to attend the marriage of his son. Among the recent arrivals here are Mr. GEORGE JONES (NEW-YORK TIMES) and family. They have been passing the last two months in Italy.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Rome in Spring-Time—Art Life and American Artists in the Eternal City—Personal.

From our Own Corresponde.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

Rome has a very pleasant look just now, the weather is so fine, and everybody seems to be enjoying it very much. We are able to sit with our windows open, and what with the bright sky, soft air, and many trees in blossom, it is extremely agreeable, and leaves nothing more at present to be asked for. The lizards are all out of their holes, and the Roman beggars likewise, and while one is searching for the first Spring fly, the others are making of foreign visitors their prey. In most Christian countries the halt, the maim and the blind are kept out of sight, and provided for in hospitals; but here they are allowed to parade themselves to excite disgust rather than compassion. But after all, they are a part of Rome, and when they are gone an element of picturesqueness will be lost. We rather dread the time when what is called reform shall set its hand to the work which we are all the time saying is to be done here. The political tailor and dancing-master are kept busy cutting and polishing, until all the poetry is taken out of society and out of life.

There is snow on the Alban Mount, and we cannot tell why it lingers so obstinately when there is such a tender green all over the plain. It confirms what the Romans have more than once told me, that they had a somewhat severe early Winter. But the Campagna is nearly as beautiful as it can be, and attracts the foreigners to the fox-hunt, of which lately there have been several. The great roomy carriages of the Romans, drawn by as fine horses as any in the world, are bowling along the country roads, or up and down the avenues of the Villa Borghese, or the other attractive one of Doria. There is such a charm in this half-æsthetic life of relaxation, that even the rigid features of the American face soften into a contented smile. It ought to do our countrymen good—their visits to the Old World—and it does do them good; for they find out that wealth, when accumulated, is to be enjoyed in a rational way, and not in the breakneck fashion of our fast life. When the Angel of the Past has made some passes with its solemn hand, the spirit is soothed into a condition of grateful satisfaction, and new beauty is added to life.

ART LIFE AND AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ROME.

All come back to Rome, or resolve to come back, after the first visit has been made. The old seat of empire and of art has a charm which haunts the imagination which cannot be defined. One can never get tired of Rome, as its elements of interest can never be exhausted. After a tenth part of its objects, whether of the graceful, the curious, or the learned, have been examined, the world of them is found to be so large that a doubt rises whether to go farther or to begin anew the inspection. A life-time seems none too long for enjoyments so varied and studies so vast and profound. The ancient art of the galleries and the modern art of the studios, the ecclesiastical structures of every period, the stately show of patrician villas, and the wide realm opened by archæological science, all make claims upon the attention of the visitor according to his tastes.

The activity among our artists is as great as usual, and what between receiving numerous visitors and work their time is pretty well taken up. Our great war has called for so many monuments that a very wide field has been opened in that range of art. Many opportunities have been created, but it cannot yet be very justly estimated in what way the new demands will be met. Every State or separate municipality has its hero or heroes, and sooner or later they will be found worthy of some sort of honor.

It seems to have fallen to Mr. ROGERS, with his great fertility of invention, and unusual courage for large undertakings, to take the lead in the execution of commissions of this sort. So many workmen are kept busy, and new projects are multiplying to such an extent, that the studio of this artist begins to have the aspect of one of those large establishments in America where enterprises of an entirely different character are carried on. Mr. ROGERS has enlarged his studio several times, and is still obliged to add to it, so that, if it is not already, it must soon become the most extensive in Rome. The mantle of CRAWFORD has fallen on his shoulders, and his tastes and tendencies, and the character of his genius, seem like those of the eminent artist lost too soon for us and art, if not for his own growing fame.

With all his multiplying engagements for works of monumental art, Mr. ROGERS is able to find time for the creation of those finer ideals, so many of which, made permanent in marble, already ornament and solace with their delicate beauty American homes. The "Nydia" has been repeated so many times that the reckoning has hardly been kept, but certainly a dozen or two *repliche* are scattered in different parts of the world. The "Indian Fisher Girl" is one of the sweetest little inventions we remember to have seen, and it is not strange that it has found great favor with those who enjoy most a truthful embodiment of childish innocence and simplicity.

Among our young artists few have known a career of more steady progress than the sculptor RINEHART. Beginning ten years ago here in Italy as a tyro, he has, by industry and a studious development of his talents, arrived at a position of the highest respectability even in Rome, where the standard is necessarily one of cosmopolitan excellence. Mr. RINEHART has much delicacy, both of conception and execution, which are not always found together, even in the works of artists of considerable skill. His latest effort, pretty well advanced, but still in the clay, called "Antigone," is conceived in the finest spirit of the antique, and will be sure to win for the artist new praise. We are surprised that Mr. RINEHART has been able to do so much in less than a dozen years; but it has doubtless come of rising early and working late. The secret of success, not yet found out by some, is, after all, easily learned, provided a beginning is made on a good foundation of talent. Gifts are worth little, unless they are developed by labor, for the truth of the parable has illustrations enough, even in our time, in the failures of lazy genius, which has trusted to inspiration and not to work.

THE ART OF PORTRAITURE.

Portraiture, or bust-making, is undoubtedly the lowest walk of art; but unusual excellence, even in that, is a good base upon which to build reputation. As every American, who has money, doing what he has a right to do, orders for the benefit of his family, his more or less handsome features, to be permanently fixed in very good marble of Carrara, our sculptors who give attention to that branch, are never without a number of commissions. Those who have done a great deal of work of this kind, preserve in their studios, plaster models of the heads already manipulated upon, and they are ranged on long shelves, like the wares in a crockery-shop, or cheeses in a dairy-house. Among many with handsome feature—nearly all, however, very solemn, especially those of Americans—there are some with a comical expression, and with so little trace of nobility, either of intellect or feeling, that the heads of some of the lower animals seem in comparison much more interesting.

In other letters I shall be able to notice what some of our other sculptors and painters are doing; saying at least a word in commendation of what seems worthy of praise, leaving those to criticise who know, or think they know, much more about art.

LENT.

Lent, or *Quaresima*, as the Italians call it, has begun, with preaching in many of the churches, which will be continued nearly every day through the whole forty, and the faithful will receive a great deal of wholesome religious counsel. The foreigners, especially Americans and English, hold a sort of drawing-room in the *Piazza dei Spagna* every day, according to the old custom, and there is the usual animation of movement to and fro.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. LYMAN, of the American church here, has returned to his post, after a few months absence in America. The new chapel, outside the *Porta del Popolo*, capable of accommodating five or six hundred persons, is well attended; so large, indeed, is the congregation as to seem like one in America. The English hold their worship in an adjoining building, with even more ample accommodations. ANGELICO.

Close of the Carnival—Americans in Rome—Death of Benjamin Ogle Tayloe—Story's Statue of Peabody—The Young Hannibal with the Eagle—Illumination of the Colosseum, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROME, Sunday, March 1, 1868.

The carnival is over at last, and I am glad of it; for we got tired of the interminable showers of *confetti* and bouquets, from street to balcony and *vice versa*. The crowd in the corso on Tuesday, the last day, was so dense as to render the passage of the masqueraders in carriages very difficult, and the mounted dragoons, who patrolled the streets in squads of four or five to keep the peace, were obliged to walk their horses in single file, and even at that pace to make constant stops. There were occasionally losses of temper, invariably among the *forestieri*, for with the Romans it is a season of universal license, and one disappointed swain, who failed to secure a bouquet thrown to him from a balcony, ventured to kick a young American who happened to be in the crowd, which gathers thick when there is a chance of intercepting anything thrown from or to a balcony, and was immediately and very handsomely knocked down for his insolence. The *gens d'armes* interfered and a complaint having being made by the prostrate donkey, the American was arrested, but our spirited Consul, Mr. CUSHMAN, being applied to, the facts of the case were stated and our young countryman was speedily released. But for the strangers the carnival would have been an utter failure; for, of the Romans, the Liberals would not come near the Corso, and even the Papalini seemed indisposed to take much part. The balcony of the ex-king of Naples was only occupied by his handsome Queen on the last day, and in return for the multitudinous bouquets thrown to her, she was very liberal and gracious with pretty *bonbonnieres*, of which she had provided a large stock—some of which will, depend upon it, be taken back to New-York as "mementos" of the Royal Lady who gave them. After the horse-race, at which there is always one poor brute far in the rear of the others, who is greeted as he gallops along with shouts of inexpressible derision, the *moccoletti* began to make their appearance, and every balcony along the whole length of the street was brilliant, for awhile, with little wax candles. The fun consists in putting out the lights of your neighbors, while endeavoring to save your own—long poles with bushes, cloths and what-not at their ends, being used to reach from the different balconies. The people in the streets too, carry lights and, as the carriages pass, try in every way to extinguish every candle they can see, while from the balconies bouquets are thrown with the same intent. It was not long before there were but very few lights left, and then the crowd dispersed, though the fun was kept up, with dances and masquerades, all over the city until 11:30 o'clock, when the preparations for Ash-Wednesday commence. I was surprised to see that the day was not more strictly kept here—all the shops being open as usual—while upon any of the innumerable close *festas* everything is closed and all work rigorously forbidden. There was an imposing early service in the Sistine Chapel, and the American Church was crowded with an attentive and devout congregation, and with three American clergymen in the chancel. Dr. LYMAN, the Rector of the Parish, gave us an impressive and appropriate sermon, inspired, partly, by the sudden death of BENJAMIN OGLE TAYLOE, who fell down in the street on Tuesday from an attack of appoplexy, and died in a few hours. His hospitable and charming house at Washington, before the rebellion, was one of the chief attractions of the city, and Mrs. TAYLOE, who was here with husband, both of them well advanced in years, has not lacked the sympathy and aid of numerous friends and countrymen.

Mr. PEABODY, who has been the guest of STORY for two or three weeks, has returned to Nice, suffering somewhat from an attack of gout in the right hand and arm. He had a private audience with the Pope (Mr. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, and Mr. J. C. HOOKER being also present,) and these two old men of seventy-three and seventy-six, as they sat next to each other, had a pleasant, cordial talk of half-an-hour, followed by a visit to Cardinal ANTONELLI, who spoke of Mr. PEABODY's munificence to all classes of the suffering, without distinction of clime or faith, as true charity indeed. Finding that the Cardinal was interested in the Santo Spirito Hospital, where relief is afforded alike to Jew and Gentile, Turk and Christian, of whatever sect, Mr. PEABODY sent him 1,000 francs in gold, which was gracefully acknowledged by both the Pope and the Cardinal. To various other charities two handsome donations were given, and with the fortune that yet remains to him, after all his unprecedented benefactions, Mr. PEABODY meditates still further acts of munificent well-doing. The City of London having some time ago appropriated $20,000 for a statue of our large-hearted countryman, STORY was, by the unanimous voice of the Committee having the matter in charge, as well as with the concurrence of the English artists, selected as the sculptor for the work. Mr. PEABODY has accordingly been sitting to him for the cast, which is now nearly complete, and may be pronounced a great success. The figure is colossal, sitting in an arm-chair, in ordinary modern costume, and in the clay—with which all true artists so love to work—the *pose* is as easy and natural as the expression of the face is admirable and life-like. If adequately reproduced in the bronze, the City of London will have as good reason to be pleased with the statue, as his countrymen will be proud of the true artist, to whom it has been a veritable labor of love—to be followed, let us hope, by many similar commissions—for who would not wish to live in STORY?

Another very clever statue, which took my fancy amazingly, I saw in the studio of a French artist, D'EPINAY—the Young Hannibal with the Eagle—and it is hard to say which is most worthy of admiration, the elaborate and faithful workmanship of the Imperial bird, with ruffled plumage, open beak and most prehensile claw, or the spirited, natural, real boy—not a little man—who is fighting with all his might and main against his formidable adversary. The old story is wonderfully well told in the beautiful marble, and I was glad that my first view of it was by the side of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, whose keen and appreciative judgment delights in such a proof of real genius. It was a pleasant confirmation of a layman's admiration, to have her critical approval.

On Thursday night we had an illumination of the Colosseum with Bengal lights. There was a large crowd, the immense ampbitheatre being filled, and the assortment of languages was varied, though I fancy the Saxon prevailed. The band of the *Gens d'Armes* furnished the music, and after two rockets were sent off, as the colored stars of the last one faded away, the whole interior of the grand old ruin became brilliant with green and rose lights. This was twice repeated, and then the outside was illuminated in the same way—alternate arches of green and rose—to the great delight of the numberless spectators, who thronged every little hillock in the neighborhood. As we turned to leave for home, the Colosseum was enveloped in one vast pink cloud, the reflection of which upon the Arch of Constantine, upon Byron's nameless column, and all the lovely ruins of the old Forum, was very beautiful. It was a successful exhibition; but, after all, who would see the Colosseum a right, must view it by the pale moonlight; and as we are at the commencement of the young moon, in the course of a few more nights we shall have that opportunity. March, which, at home, generally comes in like a lion, has here made a most lamb-like *debut*, with skies as blue and airs as soft as our loveliest Spring-days. It is a glorious season, tempting to continual exercise; the heat of the sun being pleasantly tempered by the invigorating wind which blows over the still snow-clad Alban and Sabine hills. K.

ENGLAND.

Crimes in London—Terrible Destitution, Starvation and Suicide—Crowded Churchyards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, March 11.

England is startled and shocked just now by strange and sanguinary crimes, ferocious and inexplicable murders, a terrible neglect of the poor, and most afflicting instances of death from starvation. The East London relief fund is exhausted, while the need is as great as ever. Miss COUTTS has just given another £500, the smallest amount she ever thinks of giving, and the Queen is sending pretty copies of her excellent diary to various hospitals and asylums, but, though nice reading, it does not fill the bellies of the hungry poor. It was hoped by some charitable persons that the £10,000 profits on the first edition would be given by Her Majesty to some benevolent object, but no intimation of such a design has been given.

The cases of want, starvation, or suicide to avoid starvation, have become so common at last that they are crowded away in brief paragraphs in odd corners of the newspapers. One day it is an inquest on two little boys, children of respectable parents, who had pined away to skeletons, and one night perished of cold and hunger. Another day a middle-aged man, after a long struggle, gets tired of it, and, finding a loaded pistol, puts it to his head, and gets out of it that way. The last sensation of crime is the attempted murder of a whole family by a young man, who had been hindered from keeping company with one of the servants. He armed himself with six pistols; shot a servant-girl, and grievously wounded the clergyman and his wife who had crossed his inclinations. Such a man can scarcely be sane, but his fate is very sure. In England almost any man can be found crazy for making a will, but not for committing a murder.

A singular crime has just been brought to light at Birmingham. A rich old bachelor lived alone with a housekeeper, who hit upon this plan for securing for herself a portion of his property. She induced a man to go with her to a church in Birmingham, and personating her master, marry her. The register was signed and the certificate given. The other day the old miser died intestate, and when his legal heirs came to take possession of the property, they were confronted by his disconsolate widow with her certificate. The clergyman was brought to look at the corpse, and declared that he had never married it. The signature in the register was pronounced a forgery. The heirs-at-law declare that they can prove an *alibi*, the widdy is in jail and the Police are after the make-believe husband. Why did not some novelist invent all this, and not leave it for the mere matter-of-fact police reporters?

Some years ago we had horrible stories about the crowded churchyards in London. It is all changed now, and the dead are buried in large and beautiful suburban cemeteries; but a crowded parish meeting was held in Southwark the other night, to protest against the violation of one of those old burial-grounds. The vestrymen had decided to build upon it a dead-house, and a furnace and shaft for burning infected clothing, in this space only forty yards square, surrounded by dwellings, in which had been buried 35,000 bodies. These were to be crushed down four feet or carted off in the parish dust-carts. "Would they tamely submit," the Chairman asked, "to such wicked desecration of the graves and bones of their fathers and children?" Of course not; so these people who had buried forty-four bodies in each space six feet long and three wide, resolved, in a very forcible anti-climax that the contemplated proceedings would be "a wicked violation of the sanctity of the grave, a constant cause of infection and disease to persons residing in the locality, a very serious injury to the neighboring property, and a discreditable waste of the parish funds."

Prize-fighting is slowly falling into disrepute in England. Fifty years ago matches were publicly advertised in the London sporting papers between women as well as men. At present such fights are not known, I mean formal and regular matches, in the metropolis; but a few days ago one took place at Shrewsbury, between two women, who fought in a regular ring, with seconds, for five shillings, some considerable time "by Shrewsbury clock," until, in the third round, MARY, smarting from a well-planted blow, bit ALICE on the arm. ALICE's partisans cried "foul," and there was such a row that the owner of the ground threatened to call the Police. The whole party then went to a field, where the two pretty girls fought four rounds more, when they and the ringleaders were arrested, taken before a Magistrate and fined or imprisoned.

If many of the highest personages in England are not so charitable as could be wished, it is not because foreigners do not set them good examples. Mr. PEABODY set them a grand one, which they are too slow to follow. It is said, indeed, that the Peabody Fund is already perverted, so that the "Poor of London" get no benefit from it. I think vastly more could be done in a way I have already pointed out, with the money; but what has been done is good, and benefits the poor and poorest, though indirectly. But Mr. PEABODY stands not alone. A great philanthropist in India has contributed £1,200, also, for the benefit of the poor of London. It has been expended in the erection of an elegant drinking-fountain in Hyde Park. Under a gothic cross of admirable architecture trickles a little stream of Thames or New-river water, for the benefit of tired tee-totalers. The benefactor, as you may read in old English characters on a brass plate, is the MAHARAJAH MIRZA VIZERAM GEYAPUTTY RAJ MUNCA SOOLTAN BAHADOOR of Vizianagram. The fountain was opened a few days ago, with becoming pomp—that is to say, the Archbishop of Canterbury "offered up a prayer;" the Duke of Cambridge then stopped looking into his hat, took a slight disgustful drink, and declared the fountain open, and Lord HARRIS returned thanks for these small favors, on behalf of the donor. India is a hot country, and a draught of water a boon. In these cool, moist latitudes, people mostly prefer gin or beer. But the Maharajah, &c., &c., means well. There are a number of these fountains in London, but they are locked up on Sundays when the public houses are closed, and when, if ever, people would go to them for drink. At Leamington the common and medicinal fountains are both locked fast up on Sunday, though the gin and beer shops are all open at the proper hours, when the churches are shut, so that you can get a glass of cool ale after a hot sermon, or something strong after a weak one.

But an East Indian Maharajah erecting a drinking fountain in Hyde Park, while millions of his countrymen were suffering and starving for lack of water, is about equal to the operations of our missionary societies sending the Gospel to the far-off heathen and neglecting those who swarm around their own doorsteps, literally perishing for lack of knowledge.

MONADNOCK.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The physicians consulted in the case of Rev. Mr. SPEKE, whose mysterious disappearance from London was recently productive of so much comment, state that their patient "appears to have been suffering for a long time under a depressing form of hypochondriasis, which dominated his whole mind. The distress caused to Mr. SPEKE by the melancholy death of his elder brother (the celebrated African traveler) much added to his hypochondriacal perversion, so that during the last two years Mr. SPEKE admits that he has had a strong desire, and was at length impelled to separate himself from all those to whom he was known, and hence his strange and apparently inexplicable conduct."

In a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences M. LE VERRIER, in a letter, gave some further information about the ninety-sixth telescopic planet discovered at Marseilles, stating that it had been observed at Paris by M. LOEWY, with the great meridian instrument. M. DELAUNAY, after M. LE VERRIER's letter had been read, expressed his regret that he (M. LE VERRIER) should persist in refusing to mention the names of the observers who discovered small planets at the Observatory of Marseilles, and informed the Academy that the young observer who had discovered the ninety-sixth planet was M. BORELLY.

Many persons have lately been stopped by footpads at Marseilles, who employ a new method of seizing their victims—namely, by throwing a lasso over them. These outrages have naturally caused great alarm in the town. As a precaution against these attacks many of the inhabitants, going out after nightfall in by-places, carry an umbrella over their heads, although it may be a beautiful starlight night.

The journalists of France have waited upon some of the Ministers and asked for the total abolition of the newspaper stamp, and if this exemption should not be accorded they have demanded that the stamp should be imposed alike on journals of every description—whether daily or weekly, literary or political—without any arbitrary distinction between them.

The Emperor has decided that the completion and publication of the works of the late M. LEON FOUCAULT shall be defrayed from the Imperial privy purse. An annual sum of 10,000 francs will be devoted to this purpose, and especially to the prosecution of the experiments and the construction of the instruments invented by the deceased.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that a new spring of naptha has just been discovered at Koudako, in the valley of the Kouban, in Caucasus. The jet rises from a depth of 274 feet below the surface of the ground, is four inches in diameter, and ascends to a height of 40 feet. The yield is said to be 6,600 pailfuls per day.

A letter from Bale says that the Grand Council of the canton of Friburg has just reëstablished the penalty of death, which was abolished twenty years ago. Out of eighty-five votes, fifty-one supported the reintroduction.

The *Epoque* states that two young ladies belonging to the highest class of Parisian society—Mlle. DE MAILLE, daughter of the Duke of that name, and Mlle. DE COURSON—have just taken the veil.

The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Antwerp have elected Mme. ROSA BONHEUR and MM. HENRY BERTHOUD and CABANEL to be honorary members.

The caravan of the Pilgrims of Mecca left Damascus on the 6th of February. The number of Pilgrims is estimated at 1,300.

Sir CHARLES WHITESTONE has invented a high-speed automatic telegraph, capable of transmitting 600 letters per minute.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Letters from Mexico, Cuba, the Pacific Coast and the New Dominion.

The Chinese Government and Its Embassy to the Great Powers.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Anti-Juarez Plot—Brigandage—A Revolution in Progress—Congress—The Future of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, March 4, 1868.

In several of my former letters I have told you that the universal feeling among all classes and parties was that of disappointment, if not of positive dissatisfaction; and I ventured to say that from the sentiments of gratification I had heard expressed in regard to the adverse rumors from Yucatan, induced me to believe that the conspirators were at work here in the capital, and that they only awaited confirmation of the adverse news to make a demonstration. They have been even more precipitate than was expected, as on Monday night last an attempt was made to assassinate President JUAREZ and the members of his Cabinet at the Theatre Iturbide. Fortunately, the plot was disclosed to the Government in time for the General commanding in the city to make the necessary preparations to frustrate the attempt and to arrest the traitors. Some seventy-five officers and soldiers have been apprehended, and are now imprisoned, awaiting an investigation. A Col. ADALID, an ex-Imperial officer, it seems, was at the head of the affair, and was assisted and seconded by a Lieut.-Col. GARZA, commanding one of the regiments stationed in the city. ADALID, accompanied by some 30 or more men, was to have assassinated the President in his box at the theatre, and GARZA, whose regiment was on duty at the palace, was to have seized upon that central stronghold, and to have arrested, and if need be, killed all of the Ministers. The plot was only discovered about an hour before the time appointed for its execution, and much credit is due the General commanding here for the prompt and efficient measures he adopted under the circumstances. That great disorder would have prevailed in the city, and that many outrages would probably have been committed, had the affair been successful, cannot be doubted; as we understand now that it was a part of the plan to rob the public treasury, all the private banks, and as many of the commercial houses as possible. Some 75 or 80 arrests have been made, but no one believes that the attempt originated with so small a number. The whole matter is a fair sample, we take it, of the truth of the assertion in regard to the establishment of law, peace and order.

BRIGANDAGE.

Robberies and kidnapping of the most outrageous and bold character still continue to be of daily occurrence. Indeed, they are carried to such an extent that no one can feel in security in or out of doors, by day or by night. This being the state of affairs within the capital, under the very eyes of the authorities, and in spite of a numerous police force and a garrison of several thousand troops, it is needless to say that the surrounding country, where there are neither soldiers nor police, is in even a worse condition. Physicians are decoyed from their homes under the pretence of being summoned to an invalid's bedside, and soon find themselves waylaid and robbed, thinking themselves fortunate if not maltreated. Scarcely a day passes but a rider is lassoed within a stone's throw of some gate or other station of the police or military, and either carried off to be ransomed, or robbed of his horse, clothes and valuables, and left to find his way home as best he may; sometimes he receives a sound thrashing for not having his pockets well supplied with *dinero*.

REVOLUTION.

Such is the state of things here at present; let other correspondents strive to create a contrary impression if they will. In the language of PATRICK HENRY, they "may cry peace, peace; but there is no peace." All admit that there was a *bona fide* revolution in Yucatan, and although the last news from that quarter is to the effect that it has been suppressed, but few persons here believe it.

In Sinaloa we have another unquestionable revolution. The revolutionists have published their manifesto, which is signed by the leading men of that section. The Press of the capital is trying hard to represent this disturbance as purely local, but cannot deny that it is in direct and open opposition to the mandates and decisions of the Central Government. If it were not, why the necessity for sending large bodies of Government troops from San Luis Potosi? The public treasury is not so replete that so expensive an expedition could be indulged in merely to settle the question as to the claims of two aspirants to the Governorship of a State.

In Guerrero, too, the war between Gens. ALVAREZ and JIMINEZ still progresses, without any efforts being made to suppress it. In regard to this State all seem disposed to let the men fight it out among themselves, very much after the fashion of the old woman in the fight between the bull-dog and bear. She thought them very dangerous animals—that they were making a very pretty fight any how, and she didn't much care which whipped—she hoped both would.

The insurrectionists in the District of Tulancingo have not been arrested. The papers report that there have been several collisions between them and the Government troops, in which the latter were signally victorious, but this may and will be doubted, as we know that the other party are steadily increasing in numbers and becoming daily bolder.

In Huachinango, on the northern border, and in several other directions we hear of disturbances, and lastly, we have heard of some in the capital itself. It would be mere folly to say that we are on the eve of a revolution, for the truth is simply that a revolution is now in existence There is not much unity of action as yet between the several parties, but there never is at the outset of Mexican revolutions. Each party continues to increase, and we feel sure that it will not be long before the several chiefs will give a coloring of enmity to their actions by settling upon the name of some one man in favor of whom they will pretend to be fighting. ORTEGA now seems to be the most favored, one or two parties having mentioned his name; but whoever the candidate, it will most certainly not be JUAREZ.

While the country is in this distracted state, and daily becoming worse, the so-called National Congress continues in session three or four hours on each day, (unless there is a feast of some kind on hand,) and strives most diligently to prove that its members are well versed in the art of not doing anything. Indeed, what little may be said to have been accomplished by them, is the undoing of what had previously been done, and the passage of laws and resolutions, tending effectually to prevent anything being done in the future.

The grant made to the English Company to complete the railroad from this city to Vera Cruz has been annulled. They say they will make another, but no one imagines that they will accord anything that will prove acceptable. The general impression now prevails that they are determined by some means or other to get the road out of the hands of its present owners. I understand that a proposition was made to pay off the creditors of the road, in Mexican Bonds at par, bearing six per cent. interest. As many of them as one wants with four years' interest due, can be bought for twenty cents on the dollar. This is certainly an economical mode of settling for services rendered. The two grants asked by American companies still remain buried in the committee rooms, and all efforts to bring them forward have thus far proved unavailing. The opposition to them seems to rest upon the supposition that if made the grant will amount to a cession of all their northern territory. No argument is sufficiently strong to remove the prejudice to having their lands occupied by Americans.

THE FUTURE.

The most intelligent among them readily admit in conversation that the whole future of the country depends upon immigration and the introduction of foreign capital; but the moment they are asked to grant or do someting to induce the coming or bringing of the one or the other, the constant and unconquerable fear that it will lead to the loss of territory, makes them pause, hesitate and finally refuse. The fact is simply, and in a few words, that they are utterly incapable of self-government; they know it well, feel it, and it makes them hate and distrust all whom they know to be their superiors in this respect. There never was and never will be a greater failure than the attempt to establish this Liberal Government.

It is no exaggeration to say that at this moment seven-tenths of the population, especially of the working people, would gladly second an effort to place the country under the flag and Government of the United States. The newspapers in the pay of the Government and the politicians who seek places and self-aggrandizement would oppose the measure most strenuously, but the people would favor it, and they would be joined by a very large portion of the most respectable members of the wealthy class; indeed the latter would lend assistance to any party or person that would show them a fair prospect of stability and security.

GEN. DIAZ.

The later news from Gen. DIAZ is to the effect that he has recovered from the effects of his accident, thoug still deaf in one ear. He is now in Oajaca, his native place, enjoying public hospitality, demonstrations of respect, and ovations of every kind. He is without doubt the most popular man with the masses now living in Mexico.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Relations of Spain and Mexico—Mexican Refugees and their Movements and Plans—Lersundi and the Bishop—Suicide—Havana Theatricals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

Many of the leading Mexican journals have lately contained very bitter articles against the Spanish Government, and particularly against its representatives in the Island of Cuba, owing to the alleged aid afforded by these persons to the Mexican refugees in Cuba, whom they assisted in raising funds and organizing expeditions for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the present Government of Mexico. The Mexican journals are perfectly correct in stating that many expeditions have been organized in Havana, which have caused scenes of strife to to be enacted in the Republic, but they are mistaken when they say that the Yucatan expedition was gotten up by and with the consent and aid of the Spanish authorities at present governing the Island of Cuba, and that these same authorities are at present not only conniving with, but also helping the numerous refugees of all shades, who are opposed to the Juarez Administration, to raise funds and revolutionary troops. The *Prensa* and *Diario* have taken this matter up, and on the 18th each paper contained a long editorial tirade protesting against the soft impeachment, and embracing the opportunity to tell their readers in how pure and disinterested a manner the Spanish Government had always acted toward the recreant subjects of the Spanish realm. If the truth were told it would be ascertained that nearly every ultra Spanish heart is pleased to hear of revolutions and counter-revolutions in any of the Spanish American republics; whilst their frustrated attempts to possess St. Domingo and make war with Chili and Peru, not forgetting the attempt made to enforce the claims against Mexico, prove conclusively that the defeat of the royal armies by a disorganized body of *mestir* and creole nations, and the impudence of setting up a government of their own without the aid of thousands of office-seekers and office-holders from old Spain, is not yet forgotten, although many years have since passed by. If there were the least chance of securing the lost foothold in any of the republics, there is no doubt that impoverished Spain would move heaven and earth to obtain the sinews of war, whilst the sons of the chieftains who, by superior forces and on a foreign soil, were defeated, would with enthusiasm volunteer in an enterprise which might afford them an opportunity to wipe out an old score.

MOVEMENTS OF MEXICAN REFUGEES.

As far as the movements of the prominent Mexicans on this island are concerned, they are few and unimportant. SANTA ANNA and some of his friends, hangers-on and leeches, still hold mutual admiration meetings; but their plots will never reach maturity, as SANTA ANNA's popularity is of no account in Mexico, and as the influence exercised by his partisans has become very small. The principal impediment to action, however, is his want of funds; for SANTA ANNA has no longer millions or thousands at his disposal, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

MARQUEZ is either traveling about the island, or else living quietly at some country seat near Havana, patiently waiting events and continually plotting to create disturbances in Mexico. His fellow countrymen hate him, and nevertheless they are compelled to humor and flatter him, as his assistance in a military point of view and his influence in certain portions of Mexico are too great to be dispensed with. MARQUEZ is well aware of this fact, and requites this hatred with a degree of contempt and supreme disgust, which he takes little pains to disguise. When Mexicans meet him, however, "my dear General," "valiant warrior" and "heroic citizen" are among the many complimentary expressions lavished upon him.

Ex-President ZULOAGA is entirely foreign to all political machinations, and is farming on a small estate near Marianao, and working very hard to support his family. ZULOAGA is poor, and altogether dependent on his manual labor. His good and unsophisticated nature would make him liable to become at any time the tool of a daring or wily politician, but his own tendencies are decidedly pacific.

The other prominent refugees, such as Ex-Ministers Duran, Portilla Lacunza, Brig.-Gens. Benito Zenia, Manuel Arellano, Federico Larrainzar, Cols. J. J. Jaurigui, L. G. de Rebollo, Lorenzo Roje, J. Garray, with a sprinkling of lawyers and writers, such as Jesus Hermosa, Carlos Hantts, Francisco Travesi, and others, are keeping a good understanding among themselves, all of them hoping to return to Mexico at no distant day, and once more assuming the government of a nation which at present does not even allow them to reside within its confines.

THE TEMPORAL AND THE SPIRITUAL POWER.

The difficulties between the Captain-General and the Bishop have not yet been adjusted, and the thousands of rumors current regarding this quarrel between the heads of the spiritual and temporal power would suffice to fill volumes. The refractory priest at Sancti Spiritus, who refused to obey the orders of the Captain-General, because they were in opposition to those of the Bishop, has been sent to Spain under arrest as a prisoner of State. It is positive that the Bishop, whose action resembles anything but that of a church dignitary, will either leave for Spain by the next mail steamer, or else be banished to Porto Rico by the Captain-General until his case has been decided in Spain. The entire population, with the exception of a few bigots and priests, sides with the Captain-General, the Bishop being universally disliked, and his past life and antecedents furnishing plenty of items for the composition of a neat little volume of *chronique scandaleuse*. The Captain-General refused permission to the correspondents of New-York journals to telegraph anything in relation to this matter by the Cable, and gave as a reason that it was a private and not a public matter.

SUICIDE.

The corpse of a fine-looking man was found floating on Thursday afternoon near the Elyseo sea-baths. The deceased person had been seen to undress and walk coolly out into deep water some minutes previous. Several persons tried to save his life, but their efforts were ineffectual. Some very wild stories have been in circulation in relation to this matter, but none of them are sufficiently explicit to account for the fatal act or justify the belief of many who pretend to have recognized the features of the dead man. Previous to his interment, however, it was stated that a lady had identified the corpse, and that the life of the deceased man had really been a long martyrdom, and a fit subject for the pen of a DUMAS or SUE. Should this rumor prove correct, I shall be enabled to give full particulars in my next.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Ristori season has at last terminated, and the company will next visit Cardenas, Matanzas and other interior towns, but will not go to Porto Principe for the present, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in that city.

The Bischi opera troupe, reinforced by the tenor, BARAGLI, and the prima donna, BRAMBILLA, has commenced a short season at the Tacon theatre, where the *artistes* appear to better advantage than at the Villanueva. Their prospects of success are very good.

QUASIMODO.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Fenians vs. Chinese—Detestable Outrages against the Celestials—The Union State Convention—War on School Teachers—Republicanism Banished from the Schools—The Grand Army of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

Our very pious House of Assembly, whose religion consists in the amount of whisky each member can mak away with, have rejected the bill allowing Chinese to testify in the Courts of California, on the ground, as a sagacious legislator remarked, that John Chinaman was a pagan, and swears to strange oaths which are not consistent with the moral and religious sentiments of a Christian community The evil effects of this action of the Assembly is beginning to make itself felt already. The whisky-drinking loafers who hang round the dens of Waverley-place devote all the time they can spare from the bar-rooms to hunting down these poor miserable creatures, and committing outrages on them that ought to rouse the indignation of any civilized community. Last Monday evening, at the large fire in Dupont-street, a large crowd of these white-skinned scoundrels, who were kept back from the fire by the Police, amused themselves by throwing a China woman down in the muddy street, and dragging her back and forth by the hair for some minutes. At last one of the Police hearing her cries, rescued the poor female heathen from their clutches, and conveyed her to the calaboose for protection. He also arrested one of her assailants, who was pointed out by the woman, but as our very intelligent lawmakers have decided that she was nothing but an animal, she could not testify against him, and he was released on his arrival at the calaboose. The woman then begged the officer to take her to her husband's house, saying, in piteous accents, "Do pleasy with me go! So many white mans killy me! Do with me go!" All of these assailants are of Irish birth, and seem to think that in committing these assaults they are advancing the interests of their party.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME is now on his way to this coast as Ambassador from the Court of China, and it is expected that he will demand the protection of the Government for her citizens. If the State of California will not protect with her laws one foreigner from the assaults of another, it then becomes the duty of the National Government to do it.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Sacramento on the 31st of March next, to choose delegates to the National Republican Convention. A few "dead lights" of the Union Party, calling themselves the Republican Central Committee, taking umbrage at the Union State Committee for not admitting them to its counsels, met somewhere in secret session in this city, and resolved to make themselves the delegates to the National Convention. As all these gentlemen voted for HAIGHT last Fall, and did all in their power to give aid and comfort to the enemy, they will be a sight worth looking at when they appear before the Convention to make good their claims.

WAR ON UNION SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The war on the male teachers of our Common schools is being prosecuted with vigor. Messrs. HOYT, PELTON and FAIR, who have been connected with the schools for ten or fifteen years, have received their walking papers, and teachers who obtained their education in Southern institutions reign in their stead. It is feared that in a few months not a single grammar school will be in charge of a Union teacher. All histories and readers containing any matter favorable to the Union cause during the late rebellion have been thrown out from our text books. The girls are prohibited from writing Union compositions, and the boy who attempts to recite any extracts from the speeches of our late President is expelled. Those in power are carrying things with a high hand, as if determined to make good use of the short time left them. Many of our prominent men who heretofore have sent their children to the public schools are now taking them out, not wishing them under the influence of the present teachers. It is a sad time for the public schools of California, and it is feared that they will degenerate into mere party machines.

DEAF MUTES ON A SPREE.

The educated deaf mutes of this city held a meeting the other evening at the Mission Hall, and made arrangements for a grand picnic excursion the coming season. The object of the picnic is to raise funds to enable them to organize an association for purposes of social enjoyment. All the deaf mutes of Oregon, Nevada, Idaho and California are to be invited to join with them in their festivities. It will be a curious meeting, and one well worth attending.

CONVENTION OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The first annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of California met in this city on the 21st, and effected a permanent organization. Delegates were present from all parts of the State. Great harmony and general good feeling existed throughout the entire proceedings. A full set of officers were elected, and the Convention then indorsed the first General Order of Gen. LOGAN.

On the evening of the 21st, Dr. STONE, who is the Grand Chaplain of the Order in this State, delivered a lecture before the members and friends of the Order at Platt's Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity, with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. It seemed as if the better portion of the city had turned out to give the soldier boys a greeting. The Doctor was in one of his finest moods, and the lecture was a master-piece of eloquence. After the address, a gentleman sang with great effect the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the audience joining in the chorus. After which the large audience adjourned with three cheers for the soldiers of the Republic. Although the Grand Army on this coast is not a political organization, it will cast its vote solid for Gen. GRANT, and as goes the Grand Army so goes the State.

THE SUNDAY LAWS.

The prediction which I made in a former letter, that the Legislature would fail to repeal the Sunday law, has been fully verified. The Assembly have refused to touch the law, thereby breaking the pledge which they made with Germans to secure their vote. The Germans are very indignant, and say that they will never be sold again. Gen. GRANT will have their full vote next Fall.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Last Thursday evening this Association gave a grand concert at Dr. SCUDDER's Church, the proceeds to go toward erecting a new building for their use. This Association is composed of very worthy young men, who are anxious to raise money for the purpose of erecting a suitable building within whose sacred walls they could congregate and have a good time among themselves. There was only one way in which they could attract a crowd that would pay, and that was to advertise in the theatre organ. It was a bitter pill for these very worthy young men to take, but there was no help for it. They called on the theatre-going people to come up and help them in a flaming advertisement, which occupied a prominent place in the *Dramatic Chronicle*. As the *Chronicle* lives by its advertisements, the Association has been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, for which sin some Puritan father ought to call them to account.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. B. THOMAS, D.D., late of Brooklyn, arrived last Sunday on the steamer. He has already made his mark in this city, and the Baptists are beginning to feel that they shall soon be able to sweep their open communion brethren from the field.

Elder KNAPP continues to hold forth at the First Baptist Church. Two Friends happened to meet in front of Dr. EELE's church, on Stockton-street, the other evening, and one says to the other, "Does old KNAPP hold forth here?" "No," was the reply, "he preaches in the church round on Washington-street, and you are the one who ought to hear him, for the old gentleman is heavy on the brimstone."

ROD.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Dissensions in the Cabinet Council—The Nova Scotian Troubles—Proposed Government Measures—High-handed Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

If we are to believe the rumors afloat about the Federal Administration, the Cabinet Council is the frequent scene of unseemly differences among Ministers. It appears to be a well-understood fact that there is a lack of cordiality and good feeling between the Premier and the Ministerial leader from Quebec. The cause has frequently been mentioned, but I do not believe there has been any serious quarrel. The selection of the route for the Intercolonial Railway has given rise to some difficulty in the Cabinet, and possibly it is merely staved off by the taking of another survey, which Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING and his assistants are now making. It is probably true that Ministers do not act in harmony upon certain points, and it is even said that the Imperial Government has refused to hand over to them the control of the Northwest Territory. The report seems incredible from the fact that the Imperial authorities pressed the matter upon our Government, and urged immediate action. The necessary steps were taken before Parliament rose for the recess, but that is nearly three months since, and no answer—no definite one at least—as we have it from the Minister of Justice, has been returned from England. If the report is correct, it is no wonder that Ministers feel troubled in spirit, and have, as it is represented, but little heart for their work. Possibly rumor is doing them great injustice.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN TROUBLE.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia having sent a delegation to England with a protest against Confederation, and urging an immediate repeal of the Union in so far as that Province is concerned, our Government have taken it into their heads to try and counteract the efforts of the four gentlemen intrusted with the petition for repeal, and have commissioned Dr. TUPPER to proceed without delay to England. The knowledge of the fact has caused quite a sensation in the House of Commons, and the proceeding was very strongly denounced by several members on Thursday night, the Nova Scotian members taking occasion to repeat their secession sentiments. The action of the Government is not very discreet, for the reason that it would have been wiser to let the Nova Scotian delegates alone; then, again, Dr. TUPPER stands so badly with his own people, the "Blue-Noses," that he should not have been intrusted with the mission. Mr. GALT declined to be associated with Dr. TUPPER, on the alleged ground that he could be of no use with such a colleague, because of the antipathy of the Nova Scotians to that gentleman. It is only too obvious that Mr. GALT did not wish to go in a secondary capacity, and declined for that reason. He has a habit of giving any but the right cause for his action in public matters. Dr. TUPPER goes, right or wrong, but his mission will have the effect of still more strongly embittering the people of Nova Scotia against the Union. It is thought that a little conciliation might do good, and the Government are advised not to put the newspaper postage in force on the 1st of April, and to repeal the duty of 25 cents per barrel on American flour.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Militia bill to be introduced by the Minister of Militia, Hon. Mr. CARTIER, is anxiously looked for. It has been carefully drawn up by Adjutant-General MCDOUGALL, but it is said that Mr. CARTIER has pruned it considerably. Great promises are supposed to have been given by the members of the Confederation Conference when they were in England, that a comprehensive militia bill was to be brought in, but as it was likely to be an expensive affair, it has been deemed advisable not to force too much upon the Dominion. Not a word appears to be known of the provisions of the measure.

The Minister of Finance has three bills ready, one on the currency, one on banking, and another on insurance. The currency bill provides for a mixed currency of pounds, shillings, pence, dollars, cents and mills. At present no account can be sued unless in decimal currency. The object of the bill is to make the currency uniform in consequence of a different currency in use in Nova Scotia, and which was formerly the currency of Canada. English specie will be made of such values as to answer to the decimal currency, and the copper coin will be respectively the half-penny one cent, and the penny two cents. The banking bill authorizes banks to withdraw their circulation and take Provincial notes instead, 5 per cent. being paid annually by the Government on the circulation withdrawn. The banks using Provincial, or Government notes, are not required to hold other Government securities. The insurance bill will completely revolutionize the insurance business in the Dominion, for it provides that no life company can do business without having $100,000 invested in Dominion stock, and a paid up capital of $100,000 besides. Fire companies are to invest $50,000. Insurance companies have been making immense sums of money without contributing any direct revenue to the country. Representatives of the principal companies have laid seige to the office of the Minister of Finance, and expect to prevail upon him greatly to modify his scheme.

RATHER HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Police Magistrate MCNABB has had a verdict returned against him at the County Assizes for malicious arrest and imprisonment. He issued an order to a Policeman to arrest one F. F. PASSMORE, for threatening his wife. It is not even known that the wife made a complaint, but the Police Magistrate, despising the forms of law, considered he had authority to give a written order, a warrant being of no consequence in his eyes. His Honor is somewhat imperious, but he will be more careful in future. He has recently taken to temperance lecturing, and has recklessly assailed the private characters of preachers, lawyers and others, until there is a prospect of his being stopped in his foolish course. A dispenser of the law should not betake himself to the temperance platform, as he has to deal with large numbers of cases in which liquor-dealers are concerned.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The anniversary of St. Patrick was not generally observed this year. In this city there was a procession of the Hibernian Society, which passed off in a remarkably quiet manner. The President, Mr. P. BOYLE, delivered an address to the members of the Society before the procession broke up. It was comparatively mild, but hinted rather broadly at "the wrongs of Ireland," and it wound up with three cheers for ALLEN, LARKIN and GOULD, the Fenian martyrs. At Ottawa and Montreal there were concerts and speech-making, and at the former place there was a grand banquet in the evening in honor of Hon. T. D'ARCY MCGEE, which was attended by several members of the Government and of the House of Commons.

THE FRESHETS.

The storms of last week have done a great amount of damage in various parts of the Province of Ontario. The town of Belleville has evidently suffered the most, the finest bridge in that section of country, and constructed of iron, being carried away. The water rushed down the main street in a perfect torrent, and has caused very great damage.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

The unfortunate man who was robbed and thrown from a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, last Saturday night, has since died, and JOHN MCFAUL, of Prescott, whom deceased named as the one who demanded his money, is under arrest. Poor SYKES walked three-quarters of a mile to a farm-house after being thrown off the train. He had not much money when attacked.

ILLINOIS.

Political Matters—Republican State Convention—Manufacturing Interests—Crime.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 23, 1868.

Considerable uneasiness is beginning to manifest itself here in regard to the future of Mr. CHASE. It is evident that the Democratic leaders and Press are coquetting with him, and as he originally came from that party, there are those who are not so sure but that he will return to it again. The suspicions which have been set afloat are regarded as of sufficient importance to make the subject a matter of public and private comment. The interest in the impeachment business is unabated, and all are anxiously waiting for the trial to proceed. The people want to see the end of it, terminate which way it may. They are tired of agitation and excitement.

The Republican State Convention is exciting some attention. If Gen. PALMER persists in his declination, the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination will lie between Attorney-General Ingersoll, of Peoria, and Ex-Lieut. Gov. KOERNER, of St. Clair. For Secretary of State and Treasurer—offices which pay—there are numerous aspirants. Chicago will present two or three candidates for the nominations. In regard to Lieutenant-Governor there is not much said. I hear two candidates named for Chicago; one of them a commission merchant, and the other quite a distinguished lawyer, but more distinguished, perhaps, as a large-hearted philanthropist and for his general and liberal charities. I allude to CHARLES J. HULL, Esq., who is being prominently brought forward by his friends. He is one of the best stump speakers in the State, withal.

Grant Clubs are being formed in this city; but I don't exactly see the use of them. Perhaps it is merely to give prominence to those who expect to be the recipients of the General's favors when he becomes the dispenser of Federal patronage. I think you may set it down as quite certain that this State will "pronounce" for COLFAX for Vice-President.

THE GALE.

The damage done by the gale, of which I wrote in my last, proves to have been more extensive than was then supposed. A large number of buildings were demolished or seriously damaged in and around this city, and the loss is estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000. Two lives were also lost.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Manufacturing in Chicago meets with some drawbacks. Two glass companies for the manufacture of window-glass have been started here, and both have failed, after operating less than a year. As soon as they got to work, the old monopolies of Pittsburg, which supplied this market and have grown rich on the trade, put the price down so low as to cut off all profits. This the new companies could not stand, and they were forced to go into liquidation. There is about $10,000,000 worth of glass sold in this market annually, and it ought to be produced here. The American Brass and Clock Company, which erected extensive works and employed one hundred and fifty hands in one of our suburbs, has also resolved to go into liquidation. Their main buildings were destroyed by fire a short time since, and the insurance afforded about enough to pay the debts of the Company, while the capital invested is nearly or quite all sunk. Can't compete with Connecticut, with our high prices of rent, labor and material. The shoe business, however, appears to prosper and to be extending.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Our revenue officers are still seizing distilleries and their products. It is a curious fact in natural history—one which has attracted the attention of our citizens—that all the big fish escape through the nets, while the little ones are held and punished. The only reasonable explanation of this singular phenomenon is that the large distilleries have funds to bribe the officials, while the little ones haven't. At any rate they are discharged, and as no one has the right to look into the pockets of the Commissioner or other officers, we can't tell whether they are lined with greenbacks or not. But the general suspicion is that they are.

CRIME.

Crime is still rampant here, and it would seem that all the burglars of the country were holding high carnival in our city. We present great attractions for scamps from abroad, as well as the means of manufacturing them at home. In this respect Chicago can't be beat. Chicago is preparing to do great things the coming season. It is conceded on all sides that more buildings will be put up than during any previous years. The architects estimate the number from 10 to 12,000. They will be of all kinds—a majority of them, however, wooden structures of limited dimensions. But still many magnificent business blocks will go up, and churches and other public buildings.

The bankrupt and divorce business continues good in our courts, and parties are daily released from their pecuniary and marital responsibilities. Gov. EVANS, of Colorado is in town. He addressed the Board of Trade on Saturday, on the subject of the Western trade, and of the resources of the Mountain States and Territories.

CHINA.

Official Presentations by Mr. Burlingame, Previous to his Departure—Personnel of the Chinese Government.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

PEKING, China, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1867.

Mr. BURLINGAME closed his official career as United States Minister at Peking with two very interesting presentations. A portrait of Washington, copied by Mr. PRATT, of Boston, after the Stuart picture, was presented to the venerable SEU-KI-YU, who was degraded and banished by the late Emperor, HIEN-FUNG, for eulogizing WASHINGTON in his works, *The Geography of the World*, and *The Men of Note of Other Countries*, and one of the finest watches of the American Watch Company at Waltham, Mass., was presented to the Rev. PERE GILLIE, a French priest at Mutken, Manchooria, in the extreme northeastern part of the Empire, for his Christian kindness in saving the lives of several Americans who had been shipwrecked on the Corean coast, sent overland through Corea, and from thence to Mutken.

PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Through the kindness of Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, the present United States Chargé d'Affaires, I am enabled to send you a complete account of the presentations, with translations of the French and Chinese replies of Mr. BURLINGAME:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PEKING, Nov. 14, 1868.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 21st of October last I presented the portrait of WASHINGTON to SEN-KI-YU, in the presence of the members of the Tsung-le-Yamen, (the Foreign Office.) Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS and Dr. W. A. P. MARTIN acted as interpreters. The ceremonies were very impressive.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ANSON BURLINGAME.

MR. BURLINGAME'S ADDRESS.

Mr. BURLINGAME, in his address to SEU-KI-YU, said: It is now nearly twenty years since you published a geographical history of the country lying beyond the boundaries of China. You brought to the work great labor, a sound judgment, and the marvelous scholarships of your native land. You passed in review the great men of the countries of which you wrote, and placed WASHINGTON before all the rest. You not only did this, but you placed him before the statesmen and warriors of your own country, and declared that he recalled the three dynasties whose serene virtues had shed their light along the ages for 4,000 years. Those words have been used and translated by the grateful countrymen of WASHINGTON. To show their appreciation of them, the President requested the Secretary of State to have made by a distinguished artist this portrait, and to send it over land and sea to be placed in your hands. When you look upon its benignant features, do not recall with sorrow the eighteen years of retirement endured by you on account of your efforts to make Washington and the countries of the West better known; but rather, exult with us that an enlightened Government has for the same reason placed you near the head of the State, to aid in controlling the affairs of 400,000,000 of people; and what is better, by a kind of poetical justice, you have been placed at the head of an institution whose purpose is to advance the views for which you were censured, and to instruct your people in the language and principles of WASHINGTON. By doing this you will please all the nations, for WASHINGTON belonged not to us alone, but to the world. His life and character were such as to peculiarly commend him to your countrymen. Like them he honored agriculture; and like them he was for peace, and only fought in defence of his country. Like them, he believed that every man is entitled to the inspiration of fair opportunity, and like them he held to the doctrine of CONFUCIUS, spoken 2,300 years ago, that "We should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us." This great truth came to WASHINGTON, not negatively but positively, from Divinity itself, as a command unto him, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." Why should we not exchange our thoughts? Why should we not have the moral maxims of CONFUCIUS and MENCIUS, and you the sublime doctrines of Christianity? Why should we not take your charming manners, your temperance, your habits of scholarship, your improvements in agriculture, and your high culture of tea and silk, and you our modern sciences, our steamboats, our railroads and telegraphs? Why should not this great nation, the mother of inventions, whence comes paper, printing, porcelain, the compass, gunpowder and the great doctrine that "The people are the source of power," follow up their inventions and principles, and enjoy them in all their development? Why should not the discoverers of coal have the wealth and strength derived from its use, and those who made the first water-tight vessels guided by a compass, use the great steamers when swiftness makes us your near-neighbors, and which carry a thousand men on their decks. I present this portrait, with all good will, in the name of the people of the United States, hoping it may ever recall to you and yours their enduring friendship for your country, and their love and regard for you, its worthy representative."

SEU-KI-YU'S REPLY.

PEKIN, Oct. 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your Excellency's favor which I yesterday carefully perused, and wherein you compliment me in high terms far beyond my merit, on the occasion of presenting me a portrait of WASHINGTON, the founder of your country.

On looking again and again at this fine present, my gratification at having such a remembrance of him, and my thanks both wait for their adequate expression. I reflect that in the wonderful ability exhibited by WASHINGTON in laying the foundation of your honorable country, he became an example and guide to mankind. His merit thus becomes a link between these ancient worthies and the men of all succeeding ages; and must, therefore, be forever held in remembrance.

In repeating my thanks in this brief reply to your Excellency's letter, I beg to wish you the enjoyment of every happiness. SEU-KI-YU.

To His Excellency ANSON BURLINGAME, &c.

THE OTHER PRESENTATION.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PEKING, Nov. 12, 1867.

SIR—You were so kind as to say that you would charge yourself with the delivery to the Rev. PERE GILLIE of a gold watch, sent to him by order of the President of the United States, for his great kindness to Capt. CHARLES H. MCCARLIN, and others of my countrymen, who came to Mutkin in 1866, under the charge of Chinese officials, and who, but for the action of PERE GILLIE, might have perished.

You will agree with me, my dear colleague, that we can have no greater pleasure than to be the medium by which a grateful nation seeks to express its appreciation of the noble conduct of one who, at the most distant post in the world, did his duty without hope of any other reward save that which comes to every true Christian. I place this testimonial in your hands as the Chief Representative of a country which has been honored by the conduct of PERE GILLIE, that his name may be added to the long list of men who, in all times and many countries, have shed lustre on the annals of France. I have, &c., ANSON BURLINGAME.

His Excellency Count DE LALLEMAND, Envoy of France, &c.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PEKING, Nov. 4, 1867.

Rev. Pere Gillie, Mutken:

SIR: It was with a feeling of sincere gratification that I learned, on my return to China last year to resume the duties of my office, the particulars of your kind conduct to Mr. MCCARLIN and others of my countrymen, who came to Mutken in August, 1866, under the charge of Chinese officials. The treatment which these unfortunate men received is well known to you, and the particulars were made known to the Government at Washington, together with the opportune relief afforded them by you in their necessity, and the aid given them in prosecuting their journey.

I am very happy, therefore, in being the medium in presenting to you, at the request of the Secretary of State, a gold watch, which has been sent by order of the President, to be given you as an acknowledgment of your kindness to those shipwrecked men on that occasion. As I am about leaving the city, I have placed it in the hands of his Excellency, Count DE LALLEMAND, to forward to you.

I beg, Sir, to add my own cordial thanks to you for your efforts in their behalf, and avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of my high respect and best wishes. ANSON BURLINGAME,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

REPLY OF THE COUNT DE LALLEMAND.

LEGATION DE FRANCE, PEKING, Nov. 13, 1867.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write to me yesterday; also the box which accompanied it, addressed to the Rev. PERE GILLIE, resident at Mutken. I will be careful to send to you by the most sure opportunity the letter of your Excellency, and the box inclosing the beautiful watch you showed to me. This honorable testimony of the gratitude of the President of the United States will be, I have no doubt, more touching to Rev. PERE GILLIE, as in lending a cordial assistance to your compatriots in peril he has simply done his duty as a Christian and brother. I thank you, my dear colleague, for the kind manner in which your letter is conceived. I hope there never will be a Frenchman who will not lend a succor under like circumstances to one of your unhappy countrymen; and I am sure that my countrymen will always be able to invoke with equal confidence the aid of an American citizen. I propose by this occasion, my dear colleague, to express my sincere regrets at your approaching departure, and to offer you anew the assurances of my high consideration.

A. DE LALLEMAND.

His Excellency ANSON BURLINGAME.

In connection with these last official acts of the United States Minister to China, it will be interesting to read an account of the complex machinery of the Government, which Mr. Burlingame, in the interests of his country and of civilization, has promised to serve. Through a rare piece of good fortune I have obtained this information. Only a few years since a foreign Minister at Peking offered the equivalent of £1,000 for what I am now about to write, and which will not cost me or the *Evening Bulletin* a single Chinese copper cash. Let your readers carefully peruse the notes about the "Ministers of the Presence," the "Great Council," and the "Grand Secretarist," and then they can form some idea how difficult it is for China to come up to our standard of what a great nation should be.

PERSONNEL OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Since the *coup d'etat* in November, 1861, three months after the death of the late Emperor, HIEN-FUNG, the supreme Government has been vested in the two Empress Dowagers as Regents during the Imperial minority. At that time Prince KUNG, the chief actor in the *coup d'etat*, was named Prince of Prime Minister, and made President of the Great Council (Chun-chi-ch'u,) whose function is to advise the sovereign in all public matters. In April, 1865, Prince KUNG got into trouble; was denounced for various offences—mainly for disrespect towards the Empresses—and as a mitigated penalty was deprived of his title and position as Prime Minister, with which, of course, went his privilege of initiation in all advice given to the throne. Since that date he has apparently not been a person of much power in the palace. The highest in rank and most powerful boards or officers in the empire are the Ministers of the Presence, the Great Council and the Grand Secretarist. The Ministers of the Presence are properly a portion of His Majesty's household, and not a part of the State machinery. They are always, however, persons of the highest rank, and as they have always the ear of the Emperor, their power is very great, especially when the sovereign is weak or inexperienced. Their private influence with the sovereign frequently overrides and neutralizes the constitutional influence of the Great Council. It is said to do so at the present time. There are six or seven Ministers of the Presence, of whom Prince KUNG's younger brother, the seventh prince, is said to be the chief. A son of the late SANG-KO-LIN SAN, the General defeated by the English in 1860, is also one.

THE GREAT COUNCIL.

The Great Council is a body like the British Cabinet, not recognized by the constitution, but when public affairs are on a proper footing, the real governing power in the empire. There are generally four or five members, at present four, of whom three are members of the *Tsung le Ya'nen* (the Foreign Office)—Princes KUNG, WENSIANG and FAOUN.

The Grand Secretarist is the office of highest rank in the empire. It appears in the official *Red Book*, while the two previously mentioned do not. There are six members—three Tartars and three Chinese. Two of the Chinese are TOENG-KUO-FAN and SO-PIN-CHANG, Governor-General of the province of Szu-Chu-an. A person to be appointed to it must have taken the highest literary degree at his outset in life. The members of the Grand Secretarist, as such, have little immediate influence in affairs. Their chief duty is to receive all imperial decrees, see that the action taken on them is in accordance with the law of the land, and to forward them to their destination.

Government action is taken either on the direct action of the Emperor or his immediate advisors or on memorials presented by the high authorities of the Capital or Provinces. In ordinary cases, the mode of procedure is as follows: The memorial is forwarded through a board of registration to the office of the Grand Council where it is used and suggestions are made, or draft of a decree drawn up for action thereon. This is laid before the Throne, and if approved, is sent to the Grand Secretarist to be copied and dispatched.

The senior of the Empress dowagers and the Emperor's mother is said to take a great interest in public affairs, to be violent in temper and arbitrary in action. On more than one occasion she has acted against the advice of her ministers, notably in the case of Gen. SAIRIGFYAO whose death she insisted on about three years ago.

It is also rumored that *Gunnah* influence, the bane of previous dynasties, is beginning to make itself felt in the palace. FANK-WEI.

Carl Schurz and His European Journey.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an extract from a private letter written by Gen. CARL SCHURZ to EMIL PREETORIUS, of that city, during his stay in Europe, as follows:

WIESBADEN, Feb. 19, 1868.

MY DEAR PREETORIUS: * * * It seems I have fallen once more into the hands of the sensation-mongers. I had scarcely arrived in Europe when I read in the Anglo-American *Times* my name, together with that of Mr. S. S. COX, in connection with the Austrian mission. That was already comical enough. But when I saw in the American papers of Jan. 30 a cable dispatch which announced my arrival in Berlin on a "special mission from the United States," my surprise was perhaps greater even than yours may have been, when you first received the dispatch at St. Louis. Of course the whole story is nothing but a mere invention of the cable genius stationed at Berlin, who wanted a startling explanation of my interviews with Count BISMARCK, and straighway manufactured a "special mission."

As you are aware, I visited Germany on family affairs. With President JOHNSON's administration I have had nothing in the world to do since my return from my Southern mission in the Fall of 1865. Only I thought it expedient to procure from the Passport Clerk, in the State Department at Washington, a common traveler's passport, I might have saved the trouble and money it cost me, for in Germany no more passports are required. About a month after my arrival in Germany I went to Berlin, for no other purpose than to see and hear what may be seen and heard in that great capital of the country. When, unexpectedly anticipating my desire, an opportunity was offered to me to make the personal acquaintance of so potent and renowned a statesman as Count BISMARCK. I availed myself of that opportunity with great pleasure, although I had no business of any kind, neither official nor personal, with the Prussian Government. This is the material out of which the cable correspondent manufactured my secret diplomatic "mission." But the German Press has been hardly less fantastic in its reports of the conversation between Count BISMARCK and myself.

The idea that so shrewd and well-informed a statesman as Count BISMARCK should base his plans upon the probability of an intervention of the United States in European affairs, and that I should pledge him the coöperation of the Republican Party for the settlement of the *Alabama* question and the furtherance of his policy through Gen. GRANT, is about as absurd as that President JOHNSON, after all that has passed between us, should select me as a secret envoy to the Prussian Government, while so competent and influential a man as Mr. BANCROFT is on the spot. Pray do not believe a word of what you may read about the conversations with BISMARCK until I tell you so. Truly yours, CARL SCHURZ.

Gen. Gillem's Tour of Inspection in Mississippi.

From the Jackson State Journal, March 19.

Gen. GILLEM, commanding this military district, accompanied by several of his staff officers, arrived in our city yesterday morning. The General is on an inspecting tour through the State, in order to ascertain the true condition and real wants of the people to his own personal satisfaction. If any suffering or mismanagement exists anywhere, he is determined to ascertain the facts by personal observation. Immediately on their arrival here, they proceeded to visit the State Lunatic Asylum and the Penitentiary, and if any improvements in either of these institutions are necessary, Gen. GILLEM will spare no time in making the necessary changes. His visit will extend to all parts of the State where it may be necessary for him to personally investigate matters and things coming under his jurisdiction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. Reprinted from the *Ledger*. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Whether Mr. BEECHER's readers are to be pleased or disappointed in *Norwood* will depend a great deal on what they look for in its pages. If they want an involved and artificial plot, and thrilling and complicated situations, such as they find in the work of CHARLES DICKENS, CHARLES READE, WILKIE COLLINS, and other popular modern writers of fiction, they will certainly be disappointed, for such things are not to be found in *Norwood*. But if they can feel an interest in the clear and imaginative portrayal of character, in vivid and exquisitely beautiful word pictures of scenery, in the faithful delineation of New-England life, with all its charms and all its asperities, all its pleasures and all its discomforts, its high as well as its depressing influences,—if they can be drawn to a book that will give them noble friends, make them familiar with new phases of human character, and, without being offensively didactic, give them high thoughts of life and true ideas of society,—if they can find pleasure in these things, they will find *Norwood* one of the most enjoyable novels ever written in America.

The work in many places bears evidence of hasty and desultory composition. The author had certain ideas of character and morals to work out, but apparently gave little attention to the plan and construction of his story. It grew upon his hands, as real boys and girls grow to be men and women. He commences with the parents of his hero and heroine, sketches their childhood, their youth and their mature life, and in due course of nature brings Barton and Rose into the world. With a masterly power of delineation, he outlines the story of their childhood, and the social and religious influences under which their characters develop; so that when Barton grows up to manhood and Rose to womanhood, we are not surprised to find that he is the personation of all that is manly and she of all that is womanly. The other characters, of whom their are many, are brought into the story with the same air of naturalness and realism. They are living, breathing, acting characters, not mere lay figures with labels in their mouths for speeches. Nor are they in any sense conventional novel characters. Tommy Taft, the rough, warm-hearted old sailor, whom all the village children loved, appears to be an original study from nature, and we cannot forbear giving his portrait. Here it is:

"Tommy Taft was about 45 years old. A big head he had, round, and bald down to the top of his ears, but at that point, for some reason, the hair refused to retreat, and sprang up with such vigor that it looked like an *abatis*; as if the hair, driven down from the heights, determined to make a stand and fight for its rights. His eyes were small, gray, sunk deeply beneath bold eyebrows, whose hair was wonderfully luxuriant, curling over, and standing out, in immense profusion. A big nose, that hung on his face like an old-fashioned door-knocker, and a wide mouth, completed his portrait, which was framed in by bushy whiskers, carried under his chin, leaving the chin and both lips shorn smooth. His voice was rough and deep, and his manner, of all sorts that ever were found in man, except, always, a refined manner. He had been a sailor all his long life, and brought inland into this quiet village, all the odd and outlandish ways which a sea-faring life, in olden times, was wont to breed. * * *

"Who in the village did not like TOMMY? Not a child under fifteen, certainly. His poor old shop and house was the fascination of all the young folks of the village and of the country round. The ground floor was a cooper shop and general tinkering establishment; up stairs were two rooms, plain to rudeness, and as rough in furnishing as if they had been hewed out and fitted by a sailor's ax on a desolate island after a shipwreck, and of as ill-assorted materials as a shipwreck would be apt to cast up. Yet there was an indescribable air of comfort and peace in the two rooms.

"When Uncle Tommy was good natured he seemed always to be comically in sympathy with his wife, in external things. He was always good natured when he was sober. He was sober nearly nine-tenths of his time. When these infrequent moods were on him he was apt to be profane, but never blasphemous or foul. He alternated, during such excesses, between scolding his wife and religious exercises of various kinds.

"But as soon as he recovered from his aberration, Tommy came down from his height of morality and religion, and became gracious and helpful, with a rough disinterestedness which was quite touching. All the children repaired to him, to have their toys mended, for which he could never be persuaded to take a penny. Boys' knives with broken backs or blades, or handles, went into hospital with him; their skates and sleds in Winter, and their kites, and traps, and gun-locks in Summer, were his peculiar charge, and his invariable answer was, "Oh, we mustn't charge children anything." The cheery old fellow was full of quips and pranks, of stories of adventure, drawn from his former seafaring life, or from the full volume of sailors' yarns, which had accumulated in his long years of cruising. While he was willing to take compensation from grown people, he was sure to reject any attempt on the parents' part to requite him by overpayment for his services to their children. * * *

"It was impossible to separate between his humor and earnestness, between conviction and waggery.

"Good Parson Buell sometimes visited his shop in the regular rounds of parochial duty, and attempted to talk faithfully with him. Tommy owned everything—made no resistance—yea, went before the minister, and beyond him, in self-accusation.

"'Do you not feel that you are a sinner?'

"'I know that I am, parson, a sinner—an awful sinner; and without excuse. I live below my privileges; I don't live up to my light and knowledge. To set under such preachin' as I do, Parson Buell, and not to be better'n I am, is a great sin; and I'm afeerd that I get harder and harder, and that I am puttin' off the day of repentance, and sinnin' away my opportunities, and wastin' my day of grace. It is a surprisin' thing to me! I don't wonder that you are alarmed at my case, parson. It is a very alarmin' case—I know it is. It has been alarmin' for more'n forty years. I ought to repent, that sartain! Why shouldn't I? It is well said that it is time for sinners to be surprised in Zion. The rest of the varse, too, is very alarmin'. 'Who among us shall dwell with devourin' fire, and who among us shall dwell with everlastin' burnings? It is sartinly time that I should repent of my evil thoughts, and my drinkin', and of my swearin', and of my manifold evil ways and deeds, and I hope, parson, you will pray for me.'

"This and such like speeches were not said with the slightest accent of drollery, and still less of scoffing. Dr. BUELL himself could not have uttered them in a manner more entirely proper. He never seemed in haste to finish the conversation He would follow the parson to the gate, still descanting on the sinfulness of sin, and admitting every argument, and bringing it home upon himself with such a zeal that Dr. BUELL found nothing to do. As the good man left, an indescribable sense of mirth twinkled in TOMMY's eyes, and happy was the child that needed his services after a visit from his pastor. He laughed and bubbled over with fun, and contrived some new plaything, or rejoiced the urchin with some queer story, and sent him home happy as a king."

HIRAM BEERS, the village teamster, who was called *Hiram* on week days and *Beers* for Sunday, and merry Deacon MARBLE, whose so anxious wife regarded his irresistable tendency to humor as a sign of deficient grace, and didn't scruple to tell him she thought "deacon timber must have been scarce" when he was made one; and REUBEN CATHCART, (and Dr. WENTWORTH, PETE SAWMILL, are all of them strongly individualized portraits, drawn by a master hand. Take that of JERRY MARBLE, the merriest deacon whose acquaintance we ever made. There can't be many such in New-England, or it never would be said that, "if you want to spoil a good man, make a deacon of him."

"How they ever made a deacon out of JERRY MARBLE I never could imagine! His was the kindest heart that ever bubbled and ran over. He was elastic tough, incessantly active and a prodigious worker. He seemed never to tire, but after the longest day's toil, he sprang up the moment he had done with work, as if he were a fine steel spring. A few hours' sleep sufficed him, and he saw the morning stars the year round. His weazened face was leather color, but forever dimpling and changing to keep some sort of congruity between itself and his eyes, that winked and blinked, and spilt over with merry good nature. He always seemed afflicted when obliged to be sober. He had been known to laugh in meeting on several occasions, although he ran his face behind his handkerchief and coughed, as if that was the matter, yet nobody believed it.

His wife POLLY was all that the deacon was, not. She had never been known to laugh, and her husband's propensity to fun was a grief and constant trial to her. On one occasion the deacon actually "snickered in church," and though the boys liked him better for it, his wife did not, and on the way home treated him to a severe lecture on his sin:

"'Deacon MARBLE, I wonder what you think will become of you! Such levity in the house of God is awful. I shouldn't wonder a minute if you was to be struck dead. You know that the man was destroyed for pickin' up chips and sticks on Sunday, and laughing is a good deal worse, especially in the house of God. I always said that I couldn't imagine why they ever made you deacon—a man whose eyes and face are always agoin' as if they were makin' fun of the sacred office.'

"The image raised by these last words seemed to touch the Deacon's sense of the ludicrous, and he

fell under the temptation again—though riding home, on Sunday, in full sight of his neighbors.

'I declare, Deacon MANBLE, you will bring reproach on religion.' And looking at him through her spectacles, whose glasses were about four times the size of the eyes that snuggled behind them, she continued, 'I think deacon-timber was scarce when they picked you out.'

'Marcy on us, POLLY, I didn't make myself a deacon, and I didn't make myself, anyhow. I 'spose I perform pretty much as I was built. But I never saw any harm in laughing. It it's a sin I can't see what the Lord lets so many funny things happen for. I don't go and make things funny! They come to me. The whole world is full of queer things, and it aint my fault if I see them.' * * *

"What are you laughing at now? You are as full of levity as flies are. Would you laugh if you was dying? I really believe you would! To think of it! A deacon, at your time of life, chirpin' as it you was a cricket—and goin' round, as if you was nothin' better'n a bird, singing and hoppin', instead of being a deacon, with an immortal soul in him! Sometimes I am afeerd you are in the gall of bitterness yet. You ought to examine your evidences, deacon. Laughing is not one of the signs of grace, I'm sure. It's awful to be deceived; and you've a good many reasons to fear that you are deceivin' yourself."

PETE SAWHILL is also an important character in the story. Unlike most negroes, as we find them in New-England novels, he is a genuine "nigger," not a saint in charcoal, nor a paragon of virtue. A faithful, warmly attached servant, he has his little human failings, and has a great weakness for whisky. It is really pleasant to meet with a darkey in a New-England novel who isn't a living reproach to all white men. PETE serves BARTON faithfully during the war, rescues him from captivity and saves him from death. His drinking habits are a great grief to all his friends, and one day, after peace is restored and all the Norwood people are at home again, ROSE finally conquered him.

One day PETE fairly got it into his head, or heart rather, that his conduct was a grief to ROSE—a real sorrow. Instead of expostulating and reasoning with him, as heretofore, ROSE on the last occasion had burst into tears.

"Oh, PETE! you behave as if you cared for none of your friends. I am ashamed and grieved to the heart. You have been so long with us, and served the country so nobly, and saved BARTON'S life, and kept a great grief from us all, and now you have come back to disgrace us. I can't bear it, PETE; I can't bear it;" and ROSE'S tears fell fast.

Poor PETE was never before conscious of being an object of such special regard that any human being would cry for him. He was very awkwardly distressed for himself. He shuffled his feet and fumbled with his hands, and felt deeply in his pockets for something that was not there—a good resolution, probably—and blubbered and sputtered in the most distressing manner, till the whole scene became inexpressibly ludicrous for ROSE, who covered her face with her handkerchief, and bit her lips to keep from audible laughter. But to PETE this covering of ROSE'S face was the last affliction. He thought that he had done some great damage to her, and he exploded in an extraordinary mixture of crying, confession and howling, with promises which astounded ROSE. The poor fellow shook all over, and wrangled his hands and arms about in the air in the most aimless and awkward manner possible, and finally bolted for the door and disappeared. He brought up at Parson BUELL'S, and stumbled headlong into his study, just as the doctor was writing out his fifthly, in the coming sermon.

"I knew what you'd giv' me somethin'. Dew! if you please! I want to take some chin'."

The doctor thought that he must have taken something too much already. But, after some questioning, PETE broke out in a medley of grief again—quite like that in ROSE'S presence, but not so excessive.

"I ain't goin' to have no more rum; it's making her cry; and I ain't goin' to drink any more rum; and I want you to give me somethin'."

It was evident that PETE was inquiring after the temperance pledge, and the doctor at length became satisfied of the fact. Accordingly, he drew up a pledge, on the largest sheet of paper that he had in his study; and thinking that it might be more striking to PETE'S simple eyes, he ruled a band of red ink about the whole, upon which PETE looked much as the Israelites did upon the Red Sea when they first reached it. But it answered the purpose; PETE made his mark, and was faithful to his new promise.

We have said the story is constructed with little art; it reads like a transcript of a village chronicle written by a man of genius. Barton and Rose grow up together and fall in love with each other. Through PETE'S carelessness the letter Barton writes to Rose, just before his departure for the war, never reaches her, and not until the great national struggle is over, in which both take part, one as a soldier the other as a nurse, is the secret of their love confessed. Mr. BEECHER manages this part of the story with great delicacy and sentiment. There is no lovesickness in Barton, no sentimental weakness, sighing, poetry, and all that. He is a manly lover, and finds a true woman to love.

The largeness of Mr. BEECHER'S mind, and his superiority over sectional prejudice, are shown in his general treatment of the Southern people in his novel. He makes one of his New-England girls—Barton's own beautiful sister—fall in love with a Southern gentleman, who attains high rank in the rebel service without losing her love; and he does full justice to their bravery on the field, and to the motives that led them into secession. It is so common to find in Northern books the most abusive epithets heaped on the South, as if all her sons and daughters were worse than thieves and murderers, that this recognition of their nobler qualities strikes one as remarkable. But it fully accords with all Mr. BEECHER'S public utterances, from the pulpit and the platform.

It would be easy find fault with *Norwood*. The story is very open to criticism as regards construction, and the author's style is often careless and slovenly. But no one can read the book without feeling that in Dr. Wentworth, Barton Cathcart, Frank Esel, Tom Heywood, Rose and Alice he has gained new friends in the world of fiction. And from Mr. BEECHER'S exquisite descriptions of scenery, and his delineations of social and domestic life, the reader will learn more of the reality of New-England, of the many phases of thought and life among her people, than from any other book we are acquainted with.

THE NILE TRIBUTARIES OF ABYSSINIA AND THE SWORD HUNTERS OF THE HAMRAM ARABS. By SIR SAMUEL BAKER. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Under the foregoing title Sir SAMUEL W. BAKER has written a work which will be found interesting of perusal to the general reader, if not to those persons who care for something more than a book of travel and discovery. *The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia* is, in fact, a pleasantly-written diary, abounding in adventures which are not of a particularly novel character, but are such as to be always read of with pleasure. It is almost wholly made up of the hunting experience of the author, who, accompanied by his wife, journeyed from Cairo to Khartoum; and describes, in a plain and unvarnished tale, the incidents that occurred during his explorations of the Nile tributaries of Abyssinia. After the preliminaries of the journey have been disposed of, and the travelers have arrived at Bezber, the first hippopotamus hunt, on the banks of the Atbara, occurs. It is thus sketched:

A HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNT.

We descended the steep sandy bank in a spot that the Arabs had broken down to reach the water, and, after trudging across about 400 yards of deep sand, we reached the extreme and narrowest end of the pool; here for the first time I saw the peculiar four-toed print of the hippopotamus's foot. A bed of melons had been planted here by the Arabs in the moist sand near the water, but the fruit had been entirely robbed by the hippopotami. A melon is exactly adapted for the mouth of this animal, as he could crunch the largest at one squeeze, and revel in the juice. Not contented with the simple fruits of the garden, a large bull hippopotamus had recently killed the proprietor. The Arab wished to drive it from his plantation, but was immediately attacked by the hippo, who caught him in its mouth and killed him by one crunch. This little incident had rendered the hippo exceedingly daring, and it had upon several occasions charged out of the water, when the people had driven their goats to drink; therefore it would be more satisfactory to obtain a shot, and to supply the hungry Arabs with meat at the expense of their enemy.

At this early hour, 6 A. M., no one had descended to the pool, thus all the tracks upon the margin were fresh and undisturbed; there were the huge marks of crocodiles that had recently returned to the water, while many of great size were still lying upon the sand in the distance; these slowly crept into the pool as we approached. The Arabs had dug small holes in the sand within a few yards of the water; these were the artificial drinking-places for their goats and sheep, that would have been snapped up by the crocodiles had they ventured to drink in the pool of crowded monsters. I waited for about a mile and a half along the sand without seeing a sign of hippopotami, except their numerous tracks upon the margin. There was no wind, and the surface of the water was unruffled; thus I could see every creature that rose in the pool either to breathe or to bask in the morning sunshine. The number and size of the fish, turtles and crocodiles were extraordinary; many beautiful gazelles approached from all sides for their morning draft; wild geese, generally in pairs, disturbed the very crocodiles by their cry of alarm as we drew near, and the desert grouse in flocks of many thousands had gathered together, and were circling in a rapid flight above the water, wishing, but afraid, to descend and drink. Having a shot-gun with me I fired and killed six at one discharge, but one of the wounded birds having fallen into the water at a distance of about 120 yards, it was immediately seized by a white throated fish-eagle, which perched upon a tree, swooped down upon the bird, utterly disregarding the report of the gun. The Bishareen Arabs have no firearms, thus the sound of a gun was unknown to the game of the desert.

I had killed several wild geese for breakfast in the absence of the hippopotami, when I suddenly heard the peculiar loud snorting neigh of these animals in my rear; we had passed them unperceived as they had been beneath the surface. After a quick walk of about half a mile, during which time the cry of the hippos had been several times repeated, I observed six of these curious animals standing in the water shoulder-deep. There was no cover, therefore I could only advance upon the sand without a chance of stalking them; this caused them to retreat to deeper water, but upon my arrival within about eighty yards, they raised their heads well up, and snorted an impudent challenge. I had my old Ceylon double rifle, and, taking a steady aim at the temple of the one that appeared to be the largest, the ball cracked loudly upon the skull. Never had there been such a commotion in the pool as now! At the report of the rifle, five heads sank and disappeared like stones, but the sixth hippo leaped half out of the water, and, falling backwards, commenced a series of violent struggles: now upon its back; then upon one side, with all four legs frantically paddling, and raising a cloud of spray and foam; then waltzing round and round with its huge jaws wide open, raising a swell in the hitherto calm surface of the water. A quick shot with the left-hand barrel produced no effect, as the movements of the animal were too rapid to allow a steady aim at the forehead; I accordingly took my trusty little Fletcher double rifle, and, running knee-deep into the water to obtain a close shot, I fired exactly between the eyes, near the crown of the head. At the report of the little Fletcher the hippo disappeared; the tiny waves raised by the commotion broke upon the sand, but the game was gone.

This being my first *vis-à-vis* with a hippo, I was not certain whether I could claim the victory; he was gone, but where? However, while I was speculating upon the case, I heard a tremendous rush of water, and; I saw five hippopotimi tearing along in full trot through a portion of the pool that was not deep enough to cover them above the shoulder; this was the affair of about half a minute, as they quickly reached deep water, and disappeared at about a hundred and fifty yards distance.

The fact of the hippos in retreat after I had counted six in the onset was conclusive that my waltzing friend was either dead or disabled; I accordingly lost no time in following the direction of the herd. Hardly had I arrived at the spot where they had disappeared, when first one and then another head popped up and again sank, until one more hardy than the rest ventured to appear within fifty yards, and to bellow as before. Once more the No. 10 flashed through his head, and again the waltzing and struggling commenced like the paddling of a steamer: this time, however, the stunned hippo in its convulsive efforts came so close to the shore that I killed it directly in shallow water by a forehead shot with the little Fletcher. I concluded from this result that my first hippo must also be lying dead in deep water.

The Arabs, having heard the shots fired, had begun to gather toward the spot, and, upon my men shouting that a hippo was killed, crowds came running to the place with their knives and ropes, while others returned to their encampment to fetch camels and mat-bags to convey the flesh. In half an hour at least three hundred Arabs were on the spot; the hippo had been hauled to shore by ropes, and by the united efforts of the crowd, the heavy carcase had been rolled to the edge of the water. Here the attack commenced; no pack of hungry hyænas could have been more savage. I gave them permission to take the flesh, and in an instant a hundred knives were at work: they fought over the spoil like wolves. No sooner was the carcase flayed, than the struggle commenced for the meat; two people were a mass of blood, and some stood thigh-deep in the reeking intestines wrestling for the fat, while many hacked at each other's hands for coveted portions that were striven for as a *bonne bouche*. I left the savage crowd in their ferocious enjoyment of flesh and blood, and I returned to camp for breakfast, my Turk, HADJI ACHMET, carrying some hippopotamus steaks.

The buck gazelles, of which such wholesale slaughter seems to have been made, are spoken of with great admiration.

THE GAZELLES OF THE WILDERNESS.

In the evening I went out stalking in the desert and returned with five fine buck gazelles. These beautiful creatures so exactly resemble the color of the sandy deserts which they inhabit, that they are most difficult to distinguish, and their extreme shyness renders stalking upon foot very uncertain. I accordingly employed an Arab to lead a camel, under cover of which I could generally manage to approach within a hundred yards. A buck gazelle weighs from sixty to seventy pounds, and is the perfection of muscular development. No person who has seen the gazelles in confinement in a temperate climate can form an idea of the beauty of the animal in its native desert. Born in the scorching sun, nursed on the burning sand of the treeless and shadowless wilderness, the gazelle is among the antelope tribe as the Arab horse is among its brethren, the high-bred and superlative beauty of the race. The skin is as sleek as satin, of a color difficult to describe, as it varies between the lightest mauve and yellowish brown; the belly is snow-white; the legs, from the knee downward, are also white, and are as fine as though carved from ivory; the hoof is beautifully shaped, and tapers to a sharp point; the head of the buck is ornamented by gracefully-curved annulated horns, perfectly black, and generally from nine to twelve inches long; the head is small and neat, and the well-known perfection—the full, large, soft, and jet-black eye of the gazelle. Although the desert appears incapable of supporting animal life, there are in the undulating surface numerous shallow sandy ravines, in which are tufts of a herbage so coarse that, as a source of nourishment, it would be valueless to a domestic animal; nevertheless, upon this dry and wiry substance the delicate gazelles subsist; and, although they never fatten, they are exceedingly fleshy and in excellent condition. Entirely free from fat, and nevertheless a mass of muscle and sinew, the gazelle is the fastest of the antelope tribe. Proud of its strength, and confident in its agility, it will generally bound perpendicularly four or five feet from the ground several times before it starts at full speed, as though to test the quality of its sinews before the race. The Arabs course them with greyhounds, and sometimes they are caught by running several dogs at the same time; but this result is from the folly of the gazelle, who at first distances his pursuers like the wind; but, secure in its speed, it halts and faces the dogs, exhausting itself by bounding and tilting in the air: in the meantime the greyhounds are closing up, and diminishing the chance of escape. As a rule, notwithstanding this absurdity of the gazelle, it has the best of the race, and the greyhounds return crestfallen and beaten. Altogether it is the most beautiful specimen of game that exists, far too lovely and harmless to be hunted and killed for the mere love of sport. But when dinner depends upon the rifle, beauty is no protection; accordingly, throughout our desert march we lived upon gazelles, and I am sorry to confess that I became very expert at stalking these wary little animals. The flesh, although tolerably good, has a slight flavor of musk; this is not peculiar to the gazelle, as the odor is common to most of the small varieties of antelopes.

Traveling in more distant parts, according to the writer, could not have been remarkably pleasant, if the camels at hand all resembled the quadruped he speaks of.

AN EASY-GOING CAMEL.

The camels arrived, and once more we were ready to start. Our factotum, EL BAGGAR, had collected a number of both baggage-camels and riding dromedaries or "hygeens;" the latter he had brought for approval, as we had suffered much from the extreme roughness of our late camels. There is the same difference between a good hygeen or dromedary and a baggage-camel as between the thoroughbred and the cart-horse: and it appears absurd in the eyes of the Arabs that a man of any position should ride a baggage-camel. Apart from all ideas of etiquette, the motion of the latter animal is quite sufficient warning. Of all species of fatigue, the back-breaking monotonous swing of a heavy camel is the worst; and, should the rider lose patience, and administer a sharp cut with the coorbatch that induces the creature to break into a trot, the torture of the rack is a pleasant tickling compared to the sensation of having your spine driven by a sledge-hammer from below, half a foot deeper into the skull. The human frame may be inured to almost anything; thus the Arabs, who have always been accustomed to this kind of exercise, hardly feel the motion, and the portion of the body most subject to pain in riding a rough camel upon two bare pieces of wood for a saddle, becomes naturally adapted for such rough service, as monkeys become hardened from constant sitting upon rough substances. The children commence almost as soon as they are born, as they must accompany their mothers in their annual migrations; and no sooner can the young Arab sit astride and hold on, than he is placed behind his father's saddle, to which he clings, while he bumps upon the bare back of the jolting camel. Nature quickly arranges a horny protection to the nerves, by the thickening of the skin; thus, an Arab's opinion of the action of a riding hygeen should never be accepted without a personal trial. What appears delightful to him may be torture to you, as a strong breeze and a rough sea may be charming to a sailor but worse than death to a landsman.

I was determined not to accept the camels now offered as hygeens until I had seen them tried; I accordingly ordered our black soldier EL BAGGAR to saddle the most easy-actioned animal for my wife, but I wished to see him put it through a variety of paces before she should accept it. The delighted EL BAGGAR, who from long practice was as hard as the heel of a boot, disdained a saddle; the animal knelt, was mounted, and off he started at full trot, performing a circle of about fifty yards diameter as though in a circus. I never saw such an exhibition. "Warranted quiet to ride, of easy action, and fit for a lady!" This had been the character received with the rampant brute, who now, with head and tail erect, went tearing round the circle, screaming and roaring like a wild beast, throwing his forelegs forward, and stepping at least three feet high in his trot. Where was El Baggar? A disjointed-looking black figure was sometimes on the back of this wild-going camel, sometimes a foot high in the air; arms, head, legs, hands appeared like a confused mass of dislocations; the woolly hair of this unearthly individual, that had been carefully trained in long, stiff, narrow curles, precisely similar to the tobacco known as "negro-head," alternately started upright *en masse*, as though under the influence or electricity, and then fell as suddenly upon his shoulders; had the dark individual been a "black dose" he or it could not have been more thoroughly shaken. This object so thoroughly disguised by rapidity of movement was EL BAGGAR; happy, delighted EL BAGGAR! As he came rapidly round toward us, flourishing his coorbatch, I called to him, "Is that a nice hygeen for the Si, (lady,) EL BAGGAR? Is it very easy?" He was almost incapable of a reply. "Y-e-s-y h-a-p-p-y," replied the trustworthy authority, "j-j-just the thin-n-n-g for the l-l-l-

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 28, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 87 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 33 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.
ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.
250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.
These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.
The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.
For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.
The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS. The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.
Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION. The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAS. YERANCE, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broad-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order HENRY ASHLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILRORD CO. The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, March 16, 1868.
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING whether the creditors of the Bank of Louisiana will accept the proposition made by the stockholders to the creditors by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank, holden on the 14th of March, 1868:
Notice is hereby given that subscription books will be open during thirty days at the banking-house of the Bank of Louisiana, for receiving subscriptions for capital stock in a new corporation to be formed under the laws of the State, to carry on the business of banking, and to be organized on the terms and conditions set forth in the printed report made to the stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at the said meeting.
Copies of the report can be had at the banking-house of the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.
Messrs. A. LANFEAR, L. F. GENERES, J. B. LEPRETRE, J. U. LAVILLEBEUVRE, JOHN PEMBERTON, were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in accordance with the above notice.
J. F. IRVINE, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, 1868, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st of April next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after maturity. B. E. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons of Income Bonds, due April 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax; also, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.
These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON, Ulster County, N. Y., bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD STOCK. A small amount for sale by W. H. WHITTINGHAM, No. 8 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000. Amounts of one dollar received. INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest payable in July and January.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six Per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK March 24, 1868.
FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of April next.
Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, March 20, 1868.
NOTICE—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, April 1. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 25th of March, to reopen the 2d of April.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1868.
BULL'S HEAD BANK—THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—This Bank has declared its usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st of April next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated March 19, 1868.
WILSON SMALL, HORATIO P. ALLEN, PETER H. JACKSON, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, OTTO H. COOP, Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (2,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:
Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 28th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, THOMAS J. HALL, JAMES P. DUPIGNAC, JOHN JASPER, Committee on Supplies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT FOR TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the monthly conveyance, during a period of one year, to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1868, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement.
The steamers will have to leave New-Orleans on Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in every month, or, in the event of the European mails from Liverpool not reaching New-Orleans in time for their dispatch, on Wednesday, as soon after their arrival there as practicable. The passage between New-Orleans and Belize, either way, must be performed within five days. The steamer must leave Belize on her return voyage on the seventh day (inclusive) after her arrival. The contract price will be paid by monthly installments. Tenders will be received at the British Consulate, in New-Orleans, on or before the 23d day of April, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, and at the Colonial Secretary's office, in Belize, on or before the 2d day of May next.
N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the British Government, or with the Government of British Honduras, are exempt from port charges in British Honduras.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., March 23, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon, WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1868, for furnishing to the United States, from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight inch by twelve inch sawed hemlock timber, pieces to be not less than twenty-five feet long, and to be delivered at the dykes on Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, in rafts strong enough to stand steamboat waves.
Bids will be received for so much per thousand feet, and must be made on printed forms, properly certified.
Forms for proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major Engineers and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 27, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 30, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York Harbor as may be directed:
345,000 (three hundred and forty-five thousand) pounds of good merchantable Timothy Hay, for shipment to North Carolina, subject to inspection by an officer of this Department.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hay" and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qm.-Gen.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.
On TUESDAY, 31st March, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
12 lots on northerly side of 141st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Bloomingdale Road, including the corner.
10 lots on southerly side of 84th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av. On one lot is a superior two-story frame house.
4 lots on northerly side of 83d-st., 150 feet east from 5th-av., in rear of the above.
1 lot on south side of 91st-st., 468¾ feet east of 5th-av.
Seventy per cent. on mortgage.
Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 29 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
WEST 48TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
WEST-48TH-ST.—The lease of 2 lots on the south side of 48th-st., 625 feet west of 5th-av., from Columbia College; has 20 years to run from November, 1867, with three renewals of 21 years each at valuation; ground rent $400 per annum and taxes on each lot, 25x100.5. Lots are free from rock and already excavated.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, the recent importation of
J. P. BEAUMONT,
to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 2d, and FRIDAY, 3d April, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., at 7½ o'clock each evening.
The collection has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during Mr. Beaumont's residence in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, aided by an ample expenditure of capital, and contains, among others, specimens by the following distinguished painters, viz.:

Devedeux,	Hasenclever,	De Jonghe,
A. Guillemin,	M. Calisch,	Diaz,
Louis Meyer,	De Hueyvel,	W. Verschuur,
Seignac,	Fanny Geefs,	Carl Hoff,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,	Pecrus,
Bodington,	Ingenmey,	V. Chavet,
H. Baron,	Count de Bylandt,	Escosura,
Lasalle,	Shayer, Sr.,	Von Franken,
Mlle. Rosenboom,	Zeim,	Carl Hubner,
Tschaggeny,	Herm'n G. Ten Kate,	E. J. Cobbett,
L. Mignot,		Rolfe,
F. Treyer,	Isabey,	G. Armfield,
Gaselschap,	A. Schelfhout,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Nordenberg,	Vautier,	And. Achenbach,
Schlesinger,	Mlle. Bakhuysen,	F. Roffiaen,
Klombeck,	F. Kels,	W. Amberg,
A. Dillens,	W. Rietstahl,	J. Robie,
A. Bierstadt,		Also,

NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY BY F. E. CHURCH.
UNE SCENE-DU-CARNIVAL, THE CHEF-D'OEUVRE OF CARL BECKER.
A NIGHT MARKET, BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.
AN INTERIOR, BY F. WILLEMS AND VAN HOVE,
and others of great celebrity.
On exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 24th of March, day and evening, until time of sale, with catalogue.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
On TUESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 220 West 25th-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 6, TUESDAY 7, WEDNESDAY 8, AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD, AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, BAR AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES, &c., &c., of the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, comprising a very large and valuable assortment, very desirable for hotels and parties refurnishing, to be sold without reserve, as the buildings are to be remodeled for other business. Also, the large and valuable stock of WINES and LIQUORS, selected with care and very choice. Full particulars in a few days. Sale positive.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
STORE, NO. 73 WARREN-ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.
WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lease of lot No. 73 Warren-st., south side, between College-place and Greenwich-st. Store is three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar. Brick, has independent walls; 25x70 feet. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot is 25x75 feet. Leased from St. George's Church; has eight years to run from February, 1868, with renewal of 21 years at valuation; ground rent $1,200 per annum and taxes.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NORTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 130th-st., at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.
6TH-AV.—Northeast corner 130th-st., 4 lots, each 25x110.
130TH-ST.—Two lots on north side, 110 feet east of 6th-av., each 25x99.11 feet. 130th-st. is sewered, curbed, guttered, flagged and graded, gas and water pipes laid.
For maps and permits apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., CORNER 53d-st., and near 65th-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
10TH-AV.—Southeast corner 53d-st., five lots, each 25x100 feet.
10TH-AV.—Two lots, east side, 50.2½ feet north of 65th-st., each 25.1x100 feet.
The above are free from rock and even with the grade; 10th-av. is curbed, guttered, paved and flagged.
Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JACOB LORILLARD, deceased, 62 lots on 124th, 125th, 126th and Manhattan sts., and on 10th-av.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
10TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front on west side of 10th-av., between 124th and 125th sts., each 25 by 100 feet.
10TH-AV.—2 lots on west side 10th-av., 50 feet north of 125th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.
10TH-AV.—8 lots east side 10th-av., comprising the entire front between 124th and 125th sts., each 25 by 100 feet.
10TH-AV. AND 125TH-ST.—4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 125th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.
MANHATTAN-ST.—6 lots and gores on southeast corner of Manhattan-st. and 10th-av.
125TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., extending through to 124th-st.
125TH-ST.—4 lots, south side 125th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.
125TH-ST.—9 lots and gores north side of 125th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.
125TH-ST.—3 gore lots north side of 125th-st., 100 feet east 10th-av.
126TH-ST.—7 lots south side 126th-st., 100 feet west 10th-av. 7 lots and gores at the junction of 126th and Manhattan sts. at 10th-av.
The above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the improvements being made and contemplated by the Central Park Commissioners.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST. BY ORDER OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.
6TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of 6th-av., between 57th and 58th sts., including the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 57th-st. The corner lot is 25.5x75 feet, and the 3 lots adjoining are each 25x75 feet, and the 3 northerly lots are each 25x95 feet.
58TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the 6th-av., each 25x100.5. Also the lot south side 58th-st., 270 feet east of 6th-av. Also, 3 lots south side 58th-st., 370 feet east of 6th-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV. AND 109TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
5TH-AV.—Two lots on east side of 5th-av., 50 feet 4 inches south of 109th-st., and opposite Central Park.
109TH-ST.—Seven lots, south side, commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STABLE ON EAST 32D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 32D-ST.—The two-story brick stable and loft, situate on the south side of East 32d-st., 80 feet east of Lexington-av., and known as No. 140. The stable has stalls for four horses, gas, and Croton, and is in good order, being 15 ft. front, 20 feet rear, by 58 feet deep.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE, BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on 7th April, 1868, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as "The Worden House."
D. HAWLEY Referee.
CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., March 25, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have destrained upon the goods, machinery and effects belonging to SOLOMON, SPEAR & CO., at No. 175 Washington-st., in this district, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and assessed against said Solomon, Spear & Co. The property, consisting of a large quantity of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, both loose and in packages; tobacco cutters, presses and all the machinery and implements of a first-class tobacco factory, will be offered for sale at public auction, at United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 56 Broadway, New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The steam propellor D. GAZLEY, 90 feet keel, 17 8-10 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, carrying capacity about 200 tons, built in 1862, boiler one year old.
Will be sold at public auction at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., where the vessel can be seen, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Terms made known on day of sale by
DANIEL D. DEMAREST, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.
NYACK, March 16, 1868.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

A. L. BATTERSON, FURNITURE EXPRESS and Furniture Storage Establishment, Nos. 687, 690 and 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Furniture boxed and shipped or moved in or out of the City. N. B.—The best storage stores and rooms for furniture by load or rooms. Unexceptionable references and twenty years' experience.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK G. SPRINGMEYER, WILLIAM H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of them, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL SCHUSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK ZIEGLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK BILLS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS SIMONS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. WINANT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRY CONRAD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON STERN, also known by the name of WOLF STERN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 28, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL. PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.
Boys thoroughly prepared for Princeton College.
Next Session begins April 8.
References—The Faculties of the College and Theological Seminary at Princeton.
For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, on the Prussian method; a family school of the highest grade, on a beautiful farm at Shrub Oak, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from the City. For circulars, apply at the office of R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, or address the Principal at Shrub Oak, Westchester County.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES in Danbury, Conn; reöpens MONDAY, April 6: Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Can be seen from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. at No. 48 West 15th-st., New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, FOR several years past Principal of an Academy, desires a situation after the middle of April. For information apply to F. C. BROWNELL, No. 19 Murray-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, in exchange for a general stock of dry-goods. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor Forsyth.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.......BOUSSAN.......SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, May 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves.......SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 29
Chief cabin passage.......$130
Second cabin passage.......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new).......WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA.......WEDNESDAY, April 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY, April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax).......MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY, April 25
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK will leave SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.......April 9
TRIPOLI.......April 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.
WM. PENN, April 18. | BELLONA, May 16.
For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship VIRGO, DEAKEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rate.
The favorite steamship EQUATOR, Capt. SPENCER, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaaca and Brazos without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT.......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.......Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE.......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 9.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER STEAMER HAMMONIA, put back to Southampton, which cargo is now expected per steamer BORUSSIA, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned for the purpose of signing the average bond and getting the bills of lading of the Hammonia indorsed by us.
KUNHARDT & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH, On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To ensure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 28.
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 3.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
MATANZAS will sail on following Saturday.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridge.

HIRZEL'S GERMAN GAS APPARATUS.
NOT GASOLINE.
For country houses, hotels, factories, seminaries, &c. In successful operation in Europe and the United States; light superior to coal-gas at one-fourth the cost. Refer to Holmes, Booth and Haydens, and Great Brook Company, Waterbury, Conn.
RICHTER & AUSTIN, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUFACTURE of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED,
A second-hand Portable Oven. Address B. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating price and where can be seen.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY;
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are specially prepared, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Ladies' troubles cured.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.